"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; probably showers.

VOL. LII....NO. 16,727. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1903.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

JAMAICANS ARE STARVING

Heartrending Scenes to be Witnessed All Over Island.

Only Available Article of Food for Thousands is Unripe Bananas—People Without Shelter—Damage in Martinique.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 14.—There are heartrending scenes all over the eastern and northern portions of the island of Jamaica. At Port Antonio thousands of homeless and starving people have sought shelter in the old prison and the few other buildings which survived the hurricane. Those who could not be thus accommodated are cowering in the lee of the ruined walls and dismantled piazzas. The railroad sheds and waiting rooms are filled with women and children.

The merchants of the place are feeding the hungry to the best of their ability, but the majority are depending upon green, unripe bananas knocked down by the storm. The bananas are boiled in kerosene tins over open fires made from the debris of destroyed buildings. This is their sole food supply, and it will be exhausted in nine or ten days. Similar conditions prevail at Annotta Bay, Buff Bay, Orange Bay, Port Maria, Manchioneal, Morant Bay, Bowden, and other smaller seaports.

In the interior the distress is equally acute. Scarcely a peasant's home is standing. Even the dwellings of the planters, which are built of substantial stone, have been unroofed with few exceptions. The misery of the peasants' families is indescribable. Their homes and belongings have been literally blown away, and they are contriving rude shelters from fallen trees, palm boughs, and banana leaves. Owing to the continued unsettled weather, with occasional torrential rains, these shelters afford practically no protection.

Efforts are being made at Kingston to relieve the immediate wants of some localities by subscriptions of food and clothing, but the local efforts at best are totally inadequate. Unless immediate shipments of food stuffs come from America, deaths by starvation are inevitable. The local hospitals in the wind-swept districts are crowded with the injured, and the death list is increasing. Some localities have not yet reported.

One man was beheaded at Port Antonio by a flying sheet of galvanized roofing. Many were seriously wounded by falling houses, trees, and walls. Several houses located on the banks of the streams were carried away by the floods. The fate of their inmates is unknown, but it is feared that there have been many deaths from this cause.

The bulk of the Blue Mountain coffee has been ruined and the pimento groves, which stood for centuries, have been obliterated. It is now estimated that the loss on the island will reach $15,000,000.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, Aug. 14.—Little damage was done at Fort de France by the hurricane compared with the destruction in the surrounding villages and other parts of the island where houses were blown down, trees uprooted, and crops ruined.

At Morne Vert the barracks of the gendarmerie collapsed, wounding two men. In this neighborhood plantations were entirely destroyed. At Tivoli, which appears to have been the centre of the greatest destruction, houses were blown over. The greater portion of the dwellings at St. Joseph were demolished or unroofed. The orphan asylum, the municipal building, and the barracks of the gendarmerie were greatly damaged. Here also the church was ruined.

At Chesmorne many houses were unroofed and six persons were wounded. Beau Sejour was severely damaged. At Trinité several hundred houses were destroyed or unroofed and six schooners were driven ashore. One sailor was killed. Ste. Marie also suffered, one gendarme being wounded. A man was killed at Francois and the plantations in the neighborhood were damaged. The schooner Bonne Marie went ashore.

A dozen houses at Robert collapsed and many of the small houses in the neighborhood were destroyed, three persons being killed and eight wounded.

COURSE OF THE HURRICANE.

Now on Its Way to Mexico—State Department Advices from Jamaica and Martinique.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The tropical storm is still in the Gulf of Mexico and apparently near the middle of the western portion. Some slight indications of its presence have been afforded by sea swells that have been reported from Pensacola to Corpus Christi. No reports have been received to-day from Yucatan, but the director of the Mexican Central Observatory reports that the storm is apparently in the centre of the Gulf and moving toward the coast of Tamaulipas with diminishing intensity. Tamaulipas is the State directly south of the extreme southern portion of Texas.

It is still considered dangerous for vessels to sail to or from West Gulf ports, but safe on the east coast for vessels sailing eastward. Hurricane warnings have been ordered displayed on the Texas coast for dangerous winds southward and high winds on the coast.

The State Department received the following cablegram from Kingston, Jamaica, dated to-day, signed "American Consul":

"Port Antonio greatly damaged by hurricane. Many dead and seriously injured are constantly reported to the Consulate."

The State Department to-day received the following cablegram from John F. Jewell, American Consul at Martinique, dated Fort de France:

"Cane, cocoa, and coffee crops total loss. Fruits and vegetables positively destroyed. Every town and village injured. Thousands houses down. Deaths few. Communication difficult. Breadstuffs, provisions, galvanized roofing will find ready sale."

BORROWED FROM NEW YORK.

The Coygan Railroad Company Gets $2,500,000 to Extend Its Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Aug. 14.—The Sheboygan Light, Power and Railway Company has secured $2,500,000 through the Mercantile Trust Company of New York with which to build an extension of thirty miles southward to Port Washington. Its electric interurban railroad ultimately will connect with the interurban lines about Milwaukee. The company is now operating lines north and west from this city.

The loan was secured through the issue of consolidated first mortgage 5 per cent. thirty-year gold bonds, retiring the present indebtedness of $400,000. The entire plant will be equipped with modern appliances.

TO-DAY:
TWELVE PAGES,
with
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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NEW RECTOR FOR EPIPHANY.

The Rev. W. T. Crocker of Boston Accepts the Call of the New York Church.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The Rev. W. T. Crocker has accepted the rectorate of the Church of the Epiphany, New York, offered him some weeks ago. The last rector of Epiphany parish was the Rev. E. L. Atkinson, who was drowned off Cape Cod last Summer.

Mr. Crocker is to take up his new work on Oct. 1. He served as an assistant to the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford in St. George's Church, New York, from 1888 until 1891. He then took charge of St. Mary's Church, for sailors, East Boston, where he has since remained. Mr. Crocker was graduated from Harvard in 1884, and from the Episcopal Theological School about four years later. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Paddock in 1888, and priest by Bishop Brooks in 1892.

CAPITAL STOCK WIPED OUT.

So Reports Expert on Books of Baltimore City Banking and Trust Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—According to the report made to the receivers of the City Banking and Trust Company by W. E. P. Duvall, the expert who has been examining the books of the defunct concern, the entire capital stock has been wiped out, and the stockholders will probably be called upon for an additional 100 per cent. assessment to pay the depositors and creditors. The expert shows that the management of the company is subject to severe criticism. The striking things appearing in Mr. Duvall's report are as follows:

The assets, as he values them, will yield about 64 cents on the dollar to the depositors. Frank J. Kohler, the Secretary and Treasurer, made "unauthorized loans" exceeding $150,000, and of these only about $18,000 are considered as collectible. These unauthorized loans by Kohler include $54,800 to himself, and $35,550 to Cochran & Stephens of New York. Kohler is said to have gone West.

CHARGED WITH EXTORTION.

Packing House Combine Alleged to be Keeping Up High Price of Dressed Meats.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Aug. 14.—Charles F. Martin, Secretary of the National Livestock Association, in an open letter says:

"An article recently published in The Chicago Livestock World claims that the present high price of dressed meats is due to the to the unreasonable charges made to the unreasonable charges made by the meat cutters and other retailers, and not because of any unjust prices fixed by the packing house combine. The representations as to the charges in 1902 are practically correct, but there is considerable discrepancy in the other prices."

The figures Martin presents show, he says, that on a whole beef the retailer makes only a reasonable profit, and, he says: "The sum and substance of this matter is the packers' combine is taking it all."

A little over one year ago the packers were paying $8 per hundred for export beef on the hoof, Mr. Martin says. They were charging something over $9 per hundred for the carcasses in addition to this, making from $10 to $12 per animal from the by-product. To-day they are paying $5.40 per hundred for export steers, and charging the retailer from 1 cent to 2½ cents more than they did a year ago, and are experiencing a greater demand for packing house products than they did this time last year. "The combine simply robs the producer on one end of the line and the consumer at the other."

STRENUOUS WOMAN IN NEWARK

Refused Drink of Milk She Throws Horse and Upsets Wagon with Cans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 14.—Charged with upsetting a milk wagon because she was refused a drink of milk, Mrs. Mary Farrell of 20 Varnum Street was arraigned before Judge Schalk in the Third Police Precinct Court to-day.

Peter Metz, a milkman of 51 Mott Street, the complainant, says that while delivering milk in Wheeler Point Road at an early hour this morning Mrs. Farrell accosted him and demanded a drink. On being refused the woman became enraged, and, taking the horse by the head, threw the animal to the road. While Metz was marveling at her great strength the woman grasped the wagon and upset it, scattering the contents in the street.

While the milkman was helping the horse to his feet, gathering his cans, and setting his wagon to rights the woman made her escape. She was arrested later, and when arraigned refused to pay for the damages and was paroled until Monday, when she will be given a hearing.

MR. ARMOUR CHARTERS YACHT.

Wants to Give Little Lolita the Benefit of a Cruise.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Philip Armour of Chicago has chartered Eugene Tompkins's beautiful yacht, the Idealia, and will use her for cruising with his family around the New England coast for the next two months.

Mr. Armour has been largely influenced by the desire to get all possible benefits from the bracing breezes of the New England coast for his little daughter Lolita, the famous patient of Dr. Lorenz of Austria.

Since coming to Swampscott a couple of weeks ago Miss Lolita seemed to gain immensely in health and strength, and her father determined on taking to yachting as an additional means of healthful recreation. Mr. Tompkins is not using the Idealia this season, and he was willing to charter her to Mr. Armour for the next two months. She sailed from her old anchorage grounds off Rowe's Wharf yesterday for Marblehead in command of Capt. S. J. Trewargy.

The Idealia is one of the largest and handsomest steam yachts owned east of New York. This steel yacht is 201 tons gross register, 111 tons net, 151 feet long, and was built at Chester, Penn., in 1889.

HERDER WHIPPED TO DEATH.

Masked Montana Cattlemen Also Shoot or Drive Away His Sheep.

DUPUYER, Mon., Aug. 14.—Fourteen masked men, supposed to be cattlemen, took a herder from the sheep camp of Joe Sturgeon last night, and, carrying him ten miles into the mountains, tied him to a tree and whipped him to death. They shot many of the herder's sheep and drove the remainder away.

Sheriff Taylor and a posse are in pursuit of the White Caps.

Application for Receiver Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 14.—Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick, in the United States court, to-day denied the application for the appointment of a receiver for the New Jersey Mercantile Company. The application was made on behalf of William B. Kinney, trustee for Isenberg & Co., bankrupts.

Health at Richfield Springs.
Magnificent bathing establishment; excellent hotels. Through sleepers daily via Lackawanna Railroad, 8:45 P. M. Parlor cars on 10 A. M. train.—Adv.

Remember all R. R. tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany are good via Day Line steamers. Music.—Adv.

STRUCK DOWN IN OFFICE

Robbers Probably Fatally Hurt Wealthy Manufacturer.

Both I. B. Seeley and Boy Employe, Who Attacked Thieves, Are Left Lying Unconscious.

A bold and probably fatal assault, with robbery as its object, was made in daylight yesterday morning on Isaac B. Seeley, a wealthy manufacturer of rubber goods, at his New York store and office, 36 East Twenty-third Street. Details of it were kept secret by the Tenderloin police until last night.

Mr. Seeley, who is sixty-eight years old, was alone at his desk in the front of his store when his assailants, two window cleaners sometimes employed by him, entered and asked him for money to start them in business. Mr. Seeley is said to keep large sums of money about him.

One of the men, who is very tall, managed to get behind Mr. Seeley, and when the manufacturer rose from his chair and rather emphatically refused the request, the man struck him on the side of the head with a blackjack.

John Adams, the office boy, who lives on Cherry Hill, heard the noise made by Mr. Seeley's body as it struck the floor, and ran to the front of the store. He attacked the larger man, when both hit him in the jaw, knocked him down, kicked him into insensibility, and threw him in a corner. They then took a gold watch and $50 from Mr. Seeley's pockets and an unknown amount from the open safe.

Though the scene of the attack is separated from the street only by a large plate-glass window and in plain view of the hundreds of passers-by, no one noticed the assault nor the two men as they hurried out of the store.

The first of the two injured persons to recover sensibility was the boy. About fifteen minutes after the departure of the men he came to, and ran up stairs and told Clifford A. Wylie, a music teacher, who lives on the second floor, of the assault. The latter notified two policemen of the affair. Returning to the office they found Mr. Seeley lying on the floor, where he had fallen.

Dr. W. A. Schufelt of 42 West Twenty-first Street was summoned, and he revived the injured man. A later examination indicated that his skull probably been fractured. He was placed in bed at his rooms in the rear of the office, where he now lies. The boy's injuries were painful but not serious, consisting of bad bruises.

The police of the West Thirtieth Street Station notified headquarters and a general alarm was sent out for the two men. Capt. O'Connor and Detectives Mooney and Lynch took the case in hand, but late last night had not made an arrest.

The names of the window cleaners are said to be in the possession of the police. The two men are unknown to the residents at 36 East Twenty-third Street.

ONE DEAD, FIFTEEN INJURED.

Pennsylvania Limited to New York Runs Into an Open Switch at Van Wert, Ohio.

VAN WERT, Ohio, Aug. 14.—Fifteen minutes late and running at the rate of forty-five miles an hour the Limited New York Express on the Pennsylvania Railroad ran into an open switch at the Burt Street crossing late this afternoon. The engineer was instantly killed, the fireman fatally injured, and fourteen others were more or less seriously hurt.

The train consisted of a mail car, baggage car, combination express and baggage car, two day coaches, and a dining car, in addition to three Pullman coaches.

When the engine entered the switch it first struck a flat car, going completely over it. The first mail car in turn climbed over the engine, and was followed by the other three cars, all of which were reduced to kindling wood. The rear cars remained upon the track.

It is presumed that Engineer Charles B. Eaton saw the open switch, as the steam was afterward found shut off in his engine and the sand had been applied.

All the injured were removed to their homes on various trains.

It is not definitely known how the switch came to be open, but it is thought the crew of a local freight which had been switching there a short time before accidentally failed to close the switch.

The injured were the fireman, nine postal clerks, a porter, a baggageman, a brakeman, and J. H. Barnes, and D. J. H. Jenkins of Rushmore, Ohio.

WHEAT REACHES DOLLAR MARK.

The Highest Price in Minneapolis Since the Leiter Corner in 1898.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 14.—"Dollar wheat" was at last seen on 'Change to-day for the first time since the Leiter corner in 1898. It was cash wheat, and there were sales at that figure. Later $1.02 was asked and $1.01 bid, with no sales.

The September option touched 85, the highest point in fourteen years.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Trading was active in wheat to-day, and the market was very strong. The opening was firm on higher cables, with September up ⅛c. to ⅜c., at 82c. to 82⅛c., but a little reaction set in, due to the impression that the claims of big export demand made yesterday were somewhat exaggerated. The more favorable harvesting weather in the Northwest was also a depressing influence early.

The depression was only momentary, however, and after September had sold off to 81⅝c., the market again turned strong, and, as the session advanced, the strength became more pronounced. Shorts became alarmed at the cash situation in the Northwest and covered freely toward the noon hour.

With a good demand for investment account, September advanced to 83¼c., but liquidation again set in, and part of the advance was lost. The close was strong, however, with September up1@1⅛c., at 82⅞@83c.

Woman with Money Near Dies Alone.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 14.—A week's absence of Mrs. Elizabeth Warner, a widow, led the police to break into her home at 115 New Street this afternoon, when she was found dead in bed. Coroner Junting said the woman had died of apoplexy. Bank books were found showing deposits in the German Savings Bank of New York and local banks aggregating $8,000. She had also a bag suspended about her neck in which were gold pieces and jewelry worth $800. Mrs. Warner came to this city from Elizabeth, and as far as can be ascertained has no relatives.

Favors Pennsylvania Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 14.—Vice Chancellor Stevens to-day refused to grant an injunction restraining the Pennsylvania Railroad from building a stone wall on the south side of Somerset Street, New Brunswick, in connection with track elevation. The application was made on behalf of Mrs. Mary E. Barr, who holds a deed to property which she claimed the wall would shut off from light, air, and view.

College Professor Killed by Accident.

MORGANTOWN, West Va., Aug. 14.—Charles Chollett, Professor of French in the West Virginia University, was found dead in a field to-day two miles from town with a gunshot wound in his abdomen. He was out hunting, and in climbing a fence his gun was accidentally discharged. He was fifty years of age and a native of Switzerland.

Strangers Can See the City
from swift, comfortable electric automobiles that visit all points of interest. Courteous chauffeurs, who act as competent guides. Telephone 3880 Columbus. N. Y. Transportation Co.—Adv.

SEES PLATT'S HAND.

Albany Argus Says Senator McClelland is Being Tempted to Betray His Party.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 14.—In its leading editorial to-morrow morning The Argus will counsel against Senator McClelland's acceptance of the appointment of Appraiser tendered him by President Roosevelt. It says that he is debating whether to accept, and then goes on: "The man, like the woman, who hesitates is lost. The higher a man stands in the esteem of his party and the more fully he is charged with responsibility, the surer must it be that if he falls he falls like Lucifer, never to rise again. Senator McClelland is being tempted. He is offered a life position, an attractive office at $7,500 a year, to deliver over the State Senate to Thomas C. Platt. In cold, blunt English he is offered a bribe, payable in Federal patronage, to betray his party. We do not believe that Senator McClelland will accept. He ought not even to hesitate." The editorial concludes:

"Mr. McClelland may fancy that the indorsements of distinguished Democrats have caused him to be preferred. The opinion of Democrats that other Democrats deserve high and lucrative offices is not the equivalent of a commission of appointment at the present time. Mr. McClelland's extended experience in politics should have taught him better. He is a lawyer and stands well in his profession, but he has no marked fitness for the Appraisership, and would not have been appointed thereto but for the procurement of Platt, based on the fact that he is a Democratic Senator in a State Senate which is practically tied. This tender of appointment means not that the President wants Mr. McClelland in the Nation's service, but that Thomas C. Platt wants him out of the State service. If, yielding to the tempter, Senator McClelland should disappoint his friends, and if as a result Thomas C. Platt should gain a Senator from the Twenty-second District, Charles P. McClelland would not live long enough to outlive the memory of it or to enable Democrats to forget the brand of Ichabod upon his brow. There are things better than money, and those things money cannot buy."

RACE AGAINST TIME TO WED.

South Dakotan's Vain Dash to Wisconsin to Gratify Wish of Girl's Dying Mother.

Special to The New York Times.

LACROSSE, Wis., Aug. 14.—In order to gratify the wishes of Mrs. C. L. Lien, that his marriage to her daughter take place before she died, J. M. Sarles, a prominent Hillsborough, S. D., lumberman, raced against time to this city, while Mrs. Lien lay dying in St. James Hospital as the result of an operation. Mr. Sarles arrived too late, the woman having breathed her last as he entered the hospital, but in order to as nearly as possible conform to their mother's wishes, Miss Agnes Lien consented to an immediate marriage.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. N. C. Moller, in the room next to that in which the dead woman lay in her casket. Only a few intimate friends and relatives were present. Mr. Sarles has returned to Hillsborough, but Mrs. Sarles will remain for a time with her father in this city.

MAY REVOKE FRANCHISE.

Paterson's Mayor Moves Against a Trolley Corporation.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 14.—Mayor Hinchliffe to-day served official notice upon the Public Service Corporation, ordering its officials to appear at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen next Monday evening and show cause why the franchise for a trolley line over the Broadway hill should not be revoked.

This notice was served in a registered letter which was sent to President McCarter at Newark, and a copy of it was personally served upon Superintendent Thomas McAndrews in this city. Mayor Hinchliffe was at the meeting of the Street Committee last evening and heard the statements made that the trolley company had refused to pay any attention to notices to put the Broadway hill in proper repair. This morning Mayor Hinchliffe determined to exercise his authority as Chief Executive of the city.

The franchise was granted to the company, which is now the Public Service Corporation, but it is not used by that company, being leased to the Hudson River Trolley Company. At least that was the explanation made by counsel for the company when citizens entered a protest over the manner in which the latter company ran its cars through the streets of Paterson.

QUICK TIME TO WASHINGTON.

Trip from Boston Cut an Hour and Forty-five Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—An hour and forty-five minutes is the cut to be made next Sunday in the running time between this city and Washington. The Federal Express that now leaves at 7 P. M. will start at 8 under the new arrangement and arrive at the capital at 9:45 A. M. the next day instead of 10:30 as at present. Of the reduced time the New Haven road will make up fifty minutes going south and forty minutes coming north, the Pennsylvania doing the rest.

Much faster time will be made possible, as all express cars are to be taken from the Federal Express and are to be combined with the New York and Boston Dispatch cars now leaving Boston on the Stonington Line train at 6:38 P. M., and made an express train pure and simple between Boston and Harlem River.

TOWN MARSHAL IS ARRESTED.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Aug. 14.—Edward Worth, one of the Town Marshals, was arrested this morning charged with aiding the escape from the jail of Charles Stratton of Highlands. Stratton was accused of shooting James Vanderburg, a bartender in Murphy's Hotel, at Highlands, using a small cannon. He also is charged with assaulting his father-in-law a few days ago.

Charles R. Snyder, a lawyer, together with the Councilmen, have been investigating the case. Others are said to be implicated, and warrants have been issued for their arrest, but their names are not made public. According to evidence secured a woman friend of Stratton's succeeded in securing Worth's keys and gave them to another friend, who released Stratton and drove him to Seabright, where he escaped to New York by boat. Vanderburg is seriously hurt and his entire face is black with powder wounds. The cannon was within a few inches of his face when it was exploded.

GREENE COPPER CO.'S CONTROL.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 14.—The Boston News Bureau, which announced at some length last Saturday that control of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company had been acquired by the Amalgamated Copper people and their associates, to-day discovers that it was in error, in so far as the Amalgamated interests are concerned, and asserts that it is Southern Pacific Railroad people who recently secured control of the Greene property.

As the Southern Pacific Railroad is practically controlled by the Union Pacific Railroad and Mr. Rogers, a Director of the Union Pacific, also is a Director of the Amalgamated, the logic of the news bureau in connecting the Amalgamated with the transaction readily may be seen.

To see the North Atlantic Squadron at anchor in Long Island Sound, off Oyster Bay, to-morrow, take Steamer Richard Peck to New Haven. [illegible]—Adv.

SHANGHAIED BOY LEAPS FROM SHIP INTO BAY

Pursued to the Rail of the Narragansett, He Escapes.

Sixteen Years Old, He Was Put to Work as a Stoker—Rescued and Returned to the Bremen.

Shanghaied from the North German Lloyd steamship Bremen on Wednesday, lured to Brooklyn by two men, and placed on board the British tank steamship Narragansett as a stoker, from which he escaped by leaping into the Ship Channel, to be rescued by the crew of a dredging tug, make up the recent experiences of Carl Schiuttmann, a sixteen-year-old German who reached this port on Tuesday last.

The boy was brought back to this city on the Merritt-Chapman dredging tug Hustler last evening, having been rescued near the junction of the Swash and Ship channels about 9 o'clock in the morning. He was landed at Pier 1, North River, in charge of Frank Johnson, the Superintendent of the dredging work which is being done in the Swash Channel by the Merritt-Chapman Company.

"We were at work on the Swash Channel," said Mr. Johnson, "when the Narragansett steamed past through the ship channel, about a hundred yards away. Just as she was opposite us we saw a boy running back over the deck toward the stern. A couple of men chased him, but he beat them to the rail, and with his clothing under his arm dived into the water. A crowd on the ship gathered at the stern and watched him struggling. The ship never missed a stroke of her engines and kept right on out to sea.

"The crew of the Hustler quit dredging the quickest they ever did, I guess, and as many as could get about the small boat cast her loose and jumped in to row for that boy. Capt. Risedorf of the Hustler went out in the boat and the men rowed the hundred yards to where the boy was swimming around in short order. Capt. Risedorf pulled the boy out of the water and brought him to the Hustler.

"We took the soaked overalls and blue shirt he was wearing off him, got him into some dry clothes, and put him in the engine room to rest up. He had his store clothes in a bundle around his neck. Some of the hands spread them out to dry. One of the firemen could speak a little German, and he got from Schiuttmann that he had been shanghaied in Hoboken Wednesday and put on board the Narragansett Thursday as a stoker. He is only sixteen years old and not strong enough to do the work."

A man was at Pier 1 waiting for the Hustler to land. As soon as Mr. Johnson came ashore with Schiuttmann he rushed up to him and demanded the boy.

"You have the lad off the Standard Oil steamer, haven't you!" he said. "He's the boy you picked up down in the lower bay. I want to take him and give him a night's lodging. I represent the Standard Oil."

Mr. Johnson insisted on knowing who the man was, and the stranger handed over a card, on which was "Watson & Kerrigan, Shipping Agents, 54 Pearl Street."

Johnson refused to hand over the boy, saying that he was going to send him back to the Bremen, in Hoboken, where he wished to go. The party went into the station of the harbor police at Pier A, and Mr. Johnson explained to Sergt. Scheffler that the boy had been rescued and that he was going to send him back to his ship. The stranger, who said he was Mr. Kerrigan of the shipping agency, said that all he wanted to know was that the boy had not been drowned and would be taken care of. Later in the evening the boy was sent to Hoboken in charge of John Knuteson, a wrecker in the employ of the Merritt-Chapman Company.

Knuteson landed the boy at the North German Lloyd pier, where the wrecker explained to the officer on watch aboard the Bremen that the boy had been shanghaied and should in no way be considered a deserter.

"The Bremen came here on Tuesday," the lad said later through an interpreter. "I was a kitchen boy on board, it being the first voyage I ever made to this country. The work in the kitchen on a liner is not hard. I stayed on the ship the day we arrived, but the next day I was permitted to go ashore. I went through Hoboken and was thinking of crossing the river to see the bigger city of New York when three men stopped me.

"They asked me in German if I was a sailor, and I answered I was a kitchen boy on the Bremen. They told me I should get bigger wages, and told me they could get me a job on a trip to England and back in which I would get £4 10s., and I would not have to work much. I knew better than to think of going to another ship, because I had to go back to Bremen on the ship I had come in on.

"I had walked along with the men, though, and soon we were at the ferry. Then suddenly they caught hold of me and said, 'Run, or we will miss the boat,' and almost before I knew it I was on the ferry with the three men. After that I got lost, because when we got on shore again we rode in cars and went on another ferry to another city across another river. I hear it was Brooklyn. There the three men took me to a house, and when I asked when I would return to Hoboken they said I had better go on the other ship and make £4 10s.

"I did not expect them to put me on the other ship, but the next morning after breakfast they took me out. Finally, after a long ferry ride, we came to the Narragansett, and I was taken on board. It was late at night, and I was given overalls and a shirt, my own clothes being bundled up, and I went to bed in a bunk.

"I was awakened very early in the morning on the ship, and had to stoke the furnaces to get up steam, because the ship was going to sea. I saw the Captain and asked him how much I was to get for wages, because then the ship was leaving her dock and was already out on the water. The Captain said to me: 'You will get no wages. Your wages have already been paid. Now, get below and do your work.'

"Then I made up my mind to get off that ship if I had to swim or die to do it. For a long time, though, I had to fire, shoveling coal all the time, and they watched me every minute. When we had been going for over an hour, though, I managed to slip away from the stoke hole without being seen. I passed my bunk and got my bundle of clothes. These I tied about my neck with a cord. I was barefooted, and of course the only clothes I wore were the overalls and shirt.

"When I reached the deck the sailors were all up forward and I had little trouble in getting to the stern before being seen. Then, when two men came running after me, I climbed up on the rail and jumped off. I struck the water and began to swim. I remember holding up my bundle of clothes in one hand and swimming with the other arm. I didn't think of much except that I was off the boat and was going to have to swim a long time, when the little boat came up and a big man pulled me aboard. I couldn't talk English, so I couldn't understand what they said to me. But I knew they were friends and they took care of me all day, feeding me and giving me dry clothes."

One thing of importance that Schiuttmann told was that when he was first taken on board the Narragansett he was asked his age.

"I told the Captain I was sixteen years old," said Schiuttmann. "He looked at me hard, and said: 'No, you are not sixteen years old. You are nineteen years old.' That is what was said to me in German. I did not understand then what they meant, but I see now it was because I was too young to be made a fireman."

Mr. Johnson said that probably the ship's officers were not to blame for the shanghaing, but the men who were probably given $40 for the job and no questions asked. He said that was the way the game was played in this port.

"I am going to put the matter before the port officials," he said, "and keep right at it until I am certain I can do no more to have the matter investigated."

Passenger Fell Under Wheels.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 14.—Thomas Wardell of Toms River, while returning from a trip to Highland Beach to-day jumped from a New Jersey Central train and was badly injured by falling under the cars. His right arm was cut off at the elbow and his skull was fractured.

YACHT UPSET; SIX IN BAY.

Squall Overturns the Virginia, but All on Board Are Saved.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., Aug. 14.—During a squall and rainstorm yesterday afternoon in Great South Bay the yacht Virginia, with a party from the Hotel Brooklyn, at Centre Moriches, was upset in the bay off Brookhaven. In the yacht at the time were Carl Cornell, who was sailing the yacht; Miss Bessie Kimberly, and Miss Helen Kimberly, daughters of Paymaster Kimberly of the battleship Alabama; Miss Watts, Miss A. Watts, and a Mr. Lockwood.

When the rain came up the four young women went from the cockpit into the small cabin forward to avoid getting wet, and they were there when a puff of wind sent the boat over on her side. Then, as they were scrambling out, the yacht went completely over. All could swim and with the aid of the men the young women reached the hull of the yacht, to which they clung until the sloop Fannie Fern, which was not far away, managed to work back into the wind and lay the capsized yacht alongside.

CAB WRECKS AUTOMOBILE.

Rider in Motor Carriage Is Injured—Horse-Drawn Vehicle Is Not Damaged.

A collision between a cab and an automobile occurred in Fifth Avenue at Thirty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon, in which the automobile was wrecked, but the cab escaped damage. The two occupants of the automobile were thrown out, and one of them, John Liufrio, twenty-seven years old, of 308 Amsterdam Avenue, was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, suffering from bruises and a scalp wound.

The automobile, which was a light affair, driven by Joseph Classon of 327 East Twenty-fifth Street, was going north. The crowded condition of the thoroughfare compelled the chauffeur to turn to the left side, where it struck or was struck by a hansom cab driven by John Ford of 498 Pearl Street.

The forward part of the automobile was wrecked, both front wheels being broken. The two occupants were thrown out. Liufrio, who is Superintendent in the St. Nicholas Automobile Depot, at 57 West Sixty-sixth Street, was able to walk to the Haas Pharmacy, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, where his head was bandaged. He then went to Roosevelt Hospital, where several stitches were taken in a scalp wound.

GEN. EAGAN LOSES HIS SUIT.

Title to Anthracite Fields at San Marcial, Mexico, Decided Against Him and His Associates.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 14.—The decision which the Supreme Court of Mexico has just rendered to the effect that Gen. Charles P. Eagan, the retired United States army officer, and associates have no title to the anthracite coal fields situated at San Marcial, Mexico, has resulted in the property involved passing into the hands of the Pacific Coast Coal Company, in which the Southern Pacific Company is said to be interested.

Gen. Eagan and his associates paid $700,000 for the coal fields several years ago, and under the decision they will lose this amount. The plaintiff in the case was Carlos H. Johnson, a resident of Mexico, who owned the land upon which the coal deposits are located.

TRAMPS IN A FIERCE BATTLE.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 14.—As the hop-picking season approaches, hundreds of tramps depart from the beaten paths to infest Otsego and adjoining counties. They denude orchards, take the best corn in the fields, and dig potatoes from the ground. At night they sleep in abandoned buildings or in the shelter of haystacks. Frequent fires at this time of the year are usually traceable to them.

Yesterday four tramps engaged in a fierce fight on the highway between this village and Milford. The weapons used were clubs and a razor, and the only witness of the brutal affray was a young man who passed on his bicycle. He hurried to Milford, notified a constable, and the tramps were arrested.

Two of the number were probably mortally hurt. The man with the razor slashed one of his companions several times across the face, laying bare the flesh to the bone, and then nearly severed the other's right arm and left bad gashes in his side. The other badly injured tramp is an old soldier, and at one time was an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y. His skull was crushed.

KILLED BY GREEN APPLES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 14.—Hamilton Sloan, the eighteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Sloan, is dead at his home in New Street, Belleville, from the result of eating green apples.

Sloan, who was employed at the factory of Tiffany & Co., in Forest Hill, returned home Wednesday night complaining of pains in his stomach. He told his parents that he had eaten green apples. He became worse yesterday, and last night was so ill that a physician was summoned. He died in great agony to-day.

RUSSIAN ARMY OF 300,000.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Daily Mail prints a dispatch from St. Petersburg which says the correspondent gathers from a reliable source that Russia intends to increase her military forces in the Far East to 300,000 men, with a view to preparing for any eventuality in connection with possible warlike intentions of Japan.

RUSSIAN DEMAND SATISFIED.

Murderer of Consul Rostkowsky Executed at Monastir—Question of Indemnity Nearly Settled.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14.—A court-martial held at Monastir yesterday condemned the gendarme Halim to death for the murder of M. Rostkowsky, the Russian Consul at Monastir.

The sentence was immediately carried out.

Another gendarme was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

The settlement of the question of the indemnity for the murder of M. Rostkowsky is imminent. The Turkish Government's offer of $80,000 to the widow appears to be satisfactory to Russia.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Odessa correspondent of The Times says prominence is given in Russian organs to a Belgrade telegram to the effect that Great Britain has been openly accused by the Bulgarians of inciting the murder of M. Rostkowsky.

BULGARIAN NOTE TO POWERS.

SOFIA, Aug. 14.—The Bulgarian Government is preparing a memorandum to the powers, giving statistics of the acts of oppression by the Turkish officials in Macedonia since the institution of the reform programme three months ago, and other evidence in support of Bulgaria's belief in the hopelessness of expecting any good result from the Russo-Austrian reform plan.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
In purity and strength pre-eminently superior.—Adv.

The Frontenac Hotel, 1,000 Islands, St. Lawrence River, N. Y. Nature's greatest Summer resort. Open through September.—Adv.

SLAUGHTER IN MACEDONIA

Ruthless Massacres by Both Sides Reported.

All the Turks in Krushevo Slain—Mussulmans Said to Have Killed Nearly All the Christians in Kitshevo.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that Komitajis murdered the local authorities and all the Turks in Krushevo.

The Mussulmans are said to have slaughtered nearly all the Christians in Kitshevo.

The Turks are reported to have committed horrible atrocities in villages near Monastir. It is stated that they destroyed fourteen villages in the Uskub and Veles districts.

The Macedonian rising affects about one-sixth of the three Macedonian vilayets. The Monastir district has suffered chiefly. Most of the crops have been burned.

Fighting is reported in various places. Murder, arson, and kidnapping have occurred at Ladura and Katerina. Twenty Komitajis were killed by troops at Pelgashta and 150 at Metrovishte.

The village of Tirnovo, near Monastir, was surrounded and fired by Komitajis.

Twenty-five rebels were killed and several wounded near Krushevo.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Daily Mail prints a dispatch from Belgrade which says that several thousand Albanians have marched to reinforce the Turkish troops, who have recaptured Krushevo and have massacred the whole Christian population there.

The Mohammedans in surrounding villages surrendered their arms to the Bulgarians.

The insurgents have killed many Wallachians at Kutza because they acted as Turkish spies.

Albanians, in revenge for the destruction of the Albanian villages of Salo and Zaltsha by the insurgents, have burned the Christian village of Karbomitsa and have slaughtered its inhabitants.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14.—The imperial troops have occupied Krushevo, twenty-three miles north of Monastir, which was recently seized by the insurgents. A force of 4,000 troops besieged the place and bombarded it with artillery.

Fighting with the revolutionists is still proceeding outside the town.

Dispatches received by the Porte give particulars of a number of encounters with the insurgents. The latter attacked the village of Gumenje, throwing bombs into it, but official dispatches say they were repulsed.

SALONIKA, Aug. 14.—A railway bridge fifteen yards long, between Florina and Kenali was blown up at midnight.

It appears that the outbreak at the village of Gumenje was a fiasco, the bombs proving ineffectual. The 150 villagers were relieved by a Turkish battalion from Salonika, which stopped at Gumenje.

A revolutionary band numbering 1,500 has appeared in the Czernarka district.

BELGRADE, Aug. 14.—A large quantity of ammunition intended for the Macedonian insurgents has been confiscated in the Custom House here. It was packed in wooden cases, marked "Hardware" and "Nails."

GREEK SYMPATHY FOR TURKEY.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Athens correspondent of The Times says that the Greek Premier, M. Ralli, in receiving the representatives of the powers, laid stress on the great danger of sanguinary reprisals against the Bulgarians by the Greek and Turkish elements, which danger, he said, would become even graver if the outrages and plundering on the part of the Bulgarian rioters were allowed to continue.

M. Ralli pointed out the necessity not only of giving Turkey a free hand, but also of requesting her to use the utmost severity in order to restore order.

The Greek Government has suggested that the population of villages distant from military centres should be armed as a sort of civil guard in order that the people may defend themselves against sudden attacks by the rebels.

TURK'S MENACING ATTITUDE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14.—Consular advices from Monastir and Salonika indorse the belief that any overt movement in those towns on the part of the revolutionary committees will lead to a massacre of the Bulgarian inhabitants by the Mussulmans.

The panic continues at Monastir, where the shops are closed.

The Mussulmans in the disturbed area are persistently demanding arms and ammunition to protect themselves against the Christians. This is considered a dangerous factor in the situation.

The foreign representatives have demanded of the Porte protection for the consuls and foreign residents at Monastir. The Grand Vizier has promised effective measures of protection.

ROME, Aug. 14.—Some apprehension was felt here over news from Macedonia which indicated that the Italian Consul at Monastir was in danger and that he might suffer the fate of his Russian colleague at that place.

Turkey, however, has given the Italian Government assurances that all foreign representatives will be protected, adding that the measures already adopted by the Porte have produced a salutary effect and that the revolutionary movement is everywhere on the decrease.

CENSURES PRINCE FERDINAND.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Bulgarian press, says the Sofia correspondent of The Times, severely censures the indifference of Prince Ferdinand and the Bulgarian Government in regard to the insurrection and the extermination of Bulgarians in Macedonia. It urges the Prince and the Ministers to take up the cause of the Macedonians and deliver them from the Turkish yoke.

Seaboard Air Line Railway.
Through sleepers and cafe dining cars to Atlanta, Savannah, Jacksonville, and Tampa. Office, 1,183 B'way.—Adv.

Take the Educational Sight-Seeing N. Y. Yacht; 1,000 points of interest explained by expert lecturer. 3 hours' sail from foot [illegible] St., N. R., 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.—Adv.

EXAMINER CLOSES BANK

The Navesink National, at Red Bank, Is in Difficulties.

Report to Controller Asserts a Discrepancy of $10,000, the Falsification of a Report, False Entries, and Book Erasures.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 14.—The Navesink National Bank is in the hands of a receiver, and hundreds of depositors are anxiously awaiting the result of an investigation of the affairs of the institution.

To-night the following placard was posted on the door of the bank: "This bank is in the hands of the Controller of the Currency, with W. A. Mason as receiver."

The news created more of a sensation than the closing of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank several months ago, as the Navesink Bank was considered one of the most substantial banking institutions in Monmouth County. Three weeks ago Capt. James S. Throckmorton resigned as President of the bank. The reason given as his resignation was poor health and his desire to retire from business. A general announcement of the resignation was not made until this week, when the Board of Directors met and chose Capt. Charles B. Parsons to succeed Capt. Throckmorton.

At a meeting of the Directors yesterday it was stated that Capt. Parsons had resigned also, and Edward E. Roberts, President of the Roberts Boiler Company, was elected in his place. A report became current yesterday that a special bank examiner was at the bank making a thorough examination, and to-day there was a run on the institution. The bank examiner is W. A. Mason, who was sent here by the Controller of the Currency. In his statement to-night Mr. Mason said:

"For months past the condition of the bank has been untenable to the Controller of the Currency. The bank's business has been too much extended, and its cash reserves has been much below the required amount fixed by the statute. I came to Red Bank Monday, and at once set to work to diagnose the case. The case was readily diagnosed, but the remedy was not so easily prescribed.

"For a while a feasible plan of reorganization and rehabilitation lent much encouragement. Later other complications set in which, together with the feverish state of the community, has occasioned a run on the institution that resulted in the withdrawal of moral and financial support to the extent that there was nothing to be done but for the Government to take possession and see to it that the best interests of depositors and creditors were subserved, and all subserved alike. I cannot say whether the depositors will receive their money in full."

The Navesink National Bank was organized twelve years ago. The capital stock was $50,000 and the deposits, according to the last June statement, were $308,721.30. It is said that a good deal of the time the bank needed a sum of money larger than it had on hand to meet the demands of borrowers. The surplus fund amounted to $20,000. The loans according to the last statement were $343,376.

A few months ago a savings department became one of the bank's features, and probably $50,000 was represented among the deposits in that department. Capt. Throckmorton had been the President of the bank since its institution twelve years ago until a few days ago and Enoch L. Cowart had been the cashier. Both men were Directors, and the other Directors are Dr. Edwin Field, Thomas Davis, Jr., Charles B. Parsons, and Daniel Frost.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Navesink National Bank of Red Bank, N. J., was closed to-night by the direction of the Acting Controller of the Currency, after a conference by telephone with National Bank Examiner W. A. Mason, who has been engaged during the past few days in making a special examination of the bank.

The bank was examined in regular order on the 27th of July, and the examination disclosed a discrepancy between the individual and general ledgers of $10,000, a falsification of the last report of condition to the Controller of the Currency, and numerous false entries and erasures on the books.

A re-examination was ordered, and Examiner Mason discovered increased shortages and irregularities to such an extent as to render the bank insolvent. A new President, Cashier, and Board of Directors were elected and an effort made by the latter to put sufficient cash into the bank to restore its capital and solvency, with the assistance of a correspondent bank. It was thought until to-night that this effort would be successful.

Bank Examiner W. A. Mason has been appointed receiver. The last report of condition of the bank, under date of June 9, 1903, which report it is stated, was falsified, shows the condition on that date to have been as follows:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$343,376
Overdrafts	350
United States bonds	72,150
Real estate	25,000
Stock, securities, &c.	56,799
Due from banks and bankers	21,889
Cash and other items	24,029
Total	$469,914
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$50,000
Surplus and undivided profits	27,122
Circulation	12,500
Due to banks and bankers	17,336
Deposits	316,915
Notes and bills re-discounted	46,000
Total	$469,914

Further reports are expected at the Controller's office to-morrow.

Chicago Bank Showing.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Twenty-four State banks of Chicago, in response to the call of the State Auditor for a report of their condition at the commencement of business on Aug. 11, showed deposits of $[illegible], an increase of 8.10 per cent. since the last previous statement, June 21, 1903. Loans, however, show an increase of nearly 3½ per cent., with a corresponding decrease in cash.

Minnesota Bank Closed.

MONTGOMERY, Minn., Aug. 14.—The Farmers and Merchants' Bank of this place was not opened for business to-day, and the whereabouts of the cashier, B. A. Krainer, is unknown. The deposits run from $50,000 to $60,000, and the liabilities are estimated at $150,000. No one here knows what the assets amount to.

JETT AND WHITE CONVICTED.

Life Imprisonment the Penalty for Murder of Marcum by Hargis Faction in Kentucky.

CYNTHIANA, Ky., Aug. 14.—The jury in the case of Curtis Jett and Thomas White, charged with the assassination of James B. Marcum at Jackson, Ky., this morning returned a verdict of guilty, fixing the punishment of each at life imprisonment. The verdict was returned at a time when there were but few persons in the courtroom. The only lawyer present was County Attorney Webster.

Jett received the verdict with comparative indifference and calmness. White, who has been apparently under a severe strain during the trial, flushed up, and his eyes filled with tears.

The verdict occasioned little surprise. The only question that caused the delay, it is said, was whether to make the punishment death or life imprisonment.

Messrs. Blanton and Golden, attorneys for the defense, were absent when the jury came into court, and Judge Osborne sent for them and told them to make their motion for a new trial. The motion was thereupon filed, and the court took it under advisement. When it was announced that the jury had come out a crowd gathered at the courtroom, but it was quiet and orderly, all the mountain men having gone to their homes. Col. Byrd, who prosecuted the prisoners, said he was disappointed in the case, as he had hoped for a verdict affixing the death penalty. D. D. Hurst, the father-in-law of Marcum, said that they might as well have tried the men in Breathitt County as here.

The case has been on trial almost three weeks, having been begun July 27. At the first trial at Jackson the jury disagreed, and it is believed that the verdict to-day was a compromise with a juror opposed to capital punishment.

The friends of Capt. B. J. Ewen and other witnesses for the Commonwealth, who have suffered greatly and were living in fear of their lives, are greatly relieved. There have been twenty-seven lives lost within the past two years in the Hargis-Cockrill feud in Breathitt County, and this is the first conviction.

No arrests or indictments had been made until last May, when the troops were ordered to Jackson to protect the Grand Jury, and afterward the trial jury and witnesses. Jett is still under indictment charged with killing Town Marshal Cockrill. Jett said last night the rope had never been made with which to hang him, but he made no remarks to-day.

WINCHESTER, Ky., Aug. 14.—The discovery of two sticks of dynamite in the cell in the Clark County Jail formerly occupied by Curtis Jett, the convicted assassin of J. B. Marcum, has given rise to a story of a plot to release Jett at the time he was confined here awaiting trial. The dynamite was found in a waterpipe by a negro, who is the only prisoner who has occupied the cell since Jett was removed. The quantity of the explosive was sufficient to have blown the jail to atoms.

ROCK ISLAND-SANTA FE DEAL.

President Ripley Admits an Arrangement Between Two Roads Has Been Effected.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, admits the correctness of the statement that arrangements practically have been completed whereby the Rock Island will use the tracks of the Santa Fé west of Albuquerque as its outlet to the Pacific Coast.

The connections between the two roads are being constructed, and will be completed in the Spring, when the arrangement will become effective. The Rock Island will leave its line at or near Amorillo, use part of the 'Frisco's and Choctaw's tracks, and run over the new line.

The Santa Fé will obtain a much shorter route to the Pacific and obviate the high grades over the Raton and Glorietta Mountains. Its new line will branch off from the main line at Hutchinson, Kan., and run southwest through "No Man's Land" to a connection with the Rock Island-Frisco lines near Amorillo.

The Rock Island, Mr. Ripley says, has obtained no interest in the Santa Fé.

GOULD-MOFFAT AGREEMENT.

Will Shorten the Denver and Rio Grande's Route to Frisco 12 Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Agreements for an interchange of traffic and joint use of tracks have been entered into between the Gould lines and Moffat's new Denver and Salt Lake Railroad. The terms include the construction by the Denver and Rio Grande of a line from Glenwood Springs to the Moffat Road in Middle Park, and the construction by Moffat of a cut-off from near Salt Lake to the Rio Grande.

Surveyors already have started from Salt Lake to run the line for the Moffat cut-off from that city. The Moffat road, it is stated, will not run a branch to Glenwood, but will continue to appoint for the Colorado-Utah line, where it will tap the Rio Grande. This will save several hundred miles of construction for the Moffat road.

Gould practically obtains control of the Moffat road, and will shorten the Rio Grande's route from Denver to the Pacific by twelve hours.

TYPHOID FEVER AT IDLE HOUR.

Attacks One of Mr. Vanderbilt's Secretaries—Many Workmen Ill.

OAKDALE, L. I., Aug. 14.—Typhoid fever has been discovered at William K. Vanderbilt's mansion here, Idle Hour. For a week past several of the painters and decorators working at the mansion have been complaining of headache and of being otherwise indisposed, but no one was sick enough to quit work until to-day.

This morning Dr. Savage of East Islip was called to the mansion to attend Mr. Newham, one of Mr. Vanderbilt's secretaries who has been here for several weeks hurrying up the contractors and who acted as Mr. Vanderbilt's personal representative. Mr. Newham had quarters for himself rigged up in the mansion. Dr. Savage pronounced the case one of typhoid fever and said the patient was too far advanced to permit of his removal to the city. He therefore will be cared for at Idle Hour. It is believed Mr. Newham is in the third week of the progress of the disease. When the doctor was leaving, one of the decorators stopped him and described his symptoms, which are said to have been the same as several others suffer from, and the doctor ordered him to get to New York as quickly as possible, as he appeared to be in the first stage of the fever.

WORK RUSHED AT DEEPDALE.

Young Vanderbilt Has Big Force Busy at His Long Island Estate.

Work now is being rushed on the task of converting Deepdale, the Long Island home of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., into such a park as its owner desires. One hundred men and twenty-five teams are now employed, and a larger force will be set at work next week, with more later as the two engineers now at work lay out the grounds.

The whole work is under the direction of Martin Trichter of Germantown, a landscape artist, and it is said it will take five years to complete it. The chain of lakes through the property now is being constructed, but there is delay in selecting the site for the mansion. There has been some trouble in getting water. A ninety-foot well which was driven gave a good flow until a force pump was put on, and then it began to draw sand. Now a big drill from the oil regions has arrived, and work shortly will be started sinking a well several hundred feet deep if needful to obtain the water wanted.

LOCOMOTIVES IMPRISONED.

Stone on Turn-Table Unsettles Balance So That Big Engine Blocks Way of Others.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 14.—Seven locomotives used in the New Jersey Central's passenger service between this city and New York are imprisoned in the roundhouse at Dunellen. A locomotive was being reversed on the turntable when a stone on the cog track of the latter caused it to jump and settle, all efforts to move it proving futile.

It blocked the entrance way to the roundhouse and the engines in the building could not be got out. All are used for the commuters' morning trains, and two wrecking crews were put to work in the hope of releasing the turn table in order to get the trains started. Word was sent to Jersey City and engines reached Plainfield just in time to maintain the schedule. A temporary track was built around the turntable and the imprisoned engines were got out.

YACHT WAIONTHA BURNED.

Catches Fire on Connecticut River and Is Run Aground.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Aug. 14.—The steam yacht Waiontha of Hartford caught fire to-day while going down the Connecticut River, and now lies a blackened wreck on Sears Shoal, six or seven miles below this city. Her crew escaped in a small boat after running the burning yacht aground. It is understood here that the fire caught in the engine room and spread so quickly that it was impossible to save the boat.

The Waiontha was bound from Hartford for Greenport, L. I. She was 103 feet long and 15 feet wide, and was built in 1880 for the late E. S. Stokes of New York. She was then called the Fra Diavolo. Of late she has been owned by Hartford people. Two weeks ago, while returning from a Sound resort with a party of excursionists to Hartford the Waiontha burst a boiler flue, and was aground for several hours. It is supposed that she was on her way to Greenport for repairs when she took fire.

St. Louis Boodler Sentenced.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—Harry A. Faulkner, ex-member of the House of Delegates, who was convicted of perjury in connection with the Suburban boodle deal, was sentenced to-day to three years in the penitentiary. Faulkner's attorneys took an appeal to the Supreme Court.

ASKS FOR "GRAFT" PROOF

Gen. Greene Requests Magistrate Hogan to Back Charges.

Letter, Who Declared Police Blackmail Was Prevalent, Refers Commissioner to Court Records.

Magistrate Hogan, sitting in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning received a letter from Police Commissioner Greene in reply to his recent statements that in all his years of service on the bench he had never known police blackmail to be so rife as at present. The letter was as follows:

I respectfully ask that you will give me any information in your possession that will enable me to bring charges against officers who, according to the statement in The Sun of this date, unmercifully beat an Italian a few days since; the statement in the paper being that the fact of such beating was brought out on examination before you.

And also any information which will enable this department to substantiate on trial the facts stated by you in regard to the actions of certain members of the police force in a disorderly house in the Twentieth Precinct, the station house of which is in West Thirty-seventh Street.

And also the names of the two policemen who were before you on Aug. 8 in a handbook case, which they failed to prove, and also the names of the policemen who boasted in court that women they have arrested go free or go to jail, as they see fit.

The newspaper article quotes you as saying that you have absolute proof of the cases.

Gen. Greene had already informed the reporters of the letter, and when they went to the Tombs Court saw it lying unopened upon the Magistrate's desk.

"There it is," he said, holding up the sealed envelope. "I won't open it until I get through with the day's work." In conversation the Magistrate referred to drunkenness on the part of the police after their recent annual parade as supporting his charges in a general way. Late last night, at his home, Magistrate Hogan gave out his answer to Gen. Greene, which he said he would mail forthwith. It follows:

In response to your letter of Aug. 13 in relation to an interview which appeared in The New York Sun of the above date, and wherein you ask a number of questions concerning cases which were before me in the course of my duties as Magistrate, I would say that the case of the Italian mentioned was heard in the Centre Street Court. The case was dismissed and the complaint and the evidence taken can be found in the office of the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions. In the case of one Minnie Lewis, charged with being the proprietress of a disorderly resort in West Thirty-ninth Street, the complaint and evidence can be found in the Clerk's office of the Court of Special Sessions.

In the case of the two policemen charged with making a handbook, the evidence was taken by a stenographer who is attached to the Children's Court. These same two police officers made a complaint against the proprietor and clerk or barkeeper of a hotel in Whitehall Street, who were summoned to appear before me charged with keeping a disorderly house. This matter your letter does not mention. You have, apparently, overlooked it. This evidence was taken by a stenographer who, I understand, was recently appointed in the Magistrate's Court. I think he is going about the various Magistrates' Courts substituting for stenographers who are on their vacations. You can readily find out who he is by applying to the Clerk of the Centre Street Court.

Regarding your last inquiry, would say I did not mention the names of any of the police officers.

"It would be impossible for me to keep in my head all this evidence," said Magistrate Hogan. "I am required by law to send papers to different places under different circumstances. For instance, if I dismiss a case it is my duty to send the papers to the Court of General Sessions, which I did in the case Gen. Greene asks about. In other cases they are sent to the Court of Special Sessions. In the case of the handbook man the evidence was taken by a stenographer who I thought belonged to the District Attorney's office, but who I find belongs to another court. But the Commissioner of Police can get all the information that is in the papers and the information in the papers is complete on the matters that he asked me about."

Gen. Greene was told last night of the contents of Magistrate Hogan's letter.

"I am glad to have the information," he said. "It will be acted upon, believe me, and if there is a chance that the policemen can be convicted they will be placed on trial at once. I will say nothing more about Magistrate Hogan's reply until I receive it.

"As you will see," continued Gen. Greene, "I simply asked him for the facts in his possession about these cases. Whether or not blackmail can be exterminated is an academic question; but in any specific case of blackmail we want to act very quickly. I shall therefore be very glad to get any assistance from Magistrate Hogan.

"Meanwhile, Inspector Smith is making an investigation in regard to the charge that an Italian wine seller was unmercifully beaten. I have discovered that the policemen were attached to the Mulberry Street Station.

"In regard to the case in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, referred to by Magistrate Hogan—that is, the case of a young girl found in a disorderly house by her relatives, who were thereupon unjustly arrested by the police—I find that there was a report sent in the regular course, showing that the sister of the girl made the complaint, and the report further states that the officers searched the premises and that they found the girl. The case went to the Magistrate's Court, before Hogan, and the girl was committed to prison for six months. That was on June 28.

"The woman who kept the house, which was in West Thirty-ninth Street, and whose name was Lewis, was held in $1,500 bail for further examination and subsequently held in $2,000 bail for trial, and six inmates who were caught in the house—four women and two men—were each fined $5. According to the report, when the girl was brought to the station house she accused the man, who Magistrate Hogan says the police tried to 'railroad,' of being responsible for her presence where she was found. The two policemen in the case were John O'Rourke and George H. Zimmerman.

"The intimation contained in Magistrate Hogan's side of this case is that the policemen were protecting this disorderly house. Now, if he has any facts to substantiate that I will put the policeman on trial right away."

REYNOLDS'S APPEAL TO HOGAN.

License Bureau Chief Thought Magistrate Had Criticised Him After Receiving Letter Asking Co-operation.

James B. Reynolds, Secretary to Mayor Low, and Acting Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, said yesterday that he believed a letter he sent to Police Magistrate Hogan last Tuesday was responsible for the Magistrate's outburst on the day following when the Magistrate, in discharging two pushcart men arraigned before him, said that the policemen attached to the Bureau of Licenses were working the "graft" system in arresting the peddlers. The letter was intended to bring about co-operation of the Magistrate with the Bureau of Licenses.

Magistrate Hogan said last night that he had not received the letter, which, he understood, was still being carried by a registered mail postman, who had tried to find him several times.

The letter was made public yesterday by Mr. Reynolds, and was as follows:

As Acting Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, I desire to offer a brief explanation to you regarding the policy of the bureau, and to ask your co-operation in its attempt to carry out the laws and ordinances by which it is controlled.

The bureau has been in receipt of numerous complaints from citizens in the business section regarding annoyances created by pushcart peddlers and the disorderly conduct of some of the more lawless peddlers. For a period of two months no licenses were issued by the bureau in order that the officers of the License Squad might have an opportunity to reduce the number of those who were carrying on business without any authorization from the city. Since July 15, however, everyone who is entitled under the existing ordinances to a license obtained one. Certain peddlers, however, persistently refused to obtain a license, and defy the attempts of the city authorities to compel them to conform to the law. Where peddlers have been arrested three or more times for failure to secure a license, and have still neglected to obtain a license, I have instructed the officers of the License Squad to ask the Magistrate to allow a complaint to issue against them on a charge of misdemeanor in accordance with Sec. 384-B of the Penal Code; but my instructions to the officers are not to do this except where three chances have been given to obtain such license, and a persistent refusal to do so on the part of the peddler is therefore a wilful and contumacious violation of the law.

I earnestly hope that you will assist the bureau in its attempt to regulate the pushcart traffic, and to secure a more law-abiding attitude on the part of certain disorderly elements in the pushcart trade. JAMES B. REYNOLDS.

Mr. Reynolds said that with the exception of Magistrate Hogan, he practically had received the co-operation of all the other Police Magistrates.

POOLROOMS ANGER MAYOR.

Paterson Executive Knows Where They Are and Seeks Vainly for Chief of Police.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 14.—"Where's the Chief of Police? I want to see him right away," said Mayor Hinchcliffe, as he entered the station this morning.

"He is not here," replied the Sergeant at the desk.

"I would like to find him. I wonder if he is back in his office," continued the Mayor, as he started a search. Failing in that he stepped out into Colt Street, visibly annoyed.

"I wish I could find the Chief of Police," he declared. "There are more poolrooms in one block than there are in the whole town outside of it," he continued, pointing down past the Hamilton Trust Company's new building.

The poolrooms were closed this afternoon.

SAYS MURPHY WAS A PARTNER.

Manager of Female Baseball Teams Pleads Guilty to Charge of Abduction.

Sylvester F. Wilson, who has been a manager of female baseball and basket-ball teams, yesterday pleaded guilty to a charge of abduction before Judge Cowing, in the Court of General Sessions. Wilson was convicted of a similar offense in 1891, and served a term of five years in State Prison in addition to paying a fine of $1,000. He was indicted for a second offense this time, but in consideration of waiving a trial was permitted to plead as for a first offense. He will be sentenced on Friday of next week.

Wilson says he once was in partnership with Charles F. Murphy, the present leader of Tammany Hall, in the conduct of female baseball games. The charge against Wilson this time is that he lured Margaret Denne, a fifteen-year-old Brooklyn girl, away from her home and took her to Philadelphia, where he forced her to join one of his baseball teams. In 1891 he was convicted of abducting Libby Sunderland.

ALTOONA TERMINAL SOLD.

J. Williamson Thatcher the Purchaser for a Nominal Consideration.

Word was received in this city yesterday of the sale of the franchises of the Altoona and Beech Creek Terminal Railroad Company at public auction to J. Williamson Thatcher for the nominal consideration of $75. The sale was made at Hollidaysburg, Penn.

Mr. Thatcher, who is Treasurer of the New York and Pittsburg Central Railroad Company, was seen yesterday afternoon at his office, 949 Broadway, and said that the sale to him was doubtless a mere formality—that he had had a judgment against the company whose franchises were sold, but, he added:

"I found a way to settle the matter and did so a couple of weeks ago. I do not know anything about the sale. My claim was a personal one and I did not and do not represent any railroad interests in the matter. My attorney, Mr. Uhle of 11 William Street, represented me and understands the details. He will return to the city on Monday."

JURY'S SURPRISING VERDICT.

Goes Contrary to Coroner's Instructions in Harlem River Case.

A remarkable verdict was rendered yesterday by the Coroner's jury at the inquest on the death of the unknown man whose nude body was taken from the Harlem River on Aug. 4. The jury practically found that the man had lived three days after he had been thrown into the river, despite the fact that the testimony had shown him to have been drugged and strangled before thrown in.

The testimony was given by Edward Cotton, the negro on whose statement Joseph Wilson and Charles Carter, two negroes, had been arrested for the supposed murder. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict holding the men responsible for the man's death, and Coroner Scholer, before whom the inquest was held, under the circumstances was compelled to commit them to the Tombs without bail. The verdict caused amazement. Coroner Scholer in charging the jury said there had been no testimony to show that the man had been assaulted and thrown into the river by the two prisoners as stated by Cotton. The autopsy showed no trace of violence and failed to disclose the presence of any drug in the man's stomach.

The verdict was to the effect that the man had come to his death by drowning on Aug. 3. Cotton, who was the only eye witness of the supposed murder, testified that the man had been thrown into the river on July 31.

BEDBUGS BREAK A LEASE.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 14.—The Monmouth County Court of Common Pleas this morning filed a decision in the action brought by Lambert Alpaugh of Trenton against the First Congregational Church of this city to recover $175 rent on a lease made of Alpaugh's cottage, 514 Monroe Avenue. The case was tried about six weeks ago, and involved the question whether or not a landlord could recover rent for a house infested with bedbugs.

It appeared from the evidence that the pastor of the church, who was to occupy the cottage as a rectory, was obliged to vacate the leased property ten days after taking possession, on account, it was alleged, of the pests, and it was contended by the defendant that under the law a lease for a furnished house carries with it a warranty that it is fit for occupancy.

Judge Heisley, who wrote the opinion, reverses the decision of the lower court and removes the judgment recovered by the plaintiff, holding that the landlord cannot recover.

It is believed that this is the first adjudication in New Jersey on this subject. It is said that the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court, on account of the unusual points involved. The counsel for the defendant was able to cite an authority in the English courts sustaining Judge Heisley's decision.

POLICE CLUBS BEST RAZOR.

Enraged Italian with Weapon Chases His Enemy and Is Finally Subdued.

Lussaro Barnacher, an Italian barber, of 128 Lincoln Avenue, was arrested last night on a charge of felonious assault. Eugene Moriarty of 627 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street had a quarrel with the barber and struck him. The barber dashed into his shop and returned with a stiletto. Moriarty fled. The Italian chased him around the neighborhood for a half hour, and then, finding that he could not catch him, returned to his shaving shop.

Moriarty made complaint against him at the Alexander Avenue Station. Two detectives were sent out to arrest Barnacher. He resisted and, according to the officers, attacked them with razors. They won with their clubs. As they were leading away the prisoner Moriarty appeared. The Italian broke away from the policemen and went after Moriarty with the stiletto which he had concealed. One of the officers managed to knock the weapon from the man's hands, and Moriarty was saved.

Actress Accused of Stealing Jewelry.

May Madcap, who says she is one of the original "Four Madcap Sisters" of London, was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court and committed to the Tombs by Magistrate Hogan yesterday to await extradition papers from Boston. She is charged with the larceny of one diamond ring worth $200, a gold chain worth $75, and two shoes worth $2 each from Mabel Sheppard, another actress. She admitted that she had taken the jewelry and the shoes, but said she had merely taken them for safekeeping.

Fined for Violating Bailey Law.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., Aug. 14.—Thomas B. Adams, a lawyer, of 277 Broadway, New York City, was fined $5 by Justice Howell for violation of the Bailey law. He went faster than four miles an hour on the Mill Dam. His license number is 4,354.

To Assist Police in Lawsuits.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 14.—Orders were issued to-day to the various police districts requesting the police to select delegates from among their number to attend a meeting of the Police Protective Association at Central Station next Monday. The new organization will assist the police when they become involved in lawsuits.

DOHERTYS WON AT TENNIS

English Brothers Again Scored Over American Experts.

Steady Play of Visitors Earned Victories on Meadow Club Courts at Southampton.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 14.—Steadiness on the part of the English lawn tennis players again resulted in their winning over the ranking American experts to-day on the courts of the Meadow Club. It was the same ability to wear down their adversaries that has been characteristic of all the Englishmen's play in this country.

In the singles H. L. Doherty completely overwhelmed William A. Larned in straight sets, by the score of 6—1, 6—2, 6—1, in the final match. The doubles final was also won by the Doherty brothers in three sets by the score of 6—1, 6—3, 6—1. The international aspect of the contests was made the more pronounced because it is the second victory of the Britons in this country. They again will be the opponents of the top-class Americans in the National championships at Newport next week.

When H. L. Doherty and Larned took the court in the morning the sky was overcast and rain threatened, but it was just the sort of weather that suited the English champion for it was cool, and the light was perfect. The service fell to the American, but he lost the game by giving Doherty opportunities to work in his passing strokes, and on his own errors. In the second game Larned forced the points to deuce four times by cleverly placing the ball at the side lines, from which it was impossible for the English player to make a fair return. Doherty overcame this by keeping the ball going to Larned's left hand.

The next game was the best of the match, for in it Larned made a splendid effort, and was very speedy. He had Doherty on the run most of the time, but the little Briton got many balls that appeared to be out of his reach. The following game reached the deuce and vantage points, Larned earning one of his points by a clean pass straight through the centre of Doherty's court and right under his racquet as he was running up to the net. After this and to the end of the match Larned had only flashes of his best form.

On account of threatening weather, it was decided to play the final match in the doubles in the afternoon. Again the service was won by the American pair, Larned and Wright, and they began serving. The Dohertys relied upon their placing and passing to earn the points for them, and in this they were successful, and took the games up to 5—0. Then the Americans began to use the lobs as a method of defense and attack, and won the fifth game. The Doherty brothers shifted their play cleverly at this stage of the contest, and found it easy to get to the net and kill the short lobs.

The weakness of Larned was most noticeable in this match, and in the second set Wright made a gallant effort to win at least one set. He endeavored to cover not only his own territory, but that of Larned also, which gave the Dohertys many openings. Whenever the Britons sent the ball well up the Americans scored the point by spectacular kills, but these opportunities were few, and throughout the contest the play was one-sided. The play in the tournament will be finished to-morrow. This evening a special dinner was given at the club in honor of the visiting players. The summary:

Men's Invitation Singles—Final Round—H. L. Doherty, England, defeated William A. Larned, Orange Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1.

Men's Invitation Doubles—Final Round—H. L. Doherty and Reginald F. Doherty, England, defeated Earl C. Wright and William A. Larned, Harvard University and Orange Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles—First Round—Miss Nesser and Harry F. Allen defeated Miss [illegible] and George A. Atterbury, 6—4, 6—4; Miss J. Russell and Robert F. Huntington defeated Miss Middlebrook and H. Colket, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4; Miss Mollins and Oliver S. Campbell defeated Miss Barney and Beals C. Wright, by default; Miss Kobbe and Edgar R. Leonard defeated Mrs. Huntington and Louis E. Mahan, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3. Second Round—Miss M. Russell and Percy A. Torrence defeated Miss Crocker and G. F. Watson, Jr., 1—6, 6—4, 6—4; Miss Nesser and Harry F. Allen defeated Miss Barnes and George Howard, 6—4, 6—3; Miss J. Russell and Robert F. Huntington defeated Miss Fanny Howland and Edwin P. Larned, 6—0, 6—4; Miss Wilmerding and William A. Larned defeated Miss Madden and Arthur Torrence by default.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB RACES.

The Mira, with Double Time Allowance from the Effort, Was a Winner.

With thirteen starters in the races of the Atlantic Yacht Club, yesterday afternoon, interest centred in the contest between the Effort and the Mira, because of an agreement between the owners by which the Effort was to give to the Mira double time allowance, which over the course of fourteen miles amounted to a fraction less than five minutes. The Mira won by 2 minutes 33 seconds, as she finished only 1 minute 32 seconds behind her rival. The Mira was sailed by W. W. McClellan, Secretary of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club. The Bobtail won in her class and thus became the winner of the week's series for thirty-footers. The other winners were the Trouble, the Vagabond, and the Sandpiper.

Sir Thomas Lipton arrived at the club anchorage about 5:20 P. M. in his houseboat Narahda and took tea on the Aloha with Rear Commodore Flagler. Later he dined with Commodore Tod on the flagship Thistle. In the evening the party witnessed a special display of fireworks at the Fall of Pompeii, tendered by Mr. Pain to the Atlantic Yacht Club. Following is the table of yesterday's races:

Boat and Owner.	Finish. H. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.
CLASS L—START, 2:10.		
Effort, F. M. Smith	5:49:11	3:39:11
Mira, T. W. Church	5:51:43	3:41:[illegible]
CLASS M—START, 3:15.		
Bobtail, E. F. Luckenbach	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vivian II., E. E. Vernon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barbara, H. Chubb	[illegible]	[illegible]
CLASS P—START, 3:20.		
Vagabond, F. A. Vernon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Naiad, D. J. R. Palmer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cockatoo, W. A. Barstow	[illegible]	[illegible]
CLASS Q—START, 3:25.		
Trouble, D. G. Whitlock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Careless, F. H. Havens	[illegible]	[illegible]
CLASS R—START, 2:25.		
Scallawag, E. S. Ludlow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sandpiper, W. W. Ramsen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apukwa, E. T. Taft	[illegible]	[illegible]

Thirty-one-Footers Race at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 14.—The mid-week race of the thirty-one-footers was held in the upper bay this afternoon and resulted in another victory for V. E. Macy with the Papoose. The Indian, sailed by W. C. Allison, was second and Edgar Scott was third with the Bat. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.
Papoose III., V. E. Macy	[illegible]
Indian, W. C. Allison	[illegible]
Bat, Edgar Scott	[illegible]
Zara, J. M. Sears, Jr.	[illegible]
Curlew, E. H. Gallatin	[illegible]
Cricket, W. G. Ladd	[illegible]
Joker, H. M. Sears	[illegible]
Scud, A. J. Cassatt	[illegible]
Redwing, T. G. Condon	[illegible]
Kawana, J. B. Trevor	[illegible]
Astrild, H. L. Eno	[illegible]

Huntington Y. C. Annual Regatta.

The Huntington Yacht Club will hold its ninth annual regatta at Huntington, L. I., to-day. The regatta is open to yachts enrolled in any recognized yacht club, and entries will be received for the forty-three, thirty-six, thirty, twenty-five, twenty-one, and eighteen foot classes, the raceabouts and the C. P. Herreshoff, Larchmont, and Manhasset Bay one-design classes. The start will be made at 1 o'clock.

A. S. Bigelow's Pantooset at Kiel.

KIEL, Prussia, Aug. 14.—The American steam yacht Pantooset, belonging to Albert S. Bigelow of Boston, has arrived here for coal.

Rockaway Defeats Rumford at Polo.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 14.—Rockaway first team outplayed Rumford firsts at every point this afternoon in the third game for the Rhode Island polo cup, winning 10⅞ to 7. All Rumford's goals were allowed by handicap. Rumford was handicapped eight to Rockaway fifteen. R. J. Collier and La Montaigne played a fast game for the winners. Rumford was weak in hitting and faulty in direction. Watson of Rumford had a heavy fall in the third, but resumed play.

EMPIRE CITY TROTS END.

A Large Crowd Witnessed Close of Meeting on Yonkers Track.

The most successful light harness meeting ever held on the Empire City track at Yonkers closed yesterday with a big attendance and four spirited races for fast classes, the feature event being the contest for the $5,000 Yonkers Stakes, for 2:20 class pacers. The weather was clear in the afternoon and the track was fast in spite of a light rainfall in the morning, the excellent condition of the going being made evident when the Ohio horse, Tom Keene, winner of the Yonkers Stakes in straight heats, finished his first mile circuit of the track in 2:04¼, the fastest heat paced in a race this season. Tom Keene was always a warm favorite for the race at $100 over the field, which sold for $25, and he justified the betting by jogging home in the second heat.

Two of the races produced close and exciting contests, the best finishes of the day being for the first heat of the 2:19 class trotting, in which Caspian caught and beat Dillon Boy by a short nose just under the wire, and in the third heat of the 2:12 pace, in which Olivewood and Strathlane fought it out to the last stride, Olivewood getting the decision by a nose. Strathlane was a hot favorite for the race, selling at $100 to $40 for the field. He won the first heat in good style, but was defeated by Olivewood so easily in slower time for the next that the judges decided to change drivers and put up John Curry behind Strathlane. Olivewood still proved the better horse, but the showing made by Strathlane was such that Curry was loudly applauded for his effort in the deciding heat, though he failed to win.

The 2:10 trot had a strong field of nine. The Roman, driven by Budd Doble, sold at even money against the field, and in two splendidly driven heats won with just a little to spare. Nearly all the grand circuit horses who raced at the Empire City track are entered for the trotting and pacing events at Brighton Beach, beginning next Monday, the last week of the Summer term of harness racing scheduled for New York City. Many of the stables will move to Brighton Beach to-day. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—2:19 trotting class; purse $1,000; best two in three heats.

Forest City Farm's Caspian, b. g., by Patron-Cassarita, by Shelby Chief. (Snack) ... 1 1
Dillon Boy, b. h., (Hudson) ... [illegible]
His Boy, b. g., (Demarest) ... [illegible]
Judge Greene, b. g., (Walker) ... [illegible]
John Mac, b. g., (Miller) ... [illegible]
Millord Sanders, b. g., (Merrifield) ... 10 [illegible]
Crownshade, blk. g., (Wall) ... [illegible]
Kamaren, b. g., (McDonald) ... [illegible]
Ida Grey, b. m., (Clark) ... [illegible]
Janita, b. m., (Dickerson) ... 11 [illegible]
Dark Secret, br. m., (Davis) ... 9 11
Time—2:09¼; 2:10¼.

SECOND RACE.—2:12 pacing class; purse $1,000; best two in three heats.

J. H. Phillips's Olivewood, b. g., by Norwood, dam by Jet. (Phillips) ... 2 1 1
Strathlane, b. g., (Snow and Curry) ... 1 2 2
John W. Patterson, blk. h., (Davis) ... [illegible]
Hero Alcyoner, b. g., (Halstead) ... [illegible]
Dart, b. g., (Kinney) ... [illegible]
Piccola, b. m., (Rosemire) ... dis.
Time—2:09¼; 2:10¼; 2:09¼.

THIRD RACE.—2:10 class, trotting; best two in three heats.

George H. Smith's The Roman, b. g., by McKinney-Maude by Eras. (Doble) ... 1 1
Belle Kuser, b. m., (Hudson) ... [illegible]
Palm Leaf, b. g., (McCarty) ... [illegible]
Wentworth, b. g., (Snow) ... [illegible]
Alice Carr, b. m., (Garrison) ... [illegible]
Nell Gwynne, c. m., (Kelly) ... [illegible]
El Milagro, c. g., (McHenry) ... [illegible]
Silver Sign, b. h., (Murnan) ... [illegible]
Anidrosis, br. m., (McDonnell) ... [illegible]
Time—2:10; 2:09¾.

FOURTH RACE.—The Yonkers Stakes of $5,000 for 2:20 pacers; best two in three heats.

F. Markley's Tom Keene, ch. g., by West Egbert. (Sanders) ... 1 1
King Direct, blk. h., (Geers) ... [illegible]
Dick Wilson, br. g., (Wilson) ... [illegible]
Direct L., blk. g., (Hudson) ... Dis.
Mary Anna, b. m., (Snow) ... Dis.
Time—2:04¼; 2:06¼.

AMATEUR ATHLETES' GAMES.

The Charles J. Harvey Association's tenth annual picnic and games were held yesterday at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, and a long programme of interesting contests made exciting sport for the crowd in attendance. With Charles Harvey as master of ceremonies, Senator James J. Frawley as referee, and Al Copland as starter, the games were run off smoothly and without delay.

The special feature of the card was a half-mile run, open to policemen, firemen, and Post Office employes, for a medal offered by James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the A. A. U. M. J. Cregan, Headquarters police, on the thirty-five-yard mark, was the winner by four yards, in 2:13 1-5, with Ed. Struppel, Thirty-first Precinct police, (15 yards,) second. In the sixty-yard dash Myer Prinstein, the champion broad jumper, and C. W. Seymour of the Mohawk A. C. of Flushing made a stirring finish in the final, Prinstein losing by about six inches in 0:06 3-5. After the games Senator Frawley presented the prizes to the winners, and then there was dancing until a late hour.

Summary of the games:

75-Yard Dash, Novice—Final Heat—Won by J. Smith, Star A. C.; R. G. Schaefer, New West Side A. C., second; A. F. Birt, Pastime A. C., third. Time—0:08 4-5.

60-Yard Dash, Handicap—Final Heat—Won by C. W. Seymour, Mohawk A. C. of Flushing (14 yards;) Myer Prinstein, Greater New York Irish A. A., (11 yards,) second; C. E. Williams, New West Side A. C., (11 yards,) third. Time—0:06 3-5.

300-Yard Run, Novice—Won by R. A. Mc[illegible], Thirteenth Regiment A. A.; R. G. Wood[illegible], unattached, second; W. Clements, Y. M. C. A., third. Time—[illegible].

Half-Mile Run, Handicap, Special—Won by M. J. Cregan, Headquarters Police, (35 yards;) Ed. Struppel, Thirty-first Precinct Police, (15 yards,) second; Thomas O'Connor, Hook and Ladder Company No. 34, (40 yards,) third. Time—2:13 1-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap—Won by O. Offenbach, Pastime A. C., (25 yards;) M. A. Vogel, Pastime A. C., (35 yards,) second; A. Goldsmith, Greater New York Irish A. A., (20 yards,) third. Time—0:36 1-5.

Mile-and-a-Half Run, Handicap—Won by [illegible] Sullivan, St. Bartholomew A. C., (60 yards;) Charles A. Maher, New West Side A. C., ([illegible] yards,) second; F. B. Kennedy, College City of New York, (120 yards,) third. Time—[illegible].

Running Broad Jump, Handicap—Won by R. G. Schaefer, New West Side A. C., (30 inches,) with 20 feet 8 inches actual; E. L. Green, New West Side A. C., (10 inches,) second, with 21 feet 6 inches actual; Myer Prinstein, Greater New York I. A. A., (scratch,) third, with 22 feet 8 inches actual.

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Ladies' Tennis Tournament at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—In the ladies' singles lawn tennis tournament at the Casino this morning the matches were brought down to the semi-final round, leaving Mrs. Barger Wallach to play Mrs. Reginald Brooks and Miss Anna Sands to play Miss Mary Sands. In the first round Miss Babcock defeated Miss Smythe in straight sets. Miss Babcock met Miss Anna Sands in the second round and was beaten. Mrs. Reginald Brooks beat Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, the first set being close, but the second an easy win. Mrs. Barger Wallach won her match by Miss Roche defaulting. The summary:

Ladies' Singles: First Round—Miss Babcock beat Miss Smythe, 6—3, 6—4.

Second Round—Mrs. Wallach beat Miss Roche by default.

Mrs. Reginald Brooks beat Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, 8—6, 6—1.

Miss Anna Sands beat Miss Smythe, 5—7, 6—4.

FORAKER ACT CONSTITUTIONAL.

Judge Ray, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday handed down an opinion in which he sustains the constitutionality of the Foraker act, which provided a new revenue on merchandise brought into the United States from Porto Rico after the islands ceased to be a foreign country.

Judge Ray sustains the constitutionality of Section 3 of the act, which had already been adjudicated and passed upon in part by the United States Supreme Court. The decision handed down yesterday sustains a demurrer interposed by the United States in an action commenced against it by the sugar importing firm of Lascelles & Co. of New York. The firm imported a cargo of sugar from Porto Rico on June 12, 1899, which was placed on its arrival in a bonded warehouse. The entry was liquidated Nov. 14, 1899, under the existing Dingley Tariff act. On June 6 the entry was reliquidated and duties reassessed under what was known as the Foraker act. The firm protested against the imposition of any and all duties. Finally, under protest, $2,600 duty was paid on the sugars by the firm and suit for its recovery instituted.

Judge Ray sustains the demurrer of the Government, finding that the assessment under the Foraker act was legal and constitutional. The real question at issue, and one not previously raised, was that portion of the Foraker act which provided for the assessing of merchandise at bonded warehouses at the time the new law went into effect.

The court, however, gives the importers a loop through which they may resume the case. In part the court says:

"The demurrer is sustained, with costs, but the plaintiff may amend upon payment of such costs, if so advised, by pleading that the goods were detained against the will and protest of the importer for payment of duties under the Dingley act until after the Foraker act went into effect."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12 Midnight.—221 Wooster Street; Samuel Tourch; damage, $150.

1:55 A. M.—210 West Ninety-ninth Street; Arthur Hardy; damage trifling.

4:35 A. M.—504 Third Avenue; Isaac Devega; damage slight.

11:15 A. M.—210 Centre Street; George Dusterman; damage, $1,500.

5:05 P. M.—228 Mott Street; Joseph Altefont; damage trifling.

7:00 P. M.—North end of Bronx Park; John McDonald; damage, $50.

7:30 P. M.—254 Water Street; H. H. Dixon; damage trifling.

7:35 P. M.—306 Grand Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

8:00 P. M.—418 East Ninety-first Street; Patronsky & Knot; damage trifling.

9:45 P. M.—588 Forest Avenue, Bronx; H. Haberstroed; damage trifling.

10:30 P. M.—688 Fifth Street; L. Shore; damage, $5.

JEFFRIES WON BIG FIGHT

Holder of Pugilistic Championship Beat Corbett in Ten Rounds.

Battle for Third Largest Purse in History of Prize Ring Decided at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—James Jeffries, holder of the title of heavyweight champion of the world, made secure his claim to first place in the pugilistic world by defeating James J. Corbett, the former champion, after ten rounds of fast and fierce fighting in the Mechanics' Pavilion here to-night.

Ten thousand men seated about the arena saw the fight, the crowd representing an expenditure for seats aggregating $66,000. This was the largest crowd ever assembled at a ringside in this country, and the third largest sum in dollars and cents ever contested for. The two that exceeded it in receipts were the Corbett-Jeffries fight at Coney Island, $66,000, and the Corbett-McCoy fight at Madison Square Garden, New York, $63,000.

The scene about the big pavilion from 5 P. M. until the men stepped into the ring was one of confusion. The gallery ticket holders formed in line on Hayes, Larkin, and Grove Streets in three large rows, and although there was much crowding and scrimmages in the attempt to gain admittance, a hundred policemen kept perfect order once the doors were opened. The pavilion ticket holders were more leisurely about coming to claim their seats. Not until 9 o'clock were the chairs, boxes, and benches full. About the ring were many celebrities that have graced every pugilistic encounter within the last decade.

Over on the south side of the arena more than 400 Jeffries admirers from Los Angeles, the home of Jeffries, sat in a group. Official San Francisco was largely represented. Benches, bar, council, and supervisors, in fact every branch of the city administration was at the ringside.

There was less trouble in handling the big crowd than has been experienced on similar occasions. An unusually large force of police was on hand, distributed on the outside at the doors and throughout the pavilion. A force of efficient ushers promptly conducted the ticketholders to their seats.

At 9 o'clock Captain of Police Mooney entered the ring and had "Billy" Jordan announce that not until every man holding a ticket was seated would the contest go on. This announcement was greeted with cheers, and the few who had not already found their places were quickly seated.

Two preliminaries, bouts of six rounds each, kept the crowd interested until 9:15 P. M., the time set for the big men to appear.

The ring looked large compared with the enclosures used heretofore in this city. In pursuance of an understanding with the big fighters, it was made the regulation twenty-four-foot ring. Heretofore twenty-foot rings have been the rule. The floor was solidly constructed, heavily and tightly padded. While it was not an ideal ring for fast footwork, it did not impede the speed of either man. Above the ring at a height of twelve feet were suspended eight large arc lights, shaded in such a manner as to throw the greatest light straight down on the men.

Just before the fight the betting was 2 to 1 with considerable Corbett money in sight. There was no big betting on the result, but some good wagers were placed on rounds. The favorite seemed to be even money that Corbett would stay twelve rounds.

At 9:15 o'clock the crowd rose as one man as Champion Jeffries walked down the long aisle and vaulted through the ropes.

THE FIGHT BY ROUNDS.

ROUND 1. The men came to the centre, Jeffries feinting and Corbett stepping lively. Jeffries swung left over Corbett's head. Corbett came in quickly to a clinch, and they were very slow about breaking. Jeffries put a light left to Corbett's ribs, and they refused to break. Corbett put his right over the heart and clinched. Corbett stayed close in and put a hard right on the body. They were exceedingly careful in the break. Jeffries forced his man across the ring and put a left lightly on the body. It was noticed that Corbett displayed very little footwork, but stayed close, and put four rights solidly over the heart. Jeffries missed a right for the body, but put it on the chest lightly. As they broke Corbett quickly stepped in and put his right to the heart. Jeffries laughingly remarked, "Ah!" The first round indicated that Jeffries is very fast. Corbett did not do any fancy work.

ROUND 2.—Jeffries came up quickly and missed a left for the head, and the men came to a clinch. They would not break, Corbett claiming Jeffries was holding on. In the break Jeffries swung his left on the back of the head lightly. Corbett had failed thus far to land a single left-hand blow. He attempted it at this stage, but was too close in. Jeffries forced him to the ropes, coming dangerously near the jaw with a left hook. They immediately came into a clinch, in the break of which Corbett hooked a smashing left to the jaw. Corbett sent in left and right to the body but got a left hook on the head. Jeffries came on quickly, but Corbett clinched. Corbett sent in a peculiar right-hand half uppercut for the jaw, but was a trifle low. They fought carefully to the end. Corbett had shown very little speed so far, while Jeffries showed improvement in speed and cleverness.

ROUND 3.—Both came to the centre, Jeffries missing a left and Corbett clinching; Jeffries hooked his left to the neck and Corbett jolted him over the ribs with a short right. Corbett increased in speed somewhat, and had to run to avoid a rush. He turned quickly and put his right over the heart hard. There was a lot of clinching, neither man taking a chance in the break. Jeffries barely missed a right for Corbett's jaw, and roughed him in the clinch. There was much hooting from the galleries. Jeffries forced the fighting fiercely. Corbett began using his left hook on the jaw, landing three times, and also a left on the stomach. The blow did not hurt Jeffries, and he only smiled and chased his man around the ring. It was a rough round, with honors even, and Jeffries showing a wish to force the fighting.

ROUND 4.—Jeffries went after Corbett, but clever clinching and blocking prevented damage. Referee Graney stopped the fighting to look at Jefferies's glove, which was burst, but told them to go on with the round. Jeffries fought hard in clinches, but Corbett got in too close to receive any damage. Jeffries swung hard left to the chest and got left on the mouth and right over the heart. There were calls that Jeffries was fighting foul. Corbett got in close, jabbing Jeffries with his left several times, but the blows were so light that Jeffries laughed and came back. Corbett slipped to his knees from a left in the stomach. Jeffries came back with another one, but Corbett blocked it. Corbett was strong and ran to his corner at the close.

ROUND 5.—Police Captain Mooney entered the ring to look at Jeffries's glove. Fitzsimmons and Ryan went to Jeffries's corner and cut the glove off. Another was immediately substituted, but not until thirty seconds of the fifth round had expired. Jeffries fought for the body, Corbett doing some fast stepping to keep away. Corbett did not seem to have a bit of force behind his left hand hooks, and alternated with a short right over the heart which seemed to be the best he had. Jeffries stood up straight and hooked Jim twice in the stomach. Corbett put the best blow thus far on Jeffries's ribs, but got a left on the neck in return. Jeffries put a hard left hook on Corbett's jaw, following it up with left and right for the body. Corbett held on and the gong rang. Corbett seemed tired and did not seem to have any force behind his blows. His old cutting left stabs were not in evidence.

ROUND 6—Jeffries took his crouching position and put left on head. He then stood straight and put left on chin. Corbett went down for nine seconds. He got up and stalled for a moment, then clinched. He took left on the body and another on the head, but fought back gamely. He crossed Jeffries with right to the jaw but without damage. Fighting at close quarters Corbett uppercut Jeffries to the chin.

ROUND 7. Jeffries went after Corbett fiercely. Corbett used his feet to good advantage at this stage. He tried to use his once lightning left, but it was a lame excuse. He came in quickly and sent his right to the heart, but Jeffries came back with left on the body. Corbett was holding on saying: "He can't knock me out." "He can't knock me out." "Go on, Jim; see if you can knock me out." They clinched repeatedly. Corbett landed several short-arm left and rights on the head. As quickly as they came into a break Jeffries was on top of him, forcing him to a clinch. Corbett took a left on the head, and upper-cut to the chin. Corbett was fighting faster on his feet at this stage, using his fancy boxing tactics, but they were of no use against his burly opponent.

ROUND 8.—Corbett staggered Jeffries with a left to the nose and ducked Jeffries's left. Jeffries hooked a right to the body, Corbett sending in half a dozen lefts and rights on Jeffries's face—which he accepted pleasantly. Jeffries was coming toward his man all the time and in a breakaway almost landed a right on the jaw. Jeffries put a hard left to the body, but got two lefts on the face, and came back with a left on the head. Corbett endeavored to stab Jeffries in the eyes, but thus far his blows had not raised a bump. Corbett fought cleverly at this stage, sending in half a dozen lefts and rights on the jaw. He seemed to improve 100 per cent., and the great crowd was in a state of wild excitement. They cheered him to the echo. This was Corbett's round. He had changed his style and was using some of his old-time cleverness in ducking and blocking.

ROUND 9.—Jeffries came at Corbett with a rush. Corbett put a left on the face and avoided a return. Jeffries leaned heavily on Corbett in the clinch. Corbett seemed as strong as ever, and there was a long series of clinches. Corbett put three rights on the body at close quarters. He hooked Jeffries on the jaw three times with left and crossed with right. He blocked Jeffries's efforts and at close quarters put two rights on body and one on the jaw. He repeatedly stabbed Jeffries on the mouth with lefts. Corbett's left cheek showed a lump from one of Jeffries's close-arm blows. Jeffries had a similar mark. Jeffries hooked a left to the body, and the referee had trouble in separating the men. At the close Corbett stabbed Jeffries's mouth with his left three times, but they were weak efforts.

ROUND 10—Jeffries stood straight up and came after his man without hesitation. Corbett seemed to be making a waiting fight. They exchanged lefts to the face and Jeffries made a vicious effort. Jeffries sent a left hook to the stomach and Corbett went down for nine seconds. He got up and received a left in the stomach and a right on the jaw. He went down, and after the count of seven Tommy Ryan threw up the sponge. Corbett was suffering pain and a chair was brought for him. After a minute's rest he recovered and got up and shook hands with Jeffries.

LOCAL INTEREST IN THE FIGHT.

Big Crowds Watched Bulletin Boards and Cheered News of Battle's Progress.

A crowd estimated at anywhere from 8,000 to 10,000 people congregated in City Hall Park this morning to read the bulletins of the Jeffries-Corbett fight from San Francisco. It was a most enthusiastic assemblage, especially when Corbett landed a good blow, that contestant being the favorite, judging by the applause that greeted the announcement of his successful blows. Jeffries also had a lot of friends, but they made very little noise compared to the great volume of sound that the Corbett partisans sent up in behalf of their man.

The crowd gathered as early as 10 o'clock, there being on hand at that hour at least 1,000 people, who selected some point of vantage, and then waited patiently for the first news of the fight. The crowd was splendidly behaved, however, and the seventy-five policemen who were detailed to the scene had very little to do beyond keeping the pathways clear. Not an arrest was made. A number of women were in the crowd, and they were just as enthusiastic as the men in following the details of the battle. They all appeared to be Corbett followers.

When the announcement was made a few minutes after 1 o'clock that Jeffries had won, the followers of the champion gave one long, loud parting shout, and then everybody started for the bridge or street cars to go home and talk it all over on the way.

Up town there was another large gathering at Thirty-seventh Street and Broadway, where there was a big bulletin board which proved a sufficient attraction to draw a crowd of several thousand. Like the crowd in City Hall Park, the crowd at that point was wildly enthusiastic, and, as was the case down town, a great majority seemed to be well-wishers of Corbett. In the up-town cafés which had the news tickers large crowds also gathered, composed principally of sporting men. In one place it was said that $20,000 changed hands, while at other places the figures also ran well up into the thousands.

CLOSE RACING AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The most favorable conditions of the meeting for racing prevailed to-day. The weather was clear, the track dry, and the fields large. The feature event, the Troy Stakes, for two-year-olds, was won easily by Andrew Miller's Divination, ridden by Redfern. Four lengths separated Divination from A. Belmont's Dick Turpin, the second horse. The finish of the fifth event was highly exciting, Flara beating Birchbroom a head after the pair had raced through the stretch neck and neck. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Saratoga meeting, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile.
George Forbes's Past, b. f., 4 years, by Bathampton-Bygone, 96 pounds, (De Souza,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2 ... 1
N. Bennington's Royal, ch. h., 5, 100, (O'Neill,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 3 ... 2
O. L. Richard's Dark Planet, blk. c., 3, 101, (J. Martin,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1 ... 3
Time—1:42 1-5. Won ridden out by a length, a length and a half between second and third. Rocky, Locket, The Dancer, Lapidus, Goldsby, Lady Radnor, Choate, Lucent, and Col. Padden also ran. Winner trained by W. Smith.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, three years old, special weights; six furlongs.
F. Burlew's Partnership, b. g., by Henry of Navarre-Mamie Himyar, 112 pounds, (O'Neill,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2 ... 1
J. R. Keene's Toboggan, b. c., 115, (Gannon,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2 ... 2
J. E. Seagram's Pan Loanin, gr. c., 115, (Odom,) 7 to 1 and 6 to 1 ... 3
Time—1:14 3-5. Won ridden out by a half length, two lengths between second and third. Page, Prince Ching, Dr. Bissell, Reckmart, Fleetful, The Skater, Oarsman, Lenarka, Belina, and Innsbruck also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one and one-eighth miles.
E. D. Morrell's Agnes D., b. m., 5 years, by Longford-Flazette, 90 pounds, (Creamer,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5 ... 1
S. Sanford & Son's Caughnawaga, ch. c., 4, 115, (Jenkins,) even and 1 to 3 ... 2
John E. Schorr's Gold Bell, ch. c., 3, 102, (O'Neill,) 9 to 1 and 5 to 5 ... 3
Time—1:54 2-5. Won ridden out by a length and a half, two lengths between second and third. Major Daingerfield also ran. Winner trained by J. Fitzsimmons.

FOURTH RACE.—The Troy Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $500; five and a half furlongs.
Andrew Miller's Divination, ch. f., by Horoscope-White Rose, 102 pounds, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 ... 1
August Belmont's Dick Turpin, b. g., by Henry of Navarre-Detection, 97, (Callahan,) 40 to 1 and 12 to 1 ... 2
P. Lorillard's The Lady Rohesia, b. f., by Ingoldsby-The Governess, 107, (O'Neill,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2 ... 3
Time—1:07 2-5. Won handily by four lengths, a length and a half between second and third. Tendercrest, Hyles, Avenger, Nameoki, The Bowery, and Bath Beach also ran. Winner trained by F. Burlew.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf.
B. Murray's Flara, ch. m., 5 years, by Flambeau-Flam, 101 pounds, (Creamer,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1 ... 1
J. R. Keene's Birch Broom, b. or br. f., 3, 103, (Gannon,) 4 to 1 and 5 to 5 ... 2
C. Fellowes, Jr.'s, Satire, b. h., 5, 106, (Hicks,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5 ... 3
Time—1:49 2-5. Won, ridden out, by a head; two lengths between second and third. Dinkelspiel, Easy Street, Lord Advocate, Trinity Bell, and Anklet also ran. Winner trained by J. Fitzsimmons.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; five and one-half furlongs.
F. P. Keene's Dolly Spanker, br. g., by Kingston-Lady Gay, 109 pounds, (Gannon,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5 ... 1
C. P. Waterhouse's Rockaway, ch. c., 112, (Fuller,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1 ... 2
J. P. Kramer's Gold Saint, ch. c., 112, (H. Cochran,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5 ... 3
Time—1:08. Won easily by four lengths; a length between second and third. For Luck, Exclamation, Juvenal Maxim, Dutiful, Brierthorpe, Experience, Redman, Signet Ring, and Coal Black Lady also ran. Winner trained by James Rowe.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; seven furlongs. Hurstbourne, 110 pounds; Claude and Shotgun, 117 each; Ada Nay, 116; Rigodon, 113; Rockwater, 112; Duke of Kendal, 110; Stamping Ground, and Rostand, 100 each; Sir Voorhies, 98; Damon, 96; Slidell, 95; Monte Carlo, 90; Bobadil, 88, and Romeria, 86.

SECOND RACE.—The Beverwyck Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, over the full steeplechase course; about two and a half miles through the field. Land of Clover, 168 pounds; Rockstorm, 140; Self Protection, 154; Beau Ideal, 147; Lavator, 167; Daryl, 134; Semper Ira, 138; The Ragged Cavalier, 148; Fulminate, 138; Carrier Pigeon, 133; Woolgatherer, 140; Silver Twist, 130; Arian, 140; Ohnet, 140, and Valdes, 156.

THIRD RACE.—The Hopeful Stakes of $25,000, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; six furlongs. Montreson, 125 pounds; Palmbearer, 122, and The Buck, Dan John, Adbell, High Ball, Rockaway, Mercury, Mohariz, Delhi, Gay Lothario, Bashful, Crown Prince, Stalwart, and Reliance, 112 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Champion Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; weight for age; one mile and a quarter. Hermis and Heno, 126 pounds each; Savable, Africander, and Irish Lad, 116 each, and Gray Friar, 113.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, to be ridden by gentlemen riders; special weights; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile. Somerset, 149 pounds; Seminole and Carbuncle, 146 each; Arrahgowan and St. Sever, 143 each; True Blue, 140; Cottage Maid, 128, and Adele Harding, 124.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Carroll D., 108 pounds; Conundrum, 104; Mosquito and St. Sever, 103 each; Stonewall and Flara, 101 each; Untercook and The Regent, 98 each; Nevermore, 96, and Albany Girl, 96.

Company C, 7th Regiment, Wins Trophy

The rifle match for the Adjutant General's Trophy was held at Creedmoor yesterday, and was won by Company C, Seventh Regiment. The conditions of the match admit teams of three men from any National Guard company in the State, 7 shots at 300 yards, standing, and 7 shots at 500 yards, prone. The wind was light but tricky, and good scores were the exception. Thirty-six teams competed. The best scores were as follows:

COMPANY C, SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
First Sergt. F. X. O'Connor	21	27	48
Private F. A. Wessell	22	24	46
Private H. C. Robinson	27	21	48
Total	70	72	142
Company D, 71st Regiment	79	59	138
Company D, 7th Regiment	85	53	138
Field and staff, 23d Regiment	74	63	137
Company E, 13th Regiment	74	61	135
Headquarters, 13th Regiment	71	63	134
Company G, 7th Regiment	84	48	132
Company B, 71st Regiment	66	64	130

NATIONAL ROWING RACES

Amateur Oarsmen's Thirty-first Annual Regatta at Worcester.

All Conditions Were Favorable for Good Sport, but Contests Produced Tame Finishes.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 14.—The thirty-first annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen opened to-day, and the first afternoon's programme was completed without a hitch or a jar. The sport, however, was pointless and practically devoid of feature, and one almost wished for a foul or something disturbing to break the monotony. The winners were invariably strong favorites, and not a contest for first place was fought during the entire day. The winners always came home lengths ahead, or rowing easily in the lead, with possibly the second and third crews making some sort of contest. The regatta was a great success, however, and much is expected in the contests to-morrow afternoon, when the finals of those races in which preliminaries were rowed to-day will take place.

A New York oarsman furnished the only live incident of the day. Varley of the Atalanta Boat Club collapsed and fell out of his boat, after a really stirring finish for second place with Demourelle in the second heat of the association senior singles. He was rescued unharmed. The New Yorkers, by the way, have little to be proud of in the results of the day, for they did not capture a single prize and only landed one heat victory, that falling to Vesely in the second heat of the association senior single sculls, where he far outclassed his field. The rowing, however, is not the only consideration of a regatta in Worcester, for the scene on Lake Quinsigamond, where the races are held, is one of rare beauty. No expensive yachts or houseboats are in line, for the lake regattas here are strictly for the masses, but hundreds of canoes line the course and dot the expanses of this beautiful sheet of water, against a background of thickly wooded hills, which rise gradually from the waters' edge. Friday afternoon is the weekly half holiday for the workers in this city, and it seemed as if every one who could escape business was on the lake this afternoon.

The day was ideal and the majority of the 20,000 or more spectators had no regrets, but the dyed-in-the-wool rowing men complained of the quality of the contests. It was said to be the greatest crowd that has ever attended a regatta here. Good nature was the order, for the fine flavor of the day put every one in humor. The preliminary arrangements, too, were well conceived and splendidly executed. One of the noticeable features of the regatta is the booming that is being given the proposed new bridge to take the place of the causeway which divides the lake and is a made neck of land, used as a road. At least a dozen boats carried large signs appealing for funds for the new bridge and reminding the people that they must work now and stop talking for the structure. The signs were so placed on the boats as to give them the appearance of a fleet of gondolas when they moved together.

Four actual races were finished to-day, the intermediate eights, senior fours, intermediate doubles, and senior international fours. All were one mile and a half, with a turn, the start and finish being at the causeway, where most of the spectators had gathered, except in the races for the eights and the international fours. The race of the intermediate eights was the feature event from all standpoints, as it generally is. Five crews lined up for the start and made a pretty contest of it for a half mile. Then the Jeffries point boat went to the fore easily and was never in danger after that. The New York Athletic Club eight, with a pretty but ineffectual stroke, made a fairly good bid for about half the distance, but the helter skelter oarsmen of the Wachusett boat, who practically trained themselves, captured the place and forced the New Yorks into third place. The time was only fair.

New York's representative in the first race of the day, the first heat of the intermediate singles, gave it up after he had made the turn and found himself hopelessly in the rear. This was J. Instone of the Dauntless Rowing Club. C. E. Johnson of Yonkers finished first in this event, and his friends from the Palisades Boat Club now are backing him against that very good young oarsman, Harry Crowley of this town, for the final heat in this event to-morrow. Crowley won his heat about as he pleased. Another New Yorker distinguished himself by finishing in the ruck in this heat. H. E. Grant of the Nassaus and J. Farrelly of the Unions, both of New York, were entered in the third heat of this event. Grant was badly beaten and Farrelly refused to start.

For the senior international fours all the entries named appeared and made a pretty race. The Winnipeg Rowing Club crew of Winnipeg, Manitoba, won the race, having led from start to finish. The fight for place among the other crews was a good one, the East Boston crew crossing the line about three lengths behind the winners. The Centurys of St. Louis were third.

At the finish of the second heat of the association singles, won by Vesely of the first Bohemian B. C., the fight for place was between Demourelle and Varley. It was so intense that as the men neared the line Varley, exhausted, collapsed and fell out of his boat. Launches and rowboats put out and picked him up. It was some time before Varley recovered consciousness.

East Boston's senior four then went down to defeat at the hands of the fast crew from Winnipeg. The latter won the race in 9 minutes 4 seconds, a length and a half ahead of the East Bostonians at the finish. It was an exciting race, and one that made considerable betting, the men from East Boston being heavily backed to win.

The intermediate doubles ended in a mix-up. The Potomac B. C. of Washington finished first, the Seawanhaka B. C. of Brooklyn second, and the Columbia R. C. of East Boston third. The Seawanhaka protested the placing of the Potomac first, claiming that the oarsmen did not turn the buoy. The Potomacs declared that they did, and were supported in their contention by other crews figuring in the race. The judges dismissed the protest.

The referee reversed his decision on the intermediate double race late to-night and ordered the race to be rowed over again to-morrow. This action was taken after the New York Athletic Club crew voluntarily made a statement that they were clearly at fault at the turn and fouled the Seawanhaka. The race will be rerowed without the New York Athletic Club crew.

As these championship races were held over this same course last year, the winners then and the times are given for comparison with the summary of to-day's races as follows:

INTERMEDIATE SINGLE SCULLS.

Starters—Arlington Boat Club, Arlington, Mass., Clarence E. Johnson; Dauntless Rowing Club, New York City, James P. Instone; Palisade Boat Club, Yonkers, N. Y., R. Halsey Jackson; North End Rowing Club, St. Louis, Herman Kirtman.

Won by Palisade Boat Club, Arlington Boat Club second. Time—10:22.

Second Heat—Columbia Boat Club, Allegheny, Penn., J. M. Morin; Hartford Boat Club, Hartford, Conn., E. C. Atherton; Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City, William Regan; Shawmut Rowing Club, Boston, William T. Stuffler; Wachusett Boat Club, Worcester, Mass., Harry Crowley.

Won by Wachusett Boat Club, Hartford Boat Club second. Time—10:45¾.

Third Heat—East Boston A. A. Boat Club, Boston, Mass., W. H. Hodgkins; Nassau Boat Club, New York City, Harry E. Grant; Potomac Boat Club, Washington, William Britt.

Won by Potomac Boat Club, East Boston A. A. Boat Club second. Time—10:24¼.

SENIOR INTERNATIONAL 4-OARED SHELLS.

Starters—East Boston A. A. Boat Club, East Boston, Mass., (Joseph Hobbs, bow; Joseph Maguire, George Green, Andrew Greer, stroke;) St. Louis Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo., (Louis Joachim, bow; H. Schmidt, H. Langhening, L. Grosjean, stroke;) Winnipeg Rowing Club, Winnipeg, Canada, (S. E. Richards, bow; C. W. Johnstone, F. H. Bole, C. S. Riley, stroke;) Century Boat Club, St. Louis, Mo., (A. M. Stockhoff, bow; A. C. Ecker, D. D. Evans, A. F. Nasse, stroke.)

Won by Winnipeg Rowing Club, East Boston second, Century Boat Club third. Time—8:48¾.

Winner in 1902—Winnipeg Rowing Club. Time—8:04¼.

ASSOCIATION SENIOR SINGLE SCULLS.

Starters.—First Heat—Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo., John L. Joachim; Toronto Rowing Club, Toronto, Canada, Lou E. Scholes; Harlem Rowing Club, New York City, Fred Fuessel; West Philadelphia Boat Club, Philadelphia, W. B. West; East Boston A. A., Boston, F. R. Peterson; Cumberland Rowing Club, Portland, Me., John F. Buckley.

Won by Toronto Rowing Club, East Boston A. A. second, Harlem Rowing Club third. Time—9:47½.

Second Heat—Dolphin Swimming and Boating Club, San Francisco, A. W. Pape; Young Men's Gymnastic Rowing Club, New Orleans, F. Demourelle; Toronto Rowing Club, Toronto, Canada, Frank S. Smith; Hartford Boat Club, Hartford, Conn., E. C. Atherton; Union Boat Club, Boston, R. P. Blake; Atalanta Boat Club, New York City, W. M. Varley; First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City, Frank Vesely.

Won by First Bohemian Boat Club, Young Men's Gymnastic Rowing Club second; Atalanta Boat Club third. Time—10.08¾.

INTERMEDIATE DOUBLE SCULLS.

Starters—Columbian Rowing Club, East Boston, Mass. (James Barker, bow, and Alfred Grinnell, stroke;) Harlem Rowing Club, New York City, (R. W. Weed, bow, and Fred F. Hoffman, stroke;) New York A. C., New York City, (L. De B. Handley, bow,) and L. Cothran, stroke;) Potomac Boat Club, Washington, D. C., (Clarence W. Hecox, bow, and Samuel S. Edmonston, stroke;) Seawanhaka Boat Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., (Robert Handy, bow, and Joseph Ryan, stroke;)

Won by Potomac Rowing Club, Seawanhaka Boat Club of Brooklyn second, Columbian Rowing Club, third. Time—9:35¼.

Winner in 1902—Boston A. A. Time—9:38¼.

SENIOR FOUR-OARED SHELLS.

Starters—East Boston A. A. Boat Club, East Boston, Mass., (Joseph Hobbs, bow; Joseph Maguire, George Greer, Andrew Greer, stroke;) St. Louis Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo., (Joachim, bow; H. Schmidt, H. Langhening, L. Grosjean, stroke;) Winnipeg Rowing Club, Winnipeg, Canada, (S. E. Richards, bow; C. W. Johnstone, F. H. Bole, C. S. Riley, stroke.)

Won by Winnipeg Rowing Club, East Boston A. A. Boat Club second. Time—9:04. Winner in 1902, Winnipeg Rowing Club. Time—8:58¼.

INTERMEDIATE EIGHT-OARED SHELLS.

Starters—Columbia Boat Club, Allegheny, Penn., (M. J. Snyder, bow; J. Setwo, R. Walgate, E. Cavitt, F. L. Jamison, Lee Cavitt, J. H. Giles, George Slater, stroke; Daniel Coogan, coxswain;) Jeffries Point Rowing Association, East Boston, Mass., (E. Pope, bow; A. King, R. N. Nugent, M. J. Costello, M. F. Ezekiel, T. J. Costello, T. Welch, J. N. Lewis, stroke; M. H. McGinn, coxswain;) New York Athletic Club, New York City, (J. J. Know, bow; R. B. Mann, J. Boylan, W. L. Durant, D. Hesser, H. P. Huner, C. F. Quinn, G. F. Johnson, stroke; G. Smyth, coxswain;) St. Alphonsus Club, Boston, Mass., (K. A. Noonan, bow; T. Lohan, E. Didison, G. E. Murphy, J. F. Roache, G. F. Noonan, E. F. Noonan, W. D. Cashin, stroke; J. McCourt, coxswain;) Wachusett Boat Club, Worcester, Mass., (W. Weyer, bow; H. Scheuermann, T. Gleason, G. Lundgren, J. Donnelly, H. S. Crandall, E. H. Moore, J. F. Macklin, stroke; T. F. Larkin, coxswain.)

Won by Jeffries Point Rowing Association, Wachusett Club second, New York Athletic Club third. Time—8:00¾. Winner in 1902, Pennsylvania Barge Club. Time—7:40.

Programme for To-morrow—Association singles, final heats; intermediate four-oared shells; intermediate singles, final heat; senior double sculls; intermediate pair-oared shells; senior pair-oared shells; war canoe race; championship senior single sculls; senior eight-oared shells.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Nationals Won Four Straight from St. Louis—Greater New York Team Again Beaten at Cleveland.

Following are the scores of the games in the National and American Leagues, respectively:

New York, 12; St. Louis, 1.
Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburg, 0.
Chicago, 6; Boston, 3.

St. Louis, 7; Washington, 2; (second game.)
Cleveland, 3; New York, 0.
Boston, 6; Detroit, 3.
Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 0.
Washington, 1; St. Louis, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York Won the Series from St. Louis—Brooklyn Shut Out the Pittsburg Champions.

For the first two innings of yesterday's game between the New York and St. Louis teams at the Polo Grounds there was every indication of an interesting contest, but in the third McFarland and the other St. Louis players fell off in their work, and through that and the subsequent innings they gave a rather weird exhibition. Cronin, who pitched for the local team, lacked control, and it was only the fast and accurate fielding of his teammates that kept the visitors from scoring more than a single run. The score—12 to 1 in favor of New York—shows how one-sided was the contest. It was the last game of the series, in which the local men won four successive victories.

After two interesting innings had been played without either side scoring, the St. Louis team tallied their only run on O'Neill's single, McFarland's out, and a pass to Farrell, and Donovan's double to right. When the visiting side was disposed of, the home team had a lengthy inning, as the side was not disposed of until eight runs had been scored. The fielding of the St. Louis players was wretched, and the local batsmen found McFarland's delivery almost at will. The game was won at this stage, and at no time subsequently were the visitors able to stem the tide of defeat. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, rf.	2	1	0	0	0	Farrell, 2b.	0	0	1	4	1
Bresna'n, cf.	2	1	2	0	0	Donovan, rf.	0	2	2	0	0
McGann, 1b.	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	Smoot, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Mertes, lf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	Burke, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Babb, ss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	Dunlea'y, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Dunn, 3b.	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	Brain, ss.	0	0	0	5	2
Lauder, 3b.	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	Hac'ett, 1b.	0	0	15	0	1
Gilbert, 2b.	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	O'Neill, c.	1	1	4	4	0
Bower'an, c.	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	McFarl'd, p.	0	0	0	2	2
Cronin, p.	2	1	0	2	0						
Total	12	12	27	16	0	Total	1	5	24	16	6

New York	0	0	8	0	0	2	1	1	.	—12
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 1

Left on bases—New York, 5; St. Louis, 5. Two-base hits—Gilbert, (2,) Donovan. Three-base hit—Brain. Sacrifice hits—Browne, Bresnahan, McGann, Cronin, Smoot. Stolen bases—Browne, Bresnahan, McGann, (2,) Gilbert, Donovan. Double play—Bowerman and Dunn. First base on balls—Off Cronin, 5; off McFarland, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By McFarland, 2. Struck out—By Cronin, 7; by McFarland, 2. Wild pitch—McFarland. Balk—McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYN, 2; PITTSBURG, 0.

A finer exhibition than that given by Pitcher Garvin of the Brooklyn baseball team at Washington Park could not be desired by the most exacting follower of the game. His work in the box against the Pittsburg champions was excellent in every detail and he scored a shutout on the visitors. He was credited with nine strikeouts, Clarke and Bransfield being the only members of the opposing team who escaped; gave no bases on balls, and kept the four hits made off him well scattered. Only two of the Pittsburg players reached third base, and one of them made a three-base hit. The fielding of the home team was errorless. Sheckard's base running was a prominent feature, as he ran home from second base on a hit to Bransfield while that player and Falkenberg were putting Dobbs out at first in the sixth inning. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
B'mont, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	Strang, 3b.	1	0	0	0	0
Clarke, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	Sh'kard, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Leach, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1	Dobbs, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Wagner, ss.	0	0	3	5	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	2	11	1	0
Br'ns'd, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	3	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	1	4	0	McCr'ry, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Sebring, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Flood, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0
Phelps, c.	0	0	6	2	0	Jordan, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0
F'nberg, p.	0	0	1	2	1	Ritter, c.	0	0	9	0	0
						Garvin, p.	0	0	0	6	0
Total	0	4	24	14	2	Total	2	5	27	12	0

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	.	—2

Left on bases—Pittsburg, 3; Brooklyn, 5. Two-base hit—Ritchey. Three-base hit—Beaumont. Stolen bases—Sheckard and Doyle. Double play—Ritchey, Wagner, and Bransfield. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. First base on balls—Off Falkenberg, 4. Sacrifice hit—Phelps. Struck out—By Garvin, 9; by Falkenberg, 6. Wild pitch—By Falkenberg. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst. Attendance—2,500.

CHICAGO, 6; BOSTON, 3.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Chicago again defeated Boston to-day. Malarkey pitched well and was well supported for seven innings, when support and pitching went to pieces. Greminger and Jones made a number of difficult plays, and the latter's batting was a feature. Wicker was effective. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	—6	9	2
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—3	8	5

Batteries—Wicker and Kling; Malarkey and Moran. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	64	33	.660	Brooklyn	45	50	.474
New York	60	37	.619	Boston	38	53	.424
Chicago	61	41	.598	St. Louis	33	66	.347
Cincinnati	51	45	.531	Philadelphia	31	61	.337

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Cincinnati in New York.
St. Louis in Brooklyn, (2 games.)
Chicago in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New York Team Shut Out by Cleveland—Fifteen-Inning Game at St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 14.—Seven hits seem to be as many as the New Yorks can secure off Cleveland pitchers. That figure represented what they secured off each of the local pitchers in yesterday's double-header and also off Donahue to-day. The latter, however, kept the hits more scattered than did Joss and Moore, and as a result New York was shut out, the locals giving Donahue brilliant support, the work of the infield being sensational. Chesbro pitched a strong game for the visitors, but with the weak hitting behind him he was unable to win.

Cleveland's first run was a gift, McFarland making an inexcusable muff of Lajoie's fly, the local Captain then scoring on two outs. In the sixth, however, two earned runs were made off the star pitcher of the New Yorks. With one out Bradley hit to left for two bases and scored on Lajoie's out and Hickman's single, the latter scoring on McCarthy's two-base hit to centre.

The visitors never were dangerous, as during the entire game but three men reached second base and only one went as far as third. The inning in which they secured two hits was the first, when, with two out Elberfield and Williams singled, Williams being forced by Beville. In the fourth, with only one out, Williams doubled, but Beville and McFarland were unable to advance him. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Flick, rf.	0	2	2	0	0	Conroy, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Bay, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Bradley, 3b.	1	1	0	4	0	Elberf'd, ss.	0	3	2	2	0
Lajoie, 2b.	1	1	4	1	0	Will'ms, 2b.	0	2	0	2	0
H'kman, 1b.	1	2	11	1	0	Beville, 1b.	0	0	8	1	0
McC'thy, lf.	0	3	2	0	0	McF'd, cf.	0	0	3	0	1
Abbott, c.	0	0	3	1	0	Davis, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
G'hnaur, ss.	0	0	3	3	0	O'Connor, c.	0	0	6	0	0
Donahue, p.	0	0	1	4	0	Chesbro, p.	0	1	1	3	0
Total	3	10	27	14	0	Total	0	7	24	10	1

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—Bradley and McCarthy. Three-base hit—Flick. Sacrifice hit—O'Connor. Stolen bases—Bay, Lajoie, and Hickman. Double play—Chesbro, Elberfield, and Beville. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; New York, 6. Struck out—By Chesbro, 5; by Donahue, 3. Time of game—One hour and fourteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance, 3,487.

TWO GAMES IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—Washington and St. Louis played two games here to-day, the first resulting in a sensational contest, which the visitors won in fifteen innings by a score of 1 to 0. Both Powell and Lee pitched magnificent ball, and their support in the field was perfect. A two-bagger in the fifteenth by Robinson, followed by a sacrifice by Ryan and a long fly to Heidrick by Clarke, got the winning run. St. Louis won the second easily, 7 to 2. Attendance, 3,800. Scores by innings:

																	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	10	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	6	0

Batteries—Powell and Kahoe; Lee and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Pears.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	.	—7	9	2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2	5	4

Batteries—Sudhoff and Sugden; Orth and Drill. Umpire—Mr. Pears.

BOSTON, 6; DETROIT, 3.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 14.—Donovan lost his own game in the fifth inning to-day when he gave two bases on balls and made an error, which with two hits produced four unearned runs. Young was hit hard in the third inning, but pitched a safe game in the other innings. Attendance, 2,564. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3	7	5
Boston	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	—6	5	1

Batteries—Donovan and Buelow; Young and Criger. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

CHICAGO, 6; PHILADELPHIA, 0.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Patterson was in excellent form to-day, holding the champions down to six scattered hits and scoring a shut out. For five innings Waddell had the locals at his mercy. In the sixth the latter scored five runs on a triple, five singles, and a passed ball. Waddell was then replaced by McGeehan, who held Chicago to a single run. Attendance, 2,500. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	.	—6	9	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	6	0

Batteries—Patterson and Slattery; Waddell, McGeehan, and Schreck. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	62	35	.639	Detroit	47	46	.505
Philadelphia	55	42	.567	St. Louis	43	50	.462
Cleveland	52	45	.531	Chicago	43	53	.448
New York	47	44	.516	Washington	30	65	.316

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Philadelphia in Chicago.
Boston in Detroit.
Washington in St. Louis.

THE TURF.

LOU DILLON,
THE TROTTING QUEEN,
Brighton Track
Next Monday.
ADMISSION, $1. RESERVED SEAT, $1.

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Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
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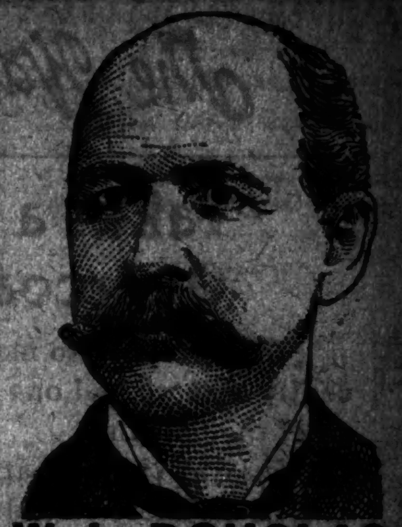

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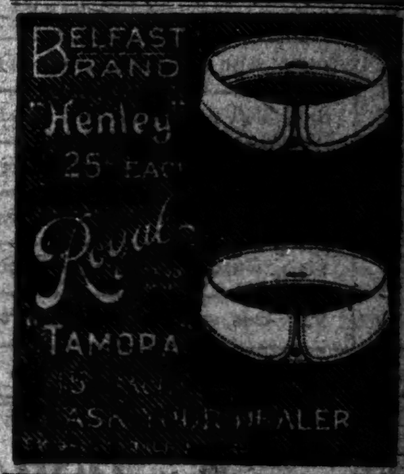

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SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M. CINCINNATI vs. NEW YORK. ADM. 50c.

$26,000 REWARD

The great and increasing popularity of Cremo 5c Cigars has caused unscrupulous dealers to refill boxes originally containing the genuine Cremo 5c cigars, with cheap and inferior cigars. Such refilling is a crime under the United States Internal Revenue Laws. For evidence that secures the first arrest and conviction, under the United States Internal Revenue Laws, of anyone for such refilling of Cremo boxes we will pay a Reward of $1,000.00. For the next fifty arrests and convictions $500.00 each, making a total of $26,000.00.

AMERICAN CIGAR COMPANY
111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 12 o'clock Today — The Wanamaker Store

Take a Light-weight Overcoat Along Today

We have had so many calls for light-weight overcoats recently that we had one of our Fall lines specially made up to meet the demand.

They are ideal coats for wear on cool evenings at mountain or seashore. Made of Oxford cheviot, handsomely silk-lined and faced to edge. Coats that would be fairly priced at $20 in other good clothing stores. Our price, $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's $1 Bathing Suits at 50c

These are two-piece jersey cloth Bathing Suits, that were hard to match in value elsewhere at one dollar.

But sizes are broken, and patterns are not the best, though they are all regular goods.

The list below will tell you just how many we have of each sort and size as the selling starts; but they'll likely go in a jiffy at half price. 50c a suit.

SIZES	36	38	40	42	44	46
Black, with 6-inch band of red on shirt; 3-inch band on trunks	.....	7	5	.....	2	3
Navy blue, with 6-inch band of red on shirt; 3-inch band on trunks	8	5	1	7	.....	.....
Navy blue, with 1½-inch alternate stripes; plain trunks	.....	1	4	2	2	.....
Black, with 1½-inch alternate stripes; plain trunks	.....	.....	21	4	.....	4
Black, with neat stripes of orange; plain trunks	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....
Navy blue, with neat stripes of white; plain trunks	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....

Broadway and Ninth street.

A Dollar Shoe Sale
In Our Basement This Morning

Here is stirring news that should make a busy Saturday morning in our Basement Shoe Store.

Two lots of excellent Shoes at a dollar a pair—one lot for men, the other for women.

People wearing small shoes get much the best of it.

Two hundred pairs of Men's Shoes at *One Dollar* that are worth $2.50 to $4. Patent leather, kid and calfskin; but sizes mostly 5 to 7.

About three hundred and fifty pairs of Women's Shoes at *One Dollar* that are worth $2 to $5. Many are narrow widths and small sizes; but a generous variety makes good choosing.

Basement.

Money-Saving Hosiery

Men, women and children share the good fortune. Sensible, long-wearing stockings and half-hose of the best manufacture, abundantly worth the higher prices in the list below—hosiery with a full measure of both comfort and comeliness—are to be sold thus undervalued:

Men's Half-Hose

At 12½c pair, worth 18c—Of two-thread Egyptian cotton, fast black or tan, with extra strong heel and toes.

At 37½c pair, worth 50c—Of imported lisle thread, black, tan, cadet or navy blue, in pretty designs of openwork.

Ninth street aisle.

Women's Stockings

At 12½c pair, worth 18c—Of strong, serviceable fast black cotton, with narrowed ankles.

Women's Stockings

At 37½c pair, 3 for $1; worth 50c a pair—Of fine black lisle thread; ingrain, Richelieu or small ribs; or plain with white split feet. Also trunk top cotton Stockings at this price.

Children's Stockings

At 12½c pair, worth 18c—Of narrow-ribbed fast black cotton, with narrowed ankles; also a wider rib suitable for boys. Sizes 4 to 17 years.

Broadway.

Beautiful, New Silk Waists for Fall

Technically the early Fall models. But actually the very weights and styles to be worn right now, especially if you are going away, or taking short trips to the country.

Whatever you call them, they are certainly prettier than the silk shirt-waists of any preceding season. They have a smart, tailored effect that is decidely distinguished. The patterns and ways of trimming are varied enough to suit all tastes and figures and faces. The colors are rich and true and unusually beautiful.

Any bare description must fail to do them justice; but here is a mere inventory:

At $5—Of peau de soie, in solid colors; stitched yoke effect with plaits below; inlaid vest trimmed with fancy braid medallions; French back; plaited sleeves.

At $6.50—Of peau de soie; full front, with stitched plaits from shoulder to bust; French back; waist piped with contrasting colors.

At $6.75—Of peau de cygne; full plaited front; inlaid vest trimmed with stitched straps and fancy buttons; French back; tab stock.

At $10—Of white peau de cygne, piped with blue; full front; pointed yoke effect front and back; trimmed with plain braid and fancy buttons.

Second floor, Tenth st.

Collars of Point Venise Lace, $1

It isn't often that rich Point Venise Lace Collars, bran new and in new shapes and designs, are offered for one dollar each. These are quite elegant enough to embellish the most elaborate gown and will convert the simple silk shirt-waist into a fitting waist for theatre or reception. White, cream and ecru.

Venise Lace Collars, "stole" ends, or round, 5 and 8 inches deep, at $1 each.

Venise Lace Stock Collars, with three tabs, at 50c each.

Simple things for daily wear, equally pretty in their way and equally low-priced:

Lawn Stocks and low tab Collars, in many good designs, at 12½c each.

Lawn and embroidered Linen Stocks, in a score of pretty patterns at 25c each.

Broadway.

Forecast of Fall Fashions

A letter came the other day from our Paris fashion man, who has just sailed for this side, and we are going to let the women of New York peep into it.

It tells some things about Fall fashions that are very interesting—probably the latest tips that Paris has to give:

Rough stuffs will hold their sway for the smart street costume.

For the very dressy "robe de ville" broadcloth will be much in evidence.

Navy blue, violet and black will be the shades most employed for the plain cloth costume.

Blue and green will be foremost among the color combinations. Green will play an important part as a trimming for the Fall and Winter fashions.

Many of the coats and wraps that will be shown will be of the "genre militaire."

Quantities of buttons, especially small gilt buttons, will be employed in decorating both coats and gowns.

The Oriental and Bulgarian idea of color combinations penetrates into the realm of laces as well as passementerie for dress garnitures.

The departure in the style of laces is simply overwhelming, so curious are the combinations of stuffs employed.

"Dentelle de laine" is among one of the high novelties. It is a combination of lace with wool, which our grandmothers knew under the name of "Yak" lace.

"Macrame dentelle" is a lace constructed from ordinary cord and from bagging twine. Artificial silk, which is in reality wood fibre, is very much introduced into lace.

A gold wire is also interwoven with the various laces.

Apropos of gilt, it will be much in evidence this Fall and Winter.

"Dentelle Alencon," in "repousse" designs, in fact, heavy effects in general will be the latest thought in laces.

The large lace collar which made its first appearance a year since will be greater in demand than ever. Many of the collars are made with the stole effect.

In the lace world, it will be a great "melange" — "dentelle de laine," "macrame," "repousse" effects, Alencon and Irish lace, so it will be simply a question of the one who builds your gown to choose for you the greatest novelty.

One of the novelties in collars, cuffs and belts is the Bulgarian combination of colorings carried out on white silk, white cloth and white canvas, the collar, cuffs and belt all matching.

Large artistic metal buckles will be in favor, to be worn at the back of the waist.

Sailor hats, with very low crowns, are the shapes for the Fall.

For the more dressy hat, the shape has changed very much from the regulation shape of the past—for want of a better name, we would call it "scoop" shape.

The flowers that will be used for hat decorations will be roses, but the shades will be most curious. They will begin with the orchid pink and deepen to dark heliotrope in shade; sombre color tones.

Long, tight-fitting coats are shown by the best tailors—a revival of the long cloth cloak, hanging loose from the shoulders, promises to be a feature.

The square coat with capes and trimmed with heavy wool laces is also one of the novelties shown.

Souvenir Post-Cards
Of New York and Vicinity

From the sky-scrapers of lower Manhattan to the Palisades, Grant's Tomb, and the Washington Bridge, New York is full of interesting views, the most noteworthy of which are artistically represented on these Souvenir Post-Cards.

If you have a collection, or want to mail a few to your friends, you'll find plenty of variety in this gathering:

At 1c each, 10c dozen—Views of New York, 35 varieties, in black-and-white.

At 3c each, 25c dozen—Forty views of New York, beautifully printed in colors.

At 3c each, 30c dozen—Seventy views of New York and Washington; photogravure prints, very fine and distinct.

At 5c each, 50c dozen—Views of New York, decorated in colors by hand; 24 views. Also views of New York, printed from copper plates, and very clear in detail.

Also, picture post-cards, a variety of pretty designs, in packets of 12 cards, 25c; packets of 6 cards, 15c.

Guides to New York and Vicinity

The Hudson. Wallace Bruce. Illustrated, with map; 16mo, 20c; by mail, 25c.

An Album of Greater New York Views. Over 100 views, from the best and latest photographs. Oblong, 7x10 in., stiff paper cover, 25c; by mail, 29c.

Handy Guide to New York. Including Brooklyn and Staten Island and other suburbs. 280 pages, 57 illustrations, with maps. Paper cover, 16c; by mail, 23c.

New York. 24 photographic views on gray cardboard, 11x9¼ in. Paper cover, tied with silk cord, 80c; by mail, 91c.

Book Store, Ninth st.

New York. 24 photogravure views, each mounted on a separate sheet of gray cardboard. Size 10 x 4 in.; portfolio in board covers, cloth back and corners. $1.20; by mail, $1.40.

New York. 16 full-page views, 5 x 8 in. Leatherette, tied with silk ribbon, 20c; by mail, 23c.

Vest Pocket Map of Greater New York and Vicinity. In colors, 10c; by mail, 12c.

Ye Town Ways. 1903 pocket guide to Greater New York hotels, theatres, all places of interest. 10c; by mail, 12c.

Better Have an Umbrella

Don't risk ruining a hat and dress because you haven't an umbrella handy. Get one before you start, then you won't have to pay a big price for a poor one where the rain catches you.

Here are two chances to secure excellent Umbrellas under-price:

At $3.50, worth up to $7—Fine 26-inch Silk Umbrellas for women; with handles of royal copper, pearl, dogs' heads, silver hooks and natural wood, all solid silver-trimmed.

At $2, worth $2.75—26-inch Silk Umbrellas for women; with fine natural wood handles.

Broadway.

A Saturday Word About Furniture

A good many thousands of strangers will be in New York today. The housekeepers and prospective housekeepers among them may spend a couple of profitable hours looking over the wonderful offerings of this great August Trade Sale.

There is no other furniture display anywhere to equal it; and, to those unacquainted with the WANAMAKER movements, the offerings will be almost astounding.

Then this paper will go to many housekeepers who will be coming back to the city on Monday. These we wish to remind that the Third Week of the August Sale is beginning; and, while new and ample lots have been brought forward to fill the gaps of this week's splendid selling, the assortment must grow less, and the advantages of selection smaller as each day passes—

And to miss this Sale, with Furniture needs ahead of you, is to throw away a third of the money that you must spend later—and wise housekeepers will not wish to be so thriftless.

Here are a few items today. More news will be ready Monday morning.

$2.25 Bedroom Chairs, $1.50

One hundred and fifty imitation mahogany Bedroom Chairs; shaped seat frame, turned legs, shaped back with cross slats; fine quality open cane seat; highly polished. Fifteen of these chairs in bird's-eye maple.

$25 Sideboards, $18

Ten golden oak Sideboards; swell top base, 45x20 in.; two small drawers, linen drawer, two cupboards; cabinet top with three shelves; French plate mirror, 28x26 in.; quartered oak front and top; well constructed and highly polished.

$9 Iron Bedsteads, $6

Seventy-five white enameled Iron Bedsteads, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, 6 ft. 4 in. long; continuous side posts, fancy scroll work head and foot pieces; ornamental iron connections, gilt decorations; head-piece 58 in. high, foot-piece 48 in. high.

Fourth floor.

$7.50 Mission Chairs, $3.75

Twenty-four cedar Chairs, weathered oak finish; straight backs, cross slats; strong and substantial frame; seat of close-woven rush in palm green.

$15 Mission Arm Chairs, $7.50

Twelve large size high-back Arm Chairs, weathered oak finish, broad arms, heavy legs, seat and back of woven green rush; a solid comfort chair.

$22 Oak Bureaus, $15

Fifteen quartered golden oak Bureaus; top 20x48 in.; full swell front, four drawers, moulded edges; French plate mirror, 22x28 in.; fine construction and highly polished.

$20 Morris Chairs, $10

Fourteen Mission style Morris Chairs in weathered cedar; adjustable back, broad arms; seat and back of closely woven rush in palm green; a strong and substantial chair.

Only the Undoubted Makes of Linen

A boon to the young housekeeper who is stocking her linen closet. A boon to the experienced one with autumn replenishing in her mind. For both of them know that unless linens are good in the severest judgment, they are not good at any price.

Here are Table Linens, Napkins, Towels and Toweling that successfully challenge the most critical examination. We gave them just that with expert knowledge to back it. So you may depend upon the serviceability and lasting beauty of every piece of the linen you buy here—in spite of these small prices:

Table Linen by the Yard

At 50c yard, fully worth 65c—Bleached Irish Table Linen, 67 in. wide. A choice range of designs.

At $1 yard; our regular $1.25 kind—Bleached Silesian Table Linen; satin finish; soft and heavy; one of the best weaves that come out of Germany. Full two yards wide. Good value at $1.25.

Napkins

At $1.95 dozen; our regular $2.50 kind—Bleached Scotch Napkins; medium size; 22 in. square.

At $3.50 dozen—Bleached Napkins; full dinner size; 26 in. square; quality to match the table linen above at $1 yard.

Linen Corner, Third floor.

Towels

At 25c each—Bleached German huckaback; soft finish; hemmed, ready for use; blue, red or plain white borders; 20x38 in.

At 25c each—Snow-white Bath Towels, all cotton; extra large double warp towels. Could not be sold under 35c if we bought them today. All-white or Turkey red border; fringed or hemmed ends.

Toweling

Bleached Scotch Twilled Crash Toweling; soft, heavy quality; red tape border. Makes very serviceable side-drop or roller towel.

17 in., 14c yard — 20 in., 16c yard

Proud Dress Goods Humbled

They are at the height of popularity. And they deserve to be popular. Linens and poplins—any woman will speak for them.

But, because the Linen Suiting came to us advantageously from an importer who wanted to clean up his season's stocks—

50c Self-Colored All-Linen Suitings at 15c a Yard

In two weights, a sheer and coarse thread etamine. Light gray, tan, reseda, pink, cardinal, mais and dark rose.

And because a manufacturer made the Poplin with fine cords in the weave, giving it a striped effect, instead of plain as usual—we think it very pretty—

25c Cream-Colored Half-Wool Poplin at 18c a Yard

You are likely to prefer it to the plain weave at the higher price. Can be laundered as safely as gingham or lawn.

Fourth avenue.

Light Wrappers at Heavy Reductions

It's the middle of August, a time of year when we must make room for new goods. There's the story. But fashions in wrappers change very little, and negligees know no seasons.

So the triumph is all yours over these pretty, graceful, always comfortable house garments at such vigorous reductions:

At $1.75, from $3.25—Of white lawn, Empire style; trimmed with lace, beading, ribbon and plaits; or full front, fitted back, sailor collar of plaits, trimmed with lace.

At $2.25, from $4.50—Of white lawn, full front, fitted back, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion.

At $2.75, from $5.50—Of white lawn, kimono effect; angel sleeves trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion.

At $4.50, from $7.50—Of white lawn with colored figures; full front, bias back, sailor collar and sleeves trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion.

At $8, from $10—Of figured dimity, Empire style; elbow sleeves, trimmed with embroidery, Valenciennes lace and ribbon.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. — JOHN WANAMAKER — Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NEW ARMY ORGANIZATION

Secretary Root Defines the Duties of the General Staff.

Term of Chief of Staff to End with That of President Who Appoints Him—New Order in Effect Aug. 15.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Secretary Root to-morrow will promulgate an order defining the duties of the General Staff of the army, which, under the law, assumes its duties Aug. 15. The most important feature of the order is that in relation to the selection and duty of the Chief of Staff. On this point the Secretary says:

"Under the act of Feb. 14, 1903, the command of the army of the United States rests with the Constitutional Commander in Chief, the President. The President will place parts of the army, and separate armies whenever constituted, under commanders subordinate to his general command, and in case of exigency seeming to him to require it he may place the whole army under a single commander subordinate to him; but in time of peace and under ordinary conditions the administration and control of the army are effected without any second in command.

"The President's command is exercised through the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff. The Secretary of War is charged with carrying out the policies of the President in military affairs. He directly represents the President, and is bound always to act in conformity to the President's instructions. Under the law and the decision of the Supreme Court his acts are the President's acts, and his directions and orders are the President's directions and orders.

"The Chief of Staff reports to the Secretary of War, acts as his military adviser, receives from him the directions and orders given in behalf of the President, and gives effect thereto in the manner hereinafter provided.

"Exceptions to this ordinary course of administration may, however, be made at any time by special direction of the President if he sees fit to call upon the Chief of Staff to give information or advice, or receive instructions, directly.

"The Chief of Staff is detailed by the President from officers of the army at large not below the grade of Brigadier General. There is an implied relation of absolute confidence and personal accord and sympathy between the Chief of Staff and the President, and necessarily also between the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War. For this reason, without any reflection whatever upon the officer detailed, the detail will in every case cease, unless sooner terminated, on the day following the expiration of the term of office of the President by whom the detail is made; and if at any time the Chief of Staff considers that he can no longer sustain toward the President and the Secretary of War the relations above described, it will be his duty to apply to be relieved.

"The Chief of Staff is charged with the duty of supervising, under the direction of the Secretary of War, all troops of the line, the Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, Judge Advocate General's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, Pay, and Ordnance Departments, the Corps of Engineers, and the Signal Corps. He performs such other military duties not otherwise assigned by law as may be assigned to him by the President."

This paragraph and subsequent paragraphs confer all authority in the War Department on the Chief of Staff under the direction of the Secretary of War.

The remainder of the order relates to the duties of other members of the general staff and gives the provisions of the law relating to the general staff. The general staff will become an advisory and investigating body, and will prepare plans for the organization and mobilization of the army, collect information, and make preparations for plans of campaigns, &c. The officers of the general staff assigned to duty at Washington will be divided into divisions such as may be directed by the Chief of Staff. Officers of the general staff assigned to divisions, departments, and separate brigades will serve under the immediate orders of the commander of such separate divisions and departments.

Another general order has been issued amending the regulations of the army to meet the changed conditions which the general staff law makes necessary.

GEN. YOUNG ISSUES ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Two general orders will be issued by Gen. Young to-morrow as Chief of Staff of the army under the new law. The first states that, in compliance with the instructions of the President, Gen. Young relinquishes command of the army and assumes the duties of Chief of Staff.

The second order announces the assignment of officers of the general staff as follows:

Assistants to Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant General; Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery.

The officers named will perform such duties as may be assigned to them under the law by the Chief of Staff.

War College Board—Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, President; Col. Alexander Mackenzie, Corps of Engineers, General Staff, and Major William D. Beach, Tenth Cavalry, General Staff, Directors.

Col. William P. Hall, Assistant Adjutant General, is designated Acting Adjutant General of the Army.

Heretofore all army orders have been issued from the headquarters of the army, Adjutant General's office, by command of the Lieutenant General, but signed by the Adjutant General. Hereafter orders will be issued direct from the War Department, signed by the Chief of Staff, and inscribed "Official. W. P. Hall, Acting Adjutant General."

As Assistant Chief of Staff Gen. Corbin will perform much the same duties as have come under his direction heretofore.

BATTLESHIP IS SAFE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Capt. W. S. Cowles, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, to-day issued the following bulletin about the condition of the battleship Massachusetts, now at Bar Harbor, whence she proceeded after puncturing her port bow by striking a ledge at Egg Rock:

"The latest report from the Massachusetts states that undoubtedly temporary repairs can be made which will enable her to safely proceed to a navy yard."

Capt. Emory sent the following dispatch to the Navy Department, dated Bar Harbor, to-day:

"Everything regarding Massachusetts progressing satisfactorily. Ship lightened to her normal flotation. Naval Constructor Gilmore reported this morning. Will be given every facility to exert ability toward fitting Massachusetts for voyage to dock. When pumps and material arrive vessel will be pumped dry and rendered watertight. Meanwhile no apprehension for her safety. Have communicated with Commandant at Boston."

Officials at the department are unable to say how long the Massachusetts must remain at Bar Harbor. It is intended that the vessel, when patched up, shall proceed to the New York yard for docking under her own steam.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 14.—The chief development in the investigation of the injury to the battleship Massachusetts to-day was the discovery of a crack near the stern, which allowed about twenty inches of water to flow into the aft compartments. The leak is not considered very serious. Four divers were at work examining the hull of the ship all day, but the crack near the stern was the only thing of importance that they found. Two of the men are working on the bow to the stern and two on the stern to the bow. The ship will not leave here until the whole hull has been examined.

The ship is in much better condition to-night than she was last night. The leaks in the bulkheads from Compartment A 7 into Compartments A 57 and A 43 have been plugged and these two compartments pumped dry. Compartment A 7 still has in it more than a hundred tons of water, and it will not be pumped out until the drydock is reached. All of the leaks in the bow enter this compartment. Compartment A 57 is one of the compartments in the double shell of the bow and A 43 is a passage above the compartment A 7. The bow of the battleship is now six inches higher out of the water than normal, owing to the removal of the ammunition from forward. To-morrow 130 tons of coal will be taken out of the hold to still further lighten the bow end of the ship. She is now carrying 1,300 tons of coal.

Naval Constructor Gilmore from Bath arrived to-day to assist in the temporary repairs and the two centrifugal pumps asked for by Capt. Emory will probably arrive to-morrow. Capt. Eaton does not expect to have any use for the pumps. They will, however, be kept here in case of an emergency.

The fact that the Massachusetts had moved into the inner harbor started a number of rumors to-day that the ship was sinking. Capt. Eaton said to-night, however, that he had moved the ship in to get into quieter water, where the small boats could work alongside with greater ease. The Indiana is still here, and probably will remain until the Massachusetts sails. Capt. Eaton has asked the department for a full inquiry.

PHILIPPINES' NEW MONEY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Another step will soon be taken in the process of providing the Philippine Islands with a stable and sufficient currency. This is the printing and shipment of silver certificates which Congress last session authorized the Philippine Government to issue in lieu of newly coined pesos, which are guaranteed as redeemable in gold. The first installment amounts to 5,000,000 pesos, equivalent to $2,500,000 in gold. This amount is now being printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and will be packed and ready to forward in a fortnight.

Under the law these certificates may not be of a lower denomination than two pesos, and may be for any amount up to ten pesos. They are receivable for taxes, customs and all public dues, and when so received may be issued again. Banks in the islands are authorized to count these certificates in their lawful reserves. The present consignment embraces three denominations, the two peso, five and ten peso. The bills differ from our certificates in being an inch smaller in both length and width. The two peso bill, which is expected to have the largest circulation as a note of convenience, bears the vignette portrait of Rizal, the Filipino patriot, who was shot by the Spaniards early in the revolt of the islands against Spain. The order from the Philippine Government for certificates calls for another installment amounting to $2,500,000, which will be printed and sent on as soon as practicable this Fall.

It is expected that the Philippine Government will authorize the substitution of the new currency for the old Mexican silver on the 1st of September.

With shipments due to arrive in Manila this week there is on hand now to the credit of the Philippine Government in the islands $8,091,750 of the new money. Of this amount, $811,750 is in subsidiary currency, of which $250,000 is in half centavos. The Philippine Government has been depositing this large amount of silver equally with the Hongkong Bank, the chartered Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company and the International Trust Company. It is not likely that there will be any formality connected with the change in the financial systems of the islands. The first that will be known of it the Government will begin to pay out the new money, permitting the old Mexican money circulating to take its chances and drift where it will. It is not believed there will be any difficulty whatever in making the change. The Filipinos take quickly to our money, and have confidence in it. Even the poorest and least educated soon understand it.

There is no limit to the amount of silver the Philippine Government may coin, and the Government will keep on coining as necessity requires for the safe conduct of business in the islands. The Legislature has appropriated recently $1,500,000 gold to buy silver to coin into pesos. The Government will continue to fix the ratio between the American money and Mexican, and consequently between the new pesos and Mexican. Mexican silver will not be receivable for taxes and customs when the new money is introduced. The Filipino-Spanish currency will be bought by the Government as bullion.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St. Rev. HOWARD L. JONES, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Sermons by Rev. G. W. NICHOLSON, D. D., of Bridgeport, Conn.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches; morning subject, "The Queen of the Graces"; evening, "A Basket of Summer Fruit."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—The Rev. L. W. Goodhue will preach Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVE. BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31st St.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. REV. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., PASTOR. Sunday school and Bible Class 9:45 A. M. REV. GEORGE HANSON, D. D., of London, Eng., Pastor Marylebone Presbyterian Church, will preach; morning topic, "The First Chapter of Genesis"; evening topic, "The Problem of Heredity." Seats free. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Av. and 10th St. Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Services Sunday, Aug. 16th. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Service. 8 P. M., Evening Service. Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communions, 7 and 8 A. M. Choral Eucharist and Sermon, 10:30; Evensong, 5.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 76th St., west of Columbus Av. REV. ANDREW GILLIES, PASTOR. Rev. Frank Bayley of Denver, Colorado, will preach at 11 A. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Ave. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Sermon by Ref. R. J. Trevorrow. Subject, "The World We Must Not Love." No evening service. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., between the Square and 6th Av. Rev. Dr. JOHN J. REED, Pastor. Preaching at 10:30 by Rev. Wm. E. Tower.

7TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14TH ST. Preaching, 10:45 by Rev. Lindsay B. Longacre; 8:00 by Rev. Howard V. Ross. Open-air meeting, Abingdon Square, 6:30. Open all Summer. Seats free. Popular Concert To-night.

BRICK CHURCH. Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh St. Ministers, William R. Richards, D. D., Rev. Shepherd Knapp. Services Sunday, August 16th, at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin of Washington, D. C., will preach. The Church will be closed Sundays August 23d and 30th.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 55th St. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. on Aug. 16th. REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D. D., will preach at both services. Strangers are cordially invited.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. Rev. T. A. McCurdy, D. D., LL. D., will preach 11 A. M., "Twelve Foundations."

PRESBYTERIAN TENT GLAD TIDINGS, 8th Av., 110th St. Sunday, 3 children's meetings, led by C. T. Schaeffer, 4 and 8; preaching by Rev. H. N. Wharton week nights, 8. Monday, Tuesday evenings, Rev. C. T. Schaeffer; Wednesday, Rev. A. W. Halsey; Thursday, Friday evenings, Rev. C. T. Schaeffer; Saturday, illustrated song and story.

PRESBYTERIAN TENT GOOD NEWS, 106th St., 5th Av. Sunday, 3 children's meetings. Led by Rev. A. C. McMillan, 4; Rev. W. L. C. Webster, 8; Rev. C. T. Schaeffer week nights, 8; Monday, Rev. John Balcom Shaw; Tuesday, Rev. A. C. McMillan; Wednesday, Col. and Mrs. Lindsay, Volunteers of America; Thursday, Friday, Rev. A. C. McMillan; Saturday, illustrated story.

SPRING STREET CHURCH, SPRING ST., Near Varick.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10:45; also evening at 7:45, by Rev. Samuel D. Coney. Visitors cordially welcome.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of 10th St. Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. The Rev. William R. Bebb will preach. Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 212 West 23d St.—Preaching to-morrow, 11 A. M., by Rev. W. W. Shaw, D. D., of Govanstown, Md. Strangers cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Ave. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. EDWARD NILES will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. ARCHIBALD H. BRADSHAW will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Lifegiving Spirit." Evening—"Lot and His Choice."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister. Rev. W. S. SWANSON, D. D., of Glasgow, Scotland, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Miracle in the Common-place." Evening—"Looking for the Coming Light."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Ave. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister. Rev. W. T. ELSING will preach at 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, West 57th St., near 8th Av. Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, Pastor. Rev. W. A. Ross, D. D., of Scotland, one of the principal speakers of the Northfield Conference, will preach morning and evening.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 96th St.—Christian Science service Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading room open daily from 10 to 4.

TO CHURCHES.—The office of sexton or assistant sexton is desired by a fully competent man; for many years sexton of the North Church, now being demolished for the Pennsylvania Railroad. Address JOHN WRIGHT, 348 West 33d St.

NEW YORK'S NEW LAWS

Summary of Statutes to Go Into Effect September 1.

The Hughes Militia Act—Legislation with Respect to Children—Unauthorized Use of Portraits for Advertising.

ALBANY, Aug. 14.—Several of the most important new laws passed by the last Legislature go into effect on Sept. 1 of this year.

The Hughes law, Chapter 349 of the Laws of 1903 is designed to prevent discrimination by labor unions as well as by employers against members of the State militia. This law, which is entitled "an act relating to crimes against public justice," is operative equally against employers and labor unions in providing for punishment as a misdemeanor of any interference with a member of the National Guard in the matter of his employment, trade, or business, because of his membership in the Guard.

The Elsberg law, "to prevent the unauthorized use of the name or picture of any person for purposes of trade," is designed to protect people from the indiscriminate and unauthorized use of their names and likenesses for advertising purposes.

There is already in effect an act of the last Legislature requiring all persons, firms, or corporations dealing in old metal for any purpose to take out a junk dealer's license, to be issued by local authorities. This is augmented by a second law—Chapter 309, going into effect Sept. 1—which absolutely prohibits the purchase by junk dealers of "goods, chattels, wares or merchandise, from any child under the age of sixteen years." Violation is made a misdemeanor, and under the new law dealers may not either "receive or purchase" such junk from children.

A number of laws were passed during the last session designed to protect children from abuse and injustice. One of the most drastic of these, which escaped especial attention during the session, is now Chapter 370—Assemblyman Dwyer's bill, amending the Penal Code with reference to the abandonment of children. The bill raises from the age of six to fourteen years the age below which a parent or other person who, having the care or custody for nurture or education, deserts the child in any place, with intent wholly to abandon it, is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in a State Prison for not more than seven years. This law takes effect Sept. 1.

Another new law, affecting children, is Chapter 50, introduced by Senator Grady, which establishes definitions of "disorderly and ungovernable" children. "Disorderly" children, under the new law, are those actually or apparently under the age of sixteen, who desert their homes without good and sufficient cause, or keep company with dissolute, immoral, or vicious persons. "Ungovernable" children will be such, under like age, as are "not susceptible of proper restraint or control by their parents, guardians, or lawful custodians, or who are habitually disobedient to their reasonable and lawful commands."

Still another law, for the benefit of the children, especially of the larger cities, will meet a condition which has given rise to much complaint. In the past children under sixteen were frequently held in station houses and places of detention overnight and sometimes longer, to the prejudice of their health and morals. Chapter 329, introduced by Assemblyman Dowling, provides that whenever a child under sixteen in any city of the first class is arrested for a violation of a corporation ordinance or other minor offense, or for peddling newspapers without a license under the new newsboys' license act, the Police Captain or Sergeant before whom the child is brought may accept in lieu of bail the personal recognizance, in writing, without security, of a parent, guardian, or lawful custodian of such child, to produce the child before the proper Magistrate at the time required. The parent or other person giving such recognizance may be punished for criminal contempt of court for willful failure to produce the child as agreed. The Magistrate is authorized to continue this recognizance during the pendency of the action. This law will not, however, apply to a child who has been the subject of a crime or a witness to its commission by another.

Chapter 614, introduced by Chairman Bedell of the Assembly Railroads Committee, applies to cases where the employes of a steam, elevated, or street surface railroad are arrested in any city in connection with an accident to or by the engine, train, or car which they are operating, resulting in an injury or death to a person or injury to property. The new law, which is among those going into effect Sept. 1, requires that such railroad employe shall be immediately taken before a Magistrate, if one is accessible, and otherwise before a Captain or Sergeant of police in charge of a police station in such city, and be given an opportunity to be admitted to bail. The amount shall be fixed at not exceeding $1,000, and the undertaking shall provide for appearance before the Magistrate, Coroner, or other officer who, except for this section, would be authorized to take such bail. Such officer may, however, in his discretion, instead of exacting bail, release such employe on his own recognizance.

The general establishment of children's courts, which have proven beneficent in the larger cities, is made obligatory by Assemblyman Hammond's bill, now Chapter 331, which requires that after Sept. 1 all cases involving the commitment or trial of children actually or apparently under the age of sixteen shall be heard and determined apart from the trial of other criminal cases; a separate docket and record shall be kept, and so far as practicable a separate room used, to be known as the "children's court."

Chapter 618 in the same connection provides for the probation of such children under the charge of a competent probation officer, who shall when practicable be of the same religious faith as that of the parents of the child, and who may be either from one of the incorporated societies or "any reputable citizen, male or female."

Among other laws which go into effect Sept. 1 is Chapter 225, (Mr. McInerney's) legitimatising the children of marriages annulled because of the youth of either party.

NAVAL ACADEMY REFORMS.

Important Recommendations Made by the Board of Visitors in Its Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Recommendations of far-reaching importance to the future of the Naval Academy are contained in the annual report of the Board of Visitors of that institution, which, by order of the Acting Secretary of the Navy, was made public to-day.

The board recommends that candidates be admitted to Annapolis on certificates from certain schools approved by the academic board, the board believing "the studies of the better class of State universities could be modified to meet the peculiar needs of the Naval Academy"; that candidates be nominated one year in advance of the entrance examination; that graduation at the end of four years be final, relieving Midshipmen of the necessity of returning for two years after graduation for further examination; that graduates be commissioned as soon as graduated; that the teaching force of the academy be increased, in view of the recent great increase in numbers of Midshipmen, and that a department of physical training be established, thereby placing this matter under the special supervision of a highly qualified expert.

The board regrets the expedient recently adopted of graduating the first class in February instead of in June, and recommends that the first class hereafter be permitted to carry its course to the normal conclusion.

Keen satisfaction is expressed by the board with the conduct of the academy under the Superintendency of Capt. Brownson. The suggestion is made that some continuity of existence be given the Board of Visitors.

Alaskan Boundary Commission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The State Department has been informed by Ambassador Choate that the first meeting of the Alaskan Boundary Commission will be held at 11 o'clock on Sept. 3 in the British Foreign Office.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Aug. 23, 1903.

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SUBJECT—David and Jonathan.—First Samuel, xx., 12-23.

GOLDEN TEXT—There is a Friend that sticketh closer than a brother.—Proverbs, xviii., 24.

What a delightful contrast is there between this lesson and that of last week! Then it was all hatred. Now it is all friendship. For "Saul was David's enemy continually," (xviii., 19,) but "Jonathan, Saul's son, delighted much in David," (xix., 2,) "and Jonathan loved him as his own soul." (xviii., 1.) The two lessons thus bring before us two distinct phases of historical facts, and of spiritual experiences—the facts having much to do with the succession to the throne of Israel, and the experiences being needed by God's children in the world, as a training, and as a testing.

With David, the patient bearing of the misunderstandings and assaults of Saul, the maintaining of his integrity in the midst of a worldly court, the meeting without complaint his many disappointments, and the almost constant temptation to give up all trust in God, not only trained him by God's grace for the blessed ministry he has ever since fulfilled in comforting and strengthening others, but they tested him as a child of God, and proved that he had no sympathy with anything represented by Saul. In like manner, his unity with Jonathan also tested him and proved that he was in fellowship only with those, who, like himself, were themselves united to the Lord in whim he trusted, and whose service he loved.

For conflict with sin—which we considered last week—is not in itself a sufficient test of spiritual life. Many an earnest man who makes no pretentions whatever to being a child of God fights manfully to overcome sin in himself and the world around him simply because his observation, experience, reason, and sound judgment show him the great good he and others will gain thereby. The mere moralist in this respect can often hardly be distinguished from the humble believer, and yet he is no more one with God and His true children than was Saul when he stood face to face with the Philistines in the valley of Elah, and has no more power to conquer than he.

The two lessons thus reveal to us the positive and the negative poles of Christian character and test its quality. On the one hand, such a character will draw certain persons to itself, and there will be between them the sweetest and most blessed fellowship. On the other hand, it will repel others far away, so that, even if connected by the nearest ties of blood, there will be no spiritual sympathy whatever between them (Matt. x., 34-38.) It is, therefore, a very important matter for every one to clearly ascertain with whom he, or she, is in unity or at odds because of fellowship with his or her Maker and Redeemer. For companionship tests character.

When Saul came to Ramah seeking for David, "David fled from Naioth in Ramah" (xix., 22) to Gibeah to claim the sympathy and advice of Jonathan. (Verse 1.) For he had given him so many and such great proofs of disinterested affection that he was sure that he could place in him the most implicit confidence. When he came back from the conquest of Goliath, at once "the soul of Jonathan was knit with the soul of David—and Jonathan loved him as his own soul." (xviii., 1.) So closely were they drawn together that Jonathan even made with him then and there a solemn covenant, "because he loved him as his own soul," and he sealed this covenant by putting on him his royal robe and giving him "his garments, even to his sword, and to his bow, and to his girdle." (xviii., 3-4.)

This was a very significant act, and conferred rare honors and privileges upon David. It was the special thing which Haman desired of Ahasuerus when he asked, "What shall be done unto the man whom the King delighteth to honor?" (Esther, vi., 6-9.) It was thus no mere compliment because of admiration for valor in one who had dared to go out against Goliath, but it marked a deep and abiding friendship, and coming from the King's son, it assured David not only of sympathy, but of protection. It made him and Jonathan one—his interests became Jonathan's interests. So when Saul bade "Jonathan, and all his servants, that they should kill David," (xix., 1,) although it was the command of his father and of his King, Jonathan not only warned David of his danger, but he pleaded most earnestly and effectively with his father for him. (xix., 1-7.)

With the memory of this in his mind, it is not strange that the heart of David at this time should turn at once to Jonathan rather than to any one else. He knew that he would tell him all the truth. To confer with him, therefore, he would even run the risk of spies in the court of Saul, that he might have the great question settled which would rise up continually before him, "What have I done? What is mine iniquity? And what is my sin before thy father, that he seeketh my life?" (xx., 1) as if he was in some way responsible for Saul's state of mind.

What child of God has not often passed through just such misgivings, when—notwithstanding all earnest and conscientious effort—everything has seemed to miscarry, and the most loving desires have been met only by contempt, reproach and failure! It is almost impossible for an earnest believer under such circumstances, not to feel that he or she, is in some measure to blame for the result. It was for the comfort of just such, that the Apostle, believing it to be not blameworthy, wrote: "This is thankworthy, if a man for conscience toward God endure grief, suffering wrongfully. For what glory is it, if—when ye sin and are buffeted for it—ye take it patiently? But if—when ye do well and suffer for it—ye shall take it patiently, that is acceptable with God. For even hereunto were ye called, because Christ also suffered for you, leaving you an example, that ye should follow His steps." (1 Peter, 2:19-21, R. V.) But it is at just such times that those who are spiritually minded, need and seek the companionship of those who are like minded, for the more honest and earnest the efforts of such have been to be faithful, the more suspicious they are that possibly they have been at fault.

So when David met Jonathan, the first question that burst from him with passionate earnestness, was the one which had troubled him concerning his own conduct. With a clear perception of David's integrity, Jonathan could not believe that his friend's life was as much in danger as he had apprehended, and he easily persuaded himself that David's fears were probably only the natural workings of a sensitive and troubled mind, for had not his father distinctly sworn to him, "As the Lord liveth, he shall not be slain?" (xix., 6.) Besides, he said: "Behold, my father will do nothing, either great or small, but that he will show it me—and why should my father hide this thing from me? It is not so." But to David's mind, this very affection of Saul for his son, was the strongest argument to prove that his conclusions were correct, for said he: "He saith, 'Let not Jonathan know this lest he be grieved;' and so he was the more convinced that there was but a step between him and death (verses 2 and 3).

But while Jonathan thus endeavored to soothe the troubled spirit of his friend he also proposed at once to fully investigate the matter, saying—"Whatsoever thy soul desireth, I will even do it for thee," (v. 4.) So a plan was arranged between them to test the state of Saul's mind at the next "new moon," which would occur on the following day, when David "should not fail to sit with the King at meat," (v. 5.) For at each new moon, it appears a feast was made by the King, at which all of the high officers of his Court were expected to attend. This feast was appointed to occur at the appearance of the new moon, but "the appearance being uncertain—sometimes in the evening, at noon, or at midnight—two days were observed in honor of the occasion." (Kitto.)

The plan agreed upon was, that David should attend the yearly sacrifice at his father's house, and be absent until after the two days had passed. If he should be missed, and Saul become very angry on account of his absence, it would be conclusive proof that he would no longer be safe in Gibeah. If, however, when Jonathan explained his absence, Saul should merely say: "It is well," then it would be equally certain that he could return without fear. The plan was wisely conceived, and Jonathan arranged a simple way of giving David information as to its results, even if their steps should be so watched that it would be impossible for them to have another personal interview. Moreover, he made a solemn covenant of peace with him extending to his children forever, "because he loved him—for he loved him as his own soul," (verses 11-17.) He evidently foresaw that David was to be his father's successor, and not he.

So the next day at the feast, Saul sat in his accustomed seat "by the wall," with Jonathan and Abner on either side, "but David's place was empty," (v. 25.) Saul at once noticed the absence, but with assumed indifference, he said nothing. But in his mind he was plotting dark things, while his tongue was silent. The next day, however, he spoke, for in the evening the feast would be over, and his opportunity gone. But Jonathan explained the absence as being entirely justifiable, and in fact as authorised by himself. The explanation, however, only increased Saul's anger, and he could no longer restrain himself. To his suspicious mind the whole thing was a cunning plan to provoke him, and it was aided and abetted by his own son.

Looking upon Jonathan, therefore, "as one who was infatuated by his love for David into madly throwing away his own prospects and those of his house, he broke forth into violent and insulting abuse of him. To an Oriental nothing is so grievously insulting as a reproach cast upon his mother. So Saul—to sting his son to the utmost—spoke contemptuously of his mother, regardless of the fact that Jonathan's mother was his own wife. Even a son will abuse his brother by casting contumely upon his mother, regardless of the fact that she is also his own mother, and whom as such, he venerates and loves. The mother herself is not to be affronted in such cases, but the son who hears such words applied to her, is insulted, and is meant to be insulted beyond expiation." (Kitto.)

Jonathan, however, took no notice of the harsh words of his father, but at once entered into an earnest expostulation on David's behalf. His thoughts were far more for him than they were for himself. But Saul was only the more enraged, and in the heat of his passion, actually attempted to slay his own son with his javelin. The sign agreed upon had thus been fulfilled, and there was no mistaking of Saul's fixed attitude toward David. "So Jonathan arose from the table in fierce anger, and did eat no meat the second day of the month," (v. 34.)

Nothing remained to be done but to give David the promised report on the next day. Accordingly the arrows were shot as had been agreed, near David's hiding place, "by the stone Ezel," (v. 19,) and the lad was directed to look "far beyond him" (v. 36) to find him. Then having restored them to his master, he was bidden to carry them back to the city. No one now was near. So David came forth from his hiding place, received the sad news, which was even worse than he had anticipated, and he and Jonathan bade each other a most tender and affectionate farewell.

Only once again did they meet. It was probably at least a year later. David, pursued by the relentless Saul, was hiding with a band of 600 men "in a mountain in the wilderness of Ziph." There Jonathan visited him, "and strengthened his hand in God. And he said unto him: Fear not; for the hand of Saul, my father, shall not find thee; and thou shalt be King over Israel, and I shall be next unto thee, and that also, Saul, my father, knoweth. And they two made a covenant before the Lord." (xxiii., 14-18.)

Such is the simple story of the unity between Jonathan and David. What now was its secret spring? Why were they drawn so closely together? We read that after David's victory over Goliath, "he was accepted in the sight of all the people, and also in the sight of Saul's servants." (xviii., 5.) But we do not find him turning to any of them as he turned to Jonathan. It is also said that "Michal, Saul's daughter, loved David," (xviii., 20,) and that he married her, yet we do not find him turning to her for sympathy and counsel as he turned to Jonathan. Saul also had several other sons, but none of them sought out David and had their souls knit to him as Jonathan. Yet he was going in and out with them all alike. They all knew of his valor and skill as a soldier, of his wisdom as a courtier, of his ability as a poet and musician, of his amiability as a man—yet none of these things drew them together. It must, therefore, have been something over and above military power, or manly beauty, or intellectual worth, or personal courtesy which united the Crown Prince and the shepherd boy to each other. And where shall we find it?

When Jonathan had charge of the garrison at Gibeah he and his armor-bearer made an assault upon a stronghold of the Philistines, for he said: "It may be that the Lord will work for us; for there is no restraint to the Lord to save by many, or by few." (xiv., 16.) In the same spirit David went out against Goliath. This common trust in God led them to seek each other. Being united to Him, they were united to each other, for this was the key to their characters, and the ground of their fellowship. Just as Saul hated God, and therefore, hated David, so because Jonathan loved God, therefore he loved and cherished David. So it has been ever since. So, by the anointing of the Holy Spirit, will it ever be. A common faith in the God of heaven is the ground of the truest and the most blessed friendships among men, for

"The fellowship of kindred minds
Is like to that above."

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

To what contrast between this lesson and that of last week is attention called, and what do the two lessons reveal?

To whom did David go when he fled from Naioth, and why?

What great question troubled him, and what is said of it?

How did Jonathan receive him, what did they do, and when did they meet again?

What was it that bound Jonathan and David together?

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 15, 1903.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.......41 Park Row
Harlem Office.......125 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.......20 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.......Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.......Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.......$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.......0.17
DAILY, per Month.......0.50
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THE SEVENTH AVENUE ROUTE.

The best way out of the embarrassments which beset the attempt to construct a subway under Broadway from Forty-second Street to Union Square is by confession and avoidance. That is, let it now be frankly admitted that this is not the best route for the extension of the subway system, and let Broadway be avoided altogether by making choice of the Seventh Avenue route.

A Broadway "spur" would permit only of an exclusively express service or an exclusively way service. The two cannot be combined. To attempt to run way trains through the middle of the day while running express trains in the crowded hours of the morning and evening would result in endless confusion and public annoyance. In fact, the only excuse for a subway under upper Broadway would be the desire to provide facilities for way traffic. But that need is already met by the surface road, by carriages, and by the good old-fashioned practice of walking. Some of the Broadway merchants who have lately become converts to the Seventh Avenue plan point out that it is the habit of persons who visit that shopping district to go on foot from place to place, a practice which permits them to study shop windows and transact their business in a more leisurely and satisfactory way. The project of constructing a two-track express railroad under Broadway is met at once by the objection to which we have vainly sought an answer from its defenders, that Broadway is not the place for an express service, since it could not offer anything like the maximum convenience and accommodation for west side travel. A west side subway is demanded for way and express trains. It is obvious that Broadway is too near the east side route to meet the need of west siders.

Seventh Avenue, a broad thoroughfare with ample room for a four-track subway, invites the attention of the Rapid Transit Commission. It is the natural and most favorable route. There the commission's engineers and contractors would be met by no such united opposition and protest as that which the fear of surface disturbance of the street has aroused among the merchants and property owners of Broadway. Indeed, it is one of the potent reasons for the choice of this route that Seventh Avenue is not now a street of busy traffic, so that the construction of the subway would be attended with no great loss or hardship, while the operation of the completed line would almost at once build up trade and give new life to a somewhat neglected thoroughfare. Why should this city grow only northward, and not westward and eastward from Broadway and Fifth Avenue? The long and narrow form of Manhattan Island has long been deplored as a misfortune, since it tends to confine trade and travel within most inconvenient limits. Whenever the hand of authority can legitimately guide the current of trade the opportunity ought not to be neglected. It is entirely legitimate, it would be a source of civic and economic gain, to seize the present occasion for the regeneration of Seventh Avenue. The increase in taxable valuations along that thoroughfare would promptly tell the story of the effect upon trade and set the seal of popular approval upon the commission's choice.

Broadway from Forty-second Street to Union Square does not need a subway. Seventh Avenue does need it. West side travel would not be accommodated by a Broadway tunnel; it would be very much accommodated by a Seventh Avenue tunnel. The necessary disturbance of the surface of Broadway, even under the best engineering plans that could be adopted, would be sufficiently serious to vex merchants and property owners and cause them loss. The annoyance and interruption of trade incident to building a subway under Seventh Avenue would be inconsiderable in comparison, and we may be sure that it would be cheerfully borne in view of the certain compensatory benefits. The commission has by the resolution adopted on Thursday recognized the reasonableness of the protest made by Broadway property owners. It may now be hoped that it will go a step further and give attentive consideration to the manifest advantages of the Seventh Avenue route.

The more these are studied in the light of facts which force themselves upon the attention of every one for whom the problems of municipal development have interest, the more evident it becomes that the Broadway spur is not needed and will not repay the great cost of its construction, whereas the building of the four-track tunnel under Seventh Avenue would represent the best possible form of municipal investment on the best imaginable security.

THE CYNTHIANA VERDICT.

Law-loving and high-spirited Kentuckians, who do not approve the practice, uncommon but still too frequent among the hill counties of their State, of shooting a man because you do not like him, because his grandfather shot your grandfather from ambush, or for some other reason that in other parts of the country has ceased to be regarded as justification for murder, either by courageous or cowardly means, are no doubt as willing to be congratulated as the law-observing people are glad to congratulate them, that in Harrison County it was possible to get a conviction that Breathitt County was afraid to give, and that the men accused of the killing of Judge MARCUM have been found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment.

The result of the first trial, at Jackson, where the murder of MARCUM was committed, and where the verdict should have been found and the extent of punishment determined, was, as we said at the time, a disgrace to Kentucky, for the failure of justice stained the whole State. Harrison County, far enough north of the scene of the murder to be beyond the rule of the feudists and their sympathisers, and a Judge on the bench who was neither trammeled by relations of business nor of kinship to either side, have in a measure retrieved the reputation of the State, or rather put upon the County of Breathitt the shame that the Jackson failure brought to the Commonwealth.

At the trial at Jackson, in June, the conduct of Judge REDWINE, the witnesses for the defense, and the witnesses for the State, notwithstanding the presence of a guard of militia, showed beyond question that the spirit and the men who made the trial necessary overawed the proceedings. Judge REDWINE permitted himself to be bullied by the witness Judge HARGIS, whose cheerfully assumed mission appeared to be to protect the murderers from conviction. When the anarchistic spirit of the feudists had expended itself in destroying the home of the witness Capt. EWEN, and the Grand Jury had with difficulty been persuaded to find a new bill against the prisoners JETT and WHITE, EWEN was obliged to remove to a distant part of the State to avoid the penalty of assassination for his temerity in helping to make assassination unpopular.

The change of venue for the second trial, in taking the case out of Breathitt County and into Harrison, also intrusted the trial to the care of Judge OSBORNE, who at once decided that it would not be necessary to invoke the aid of the militia to secure justice or to protect the lives of those interested in either the prosecution or the defense. Commonwealth Attorney BYRD, who conducted the prosecution fearlessly at Jackson, directed it at Cynthiana. Away from the neighborhood where every other house was supposed to screen a ready and accomplished sharpshooter, and removed beyond fear of the threats that were a real terror in Jackson, the testimony showing that MARCUM was shot in cold blood, in the court house in which his assassins were first tried, convinced the jury. With zealous promptness Judge OSBORNE called the men JETT and WHITE to the bar and sentenced them to imprisonment for life.

There may be a disposition out of Kentucky to indulge in surprise and regret that the jury was in any degree in doubt as to the guilt of the accused persons. They manifestly believed that JETT and WHITE were the murderers of MARCUM, but not such murderers that they deserved to die for the crime they had committed. But the disposition to be critical because in the State in which crimes committed in maintaining a feud are not universally denounced a verdict inconsistent with the testimony is obtained is in large measure overcome by the feeling of satisfaction supplied by the giving of any verdict at all. The effect in Breathitt County may not at once be effectual in stopping assassination or arson as methods of expressing disapproval of neighbors toward whom by a sort of savage hill etiquette you are required to be hostile, but the absence of JETT and WHITE, and the knowledge that they have gone to Frankfort to slave in disgrace behind prison walls for the rest of their lives are facts apt to be impressive and deterrent.

SLEEPING CAR PORTERS AND TIPS.

An amazing story, which has especial interest in the season of vacation travel, comes from Chicago. The purport of it is that the sleeping car porters in the Pullman service are organizing a union to promote the suppression of tips from passengers. Committees are now at work on the constitution and by-laws of the organization, and on the code of rules which it is to enforce. It is gravely announced that those represented in this movement feel that their self-respect would be safeguarded and life take on a more roseate hue generally if their attentions to the traveler could be divested of any mercenary element and they might feel that they were assisting to make him comfortable for the pure joy of being helpful and serviceable. It is their high purpose, therefore, to ask the public to aid them in stamping out the tip custom, as repugnant to every right-minded American, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. There is, however, a preliminary step to be taken before this desirable result can be attained. The present scale of wages for sleeping-car porters is adjusted to the fact that the opportunities of the position have been deemed large enough to make it desirable, irrespective of the compensation it carries on the Pullman Company's pay rolls. Hence, it will be necessary that the wages of the sleeping-car porter be increased to a figure representing satisfactory compensation. If this is done, he will be in a position to courteously wave aside the degrading tip when tendered by the passenger whose clothes he has just dusted over those of the passenger who last received the same gentle ministrations at his hands, and, touching his cap, say with conscious pride: "Excuse me, Sir. Your impulses are indubitably generous; but my services are amply remunerated by the corporation which employs me, and the union of which I am a member does not condone the superimposition upon our liberal emolument of a surreptitious usufruct of eleemosynary quarters," or words to that effect. Such a formula would delight the heart of the expansive Ethiope in uniform, and its effect upon the passenger who had made the mistake of tendering a tip would be all that could be desired. His appropriate reply would be: "Noble fellow. I'll not give you a cent." No doubt the establishment of such an understanding with the traveling public would change the porter's status quickly and completely. Thereafter he might with greater propriety resent any expression of impatience if he calmly ignored the request of a sleepy passenger to have his berth made up forthwith, and left it until the last as a merited rebuke to selfishness. He could smear one's shoes with the customary sleeping-car mixture of crude petroleum, molasses, and plumbago without a qualm of conscience, sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust that what cost the passenger nothing was worth it. He could make his morning rounds an hour and a half outside the terminal station with the customary lie that the train is due to arrive in fifteen minutes, and not feel that his mendacity imperiled anything of greater value than his immortal soul.

It would seem as if the management of the Pullman Company should regard this change with great satisfaction, as of public interest and calculated to increase the popularity of their service. We understand, however, that their natural impulse of co-operation with the porters in their laudable effort at self-elevation is restrained by a lurking suspicion that whatever the scale of wages agreed to, the demand for the customary tip would continue as insistent as at present, and that the traveler classified as intangible, in the sense that he could not be "touched," would fare as badly then as now. This is unfortunate, but it suggests a way in which the public can assist the porters in accomplishing their laudable object, which, like all reforms of ancient abuses, involves some temporary sacrifice. Knowing how the porters feel about tips, let those who ride in sleepers generously refrain hereafter from offering them. This will compel the Pullman Company to revise its wage tariff to retain its servants, and very soon the new order would be established to the satisfaction of all concerned. No right-minded person would voluntarily do anything to humiliate a sleeping-car porter, hurt his feelings, or repress his yearnings for a higher plane of self-respect, and since the tip does all this the tip must go.

MR. BRYAN'S HORSES.

That is a pregnant announcement which sets forth that Mr. W. J. BRYAN has paid $1,200 for a pair of "spanking chestnuts"—whatever a "spanking" horse may be, which he saw and admired while attending the Milwaukee Horse Show, presumably in his capacity of peripatetic political philosopher. It is calculated to detain not only the horseman, but the observer of life and politics, and contains "uses."

Before Mr. BRYAN was sent to Congress by a discerning constituency, his natural wages were fixed by the conclusive test of the open market at about the rate of $30 per week. As a prudent man Mr. BRYAN would not have dreamed, in those days of small things, of paying four-fifths of his annual income for a pair of horses which would devour more than the remaining fifth in oats. And, even in Congress, it is familiar that the member without private means who lives in Washington, in the most frugal fashion, does not keep a pair of horses for his pleasure. After his retirement from Congress the fervor of his convictions on the silver question, although he acquired them after his term was over, and his eloquence in expressing them may have commended him to the magnates of the Silver League of America, the only kind of magnates he has ever found himself able to endure. At any rate he got his living by "lecturing" on silver, in the interval between Congress and the Chicago nomination. We have no knowledge, information, nor belief, however, that his emoluments from this occupation would have sufficed for the purchase and maintenance of a spanking span of any animals more costly than terriers.

The moral is that Mr. BRYAN has found the candidate business distinctly the best he has ever tried, and he is correspondingly indignant against anybody who endeavors to put him out of it. He ascribes his defeat, it appears, primarily to Mr. GROVER CLEVELAND, and undoubtedly it was due to the hundreds of thousands of voters of whom Mr. CLEVELAND is the representative and chief spokesman. Hence the anger which he expressed in so extraordinary a way the other day at Urbana. The anger was not wholly reasonable, because if Mr. CLEVELAND had not existed the result would have been the same. And it was partly anger at fate and the custom of politics which does not permit a candidate defeated twice to run again. With the close of his candidacies Mr. BRYAN must have looked upon his occupation as gone. The Commoner evidently gives him a very comfortable living now. But he sees Nemesis coming in the shape of a rational nomination on the part of the Democratic Party, after which nobody can be expected to pay 5 cents a week for his opinions.

It seems, upon the whole, that it would have been more prudent for a statesman whose livelihood is so precarious to put his $1,200 into a savings bank rather than into a pair of spanking chestnuts. But Mr. BRYAN knows his business best, and it may well be that the profits of chronic candidacy are greater than we imagine, and that the spanking chestnuts, though described by telegraph as a "luxury," are not an extravagance. Besides, all hope is not lost. The more the rational element in the Democratic Party secures control of its convention and dictates its nomination, the more will the irrational element be moved to make an irrational nomination and erect a broad platform of pure Populism. What with the stirring battle cries of organized labor and free riot and no militia, there should be some accessions to balance the defections of the sane. In that case Mr. BRYAN may reasonably look forward to a further extension of his uselessness. But in that case the spanking chestnuts will do him nothing but harm. It was bad political judgment to buy them. The purchase may have been meant as his farewell to politics. The next news we expect is that he has had the tails of the spanking chestnuts docked after the fashion set by the goldbugs of the effete East. And that of course would be a blatant announcement of his final retirement from public life.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If we may believe our own dispatches—and if we can't, who can?—there is a real live man out in Cincinnati who bears the name of TURNIPSEED—A. G. TURNIPSEED, to be exact, and he is not only real and alive, but he is both to a degree that enables him to "put up" a stiff political fight as an ally of the redoubtable TOM JOHNSON for a position on the Hamilton County Democratic Executive Committee. He was, indeed, according to the dispatches, which we must believe, beaten for said position by the anti-Johnson man BERNARD, but it was a race heartbreakingly close, and the aspirant with the name that tries our credulity so severely would have won had he been able to scare up one more vote than the 214 that he managed to secure despite his terrible handicap. This seems to us a most remarkable episode, revealing much as to Cincinnati's kindly sobriety of mind, and as to the phenomenal personal dignity of Mr. TURNIPSEED. Nowhere else, certainly, would even the gravest of men be taken seriously if it were necessary to address him by a name so picturesquely horticultural, and not even in Cincinnati, with all its well-known lack of the sense of humor, could it be done unless the bearer of the name were of a presence and reputation to render frivolity at his expense subjectively repugnant and objectively dangerous to the frivoler. We think of Mr. TURNIPSEED, therefore, as a large, good man, with a quick temper and a long reach. He dresses so well—according to local standards, of course—that his garments never attract attention or excite comment, and in making a political address he invariably devotes himself to momentous topics, the momentuosity of which is admitted by all. Thus does he never leave an opportunity for his opponents to stray away from the subjects he sets before them—to take up, for instance, the origin and significance of patronymics. Thus might one go on almost indefinitely and with great assurance, evolving necessarily correct details as to Mr. TURNIPSEED's appearance and character, for the conditions of his existence as a political lieutenant of Mayor JOHNSON are strictly defined by his name. And, remembering the long reach, we hasten to add that TURNIPSEED is a perfectly respectable name, with a weird, wild beauty of its own, much to be envied by hundreds and thousands of us for whom Fate did not take the trouble to provide an appellation half as—well, as long.

—With the races for the America's Cup to begin in less than a week, it was not to be expected that much attention would be given to the lesser international contest that has just been decided at Toronto, and yet the duel between the Strathcona and the Irondequoit was a yachting event of no small intrinsic importance, and reasons are not lacking why more people should have been interested in its progress and should be exhilarated or depressed by its result than in and by that between Shamrock III. and the Reliance. For, while the smaller boats are, unfortunately, just as "freakish" of model as the larger ones, and were, like them, designed with an eye all for speed and not at all for safety or comfort—are, in other words, racing machines and not sail boats in the commoner and better meaning of that name—yet they are something more than the toys of multi-millionaires. No poor man, indeed, could afford to build or run a boat like these, small as they are, but still the expense their construction and maintenance involve is not such as to appall the minds and stagger the imaginations of men of moderate means. Consequently it is within the bounds of possibility for a vastly greater number of yachtsmen to take part in the Canada Cup races, or races like them, than in those for the more famous trophy, and the victory just won should give an obliquely personal thrill to a vastly greater number of Americans than the success of the Reliance would—or shall we say will—excite. But it won't; this is the day of big things, and the ninety-footers catch the attention of the multitude, including that of people who couldn't afford a rowboat, or even a good raft. Still the American craft with the beautiful American name did win over the Canadian yacht with the imported name, and, what's more, the lake sailors, after they had lost two races, had to send down to New York City for a man who could teach the Canadians a few salt water tricks and snatch victory out of the very jaws of defeat.

—Highly commendatory mention is made by American Medicine of the fact that Dr. NEWSHOLME, the Health Officer of Brighton, England, has given practical proof that tuberculosis sanitoria, besides curing many of their patients, can exert an indirect usefulness through the hygienic educational effect exercised in the community by those returned to their families and society. "For the past year," it seems, "Dr. NEWSHOLME has been using certain unoccupied pavilions of the Brighton Isolation Hospital as a school for consumptives, passing through it about 120 patients a year. They are systematically taught the practice, if not the principles, of the prevention of infection, so far as pertains to pulmonary tuberculosis, how to co-operate in their own treatment and cure, how to care for the sputum, &c., so as to lessen the risk to their own families and fellow-workmen. A second indirect result of the school, and the absence of patients from their homes, is the opportunity afforded the family during the month's holiday to have the house thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. Should this happy example be followed local boards of health should act with the school in insuring the utilization of the holiday for housecleaning." There is evidently a valuable suggestion here, and the idea of a "school for consumptives" should receive general consideration.

Every letter intended for publication should contain the written signature and correct address of the writer. No attention is paid to anonymous communications.

CANCER CHARITY WANTS AID.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The serious business of doing a very difficult thing with one hand while the other is in a sling may be a fair illustration of the struggles of a band of women who try to build up a large home for cancerous poor, of both sexes, without the right hand of money-power. We have had more money-crumbs than the power of adequate means in our strenuous endeavors to keep our cancer-charity above its own graveplot for seven years past. One trouble has been that when we have some money we grow, and, like a stripling, cost more all the time.

It does not calm our aspirations as the guardians of a few good ideas, to hear constantly what splendid sums are demanded and obtained by other hospital enterprises. Although we have informal hospital homes, we could make them more effectively kind and capacious with a few hundreds of thousands, or with the possible sums that might come to us if we knew how to win to the ears of the rich multitude, or of the multitude, that is so vast and gives only a little.

We have about forty patients in all in our two homes for destitute cancerous sick, ten of whom are men in desperate condition. We have had to borrow $6,000 in the last year to keep these people, of others now dead who were very like them, fed, warm, properly housed and clothed, and we need to make up $2,000 at once. This is at present one of the sad things about cancer patients. With all our hearts we ask for the means to work on longer and suffer less.

M. ALPHONSA LATHROP, O. S. D.
St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, 426 Cherry Street, New York, Aug. 13, 1903.

WHY McCLELLAND RESIGNS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a reader of your valued journal, allow me to say a few words in relation to some of Senator Platt's "Sunday talk," as reported in connection with this Senatorial district, now represented by Senator McClelland.

Ever since his election means have been considered by the Republican State Committee, whereby his retirement could be secured in order that, by a well-devised scheme, the vacancy could be supplied by an indispensable vote in the Senate.

Quite recently a plan was arranged, and Senator McClelland, for an exceedingly weighty consideration, has now consented to surrender. Thus the way will be open to the operation of the "machine," and it expects through the mediumship of ex-Senator Isaac N. Mills (defeated last year) to obtain the requisite vote whereby to annul the great handicap caused by the so-called "rebellious" Senators.

Besides the material benefit which will accrue to Senator McClelland, it is understood that, although heretofore classed as an opponent, ex-Senator Mills has given assurance that if he can once more be returned to the Senate he will become "loyal" to the behests of the powers who concocted the above "deal," for no other title so fittingly describes the transaction.

But, what lamentation would occur should the dealers be able to carry out only a portion of it, accommodating Senator McClelland alone become the beneficiary and ex-Senator Mills be obliged to retain the prefix which he now so regretfully possesses. OBSERVANT.

New York, Aug. 13, 1903.

Treatment of Gen. Miles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am pleased with your editorial comments and also by the letters in THE TIMES in regard to the very cool treatment of Gen. Miles. The surviving veterans of the civil war, who have the highest esteem and respect for their distinguished comrade, feel it. The cool insolence and insult of the President to this pure patriot they naturally regard as an insult to themselves. How any man that uttered the sentiments that Theodore Roosevelt did at Huntington regarding the men of 1861 could, ere the words had hardly died on his lips, turn round, and, with such brutal insolence, treat one of our most distinguished soldiers thus is beyond my comprehension.

The President is an adept at using "taffy," but his acts are what we have been watching, and he may make Gen. Miles President if he keeps along the path he is now following.

A DEMOCRAT; ALSO A VETERAN.
New York, Aug. 13, 1903.

That Isle of Safety.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have you noticed the ridiculous monument for alleged public safety (?) at Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue? Indeed, "it is to laugh to gaze on this ludicrous lamppost with a step, supposedly to benefit the public. Any one who has seen the original in London from which the idea was taken will ask, "How could such an idea be so distorted?" Of the artistic side the less said the better. To serve the purpose for which it was intended it is a dismal failure, in fact, is practically a danger post. Who is responsible? Who pays for this absurdity?

New York, Aug. 13, 1903. E. H. C.

NUGGETS.

None Needed.

She—Mamma says I mustn't encourage you at all.

He—That's all right. I don't need any encouragement.—Philadelphia Press.

These Gloomy Men.

They sometimes vow, these gloomy men,
That naught life's cup can sweeten;
They think they're melancholy when
They've merely overeaten.
—Washington Star.

Careful Man.

"Mr. Jonesmith isn't in," said the maid at the door. "Will you leave your name?"

"Oh, no," replied Prof. Absentmind, "you see I may need it myself before I see him again."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

One Was Too Many.

Mrs. Enpeck—Did you hear about that man in Ohio who got into trouble by marrying six women?

Enpeck—No, but I'm personally acquainted with a man a good deal nearer home who acquired a job lot of trouble by marrying only one woman.—Chicago News.

A Timid Plunger.

"I'll bet a dollar if I should ask you to marry me you'd refuse," ventured Gussie, trying to inject a little more spirit into the conversation.

"My but you're a cheap one!" responded the girl.

"Y-y-y-why?" stammered Gussie.

"Because you won't bet more than a dollar on a sure thing."—Baltimore American.

ET EGO IN ARCADIA.

From The Rochester Post-Express.

Where are the loves of yesterday?
Sad and sweet is the old refrain;
Horace sang of it half in play,
Villon, in measures that throb with pain;
Life at the best is a tangled skein.
We are the tools of time and chance,
Yet once on a time we lived in Spain,
And every heart has its old romance.

Where are the loves of yesterday?
Ah! for an hour of youth again—
Youth that was short as a month of May,
Youth with its pulsing blood and brain;
Too soon came the Autumn with mist and rain.
Too brief the dream, too short the dance.
Yet once on a time we lived in Spain,
And every heart has its old romance.

Where are the loves of yesterday?
Here is a note with a yellow stain;
And here in a book a withered spray
Of sweet alyssum for years has lain;
But why regret? All things must wane,
Life's sweetest note, love's fondest glance;
Yet once on a time we lived in Spain,
And every heart has its old romance.

DELAWARE JUDGE ON MOBS

Justice Lore Defends Court Which Delayed Trial of Negro White.

Denounces Wilmington Pastor Who Preached on Lynching and Says Sheriffs Should Shoot to Kill.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The discussion of mob law and lynchings was continued here to-day by Chief Justice Lore of Delaware after the devotional hour. His subject was "The Relation of Law to the Manifestation of Mob Spirit," and he said in part:

"The claim that because courts in any case refuse to railroad the criminal to the gallows it is an excuse for brutal lynching is not worthy of consideration before intelligent people. The murderers themselves, and blatant demagogues who may have incited them to murder, may seek such excuse for their acts, but they, like the ostrich fleeing for shelter, only bury their heads in the sand and leave the body of their sin exposed.

"Any court of justice that would listen to the mob and suffer it to prescribe its methods, time, and action should be abolished as a mockery of human justice. The very fact that the people are mad and frenzied and that the mob is at the door calls for a cooling time, that reason may resume her throne.

"Most emphatically we say the remedy is not in hasty and feverish action of courts of justice against the criminal whose offense is the exciting cause.

"Law has its highest function in throwing its shield of protection before the ignorant, the weak, and the helpless, and was specially designed as a barrier against temporary madness. The more brutal the crime the more degraded and ignorant the criminal, the more widespread and tense the public rage, the more imperative it is that courts of justice should secure a calm, just, and fair hearing and that the guilt of the accused be established, otherwise innocent men may be punished for crime they did not commit, as in a recent lynching of a negro in the South where it was found after his death that he had not been within twenty miles of the scene of the outrage.

"When mob spirit rules, courts of justice should be unyielding in their stand for fair dealing, otherwise they simply become the mob and executors of vengeance and not of justice.

HAVE NO APOLOGY TO MAKE.

"The Judges of Delaware have no apology to make for not listening to suggestions of mob vengeance in the case of George White.

"Permit me to say in honor of our proud little State, whose name has been blackened with the ghastly lynching of White, that in the past her judiciary has consisted of men of the highest attainments and the purest character. There, uniformly, the law has been administered with fairness and all the speed warranted for safe judgment. Indeed, the certainty and efficacy of Delaware justice has been generally accepted. I am proud to say that the gentlemen with whom I now have the honor to be associated on the bench are in no wit behind their predecessors.

"To an infuriated mob it matters little what action the court may take. It has the scent of blood and seeks vengeance. In a late case in the South it took the offender out of the hands of the Sheriff while during the trial he was being taken from the Court House to the jail.

"One cure for mob law unquestionably is the fearless defense of the accused by his keeper. The July number of Case and Comment forcibly states this remedy in the following language: 'The remedy for the prevalent and increasing and dangerous mob spirit is very plain and simple. Nothing is needed but the resolute enforcement of the law. A wild mob attacking a jail, intent on the capture of the prisoner from the hands of the law to burn him at the stake, is a terrible spectacle, full of peril to civilization if allowed to become common. But its prevention needs only a Sheriff fit for his position. The mob is cowardly and dares to act only when it has little to fear. A Sheriff, in defense of his jail, who shoots harmlessly over the heads of the mob is a poltroon. No matter how vile, infamous, or fiendish may be the wretch in his custody, his duty is none the less plain. He represents government, and his surrender is treachery. A few Sheriffs who dared to do their duty would end once for all the attacks of mobs on jails. The desperadoes, hoodlums, and loafers that usually form the crowd will not go up against a jail if they know a Sheriff will shoot to kill. The time has come for Sheriffs of that kind. Foreign critics are already commenting on the decadence of popular government in this country, and to superficial and far-off observers there is much to justify their reflections. But the strength and power of good citizens, when once roused to meet the evil the foreign critics do not understand. Yet the sting of their criticisms may help to rouse an overwhelming public sentiment which even time serving and cowardly officials dare not defy. The demand now is for Sheriffs who will shoot to kill in defense of their jails, and for Governors who dare to maintain law at any cost.'

"Outside of violence, the remedy, in my judgment, is that the people shall be taught in season and out of season that our safety as a people lies in implicit obedience to the law. This should be taught in our public schools, by the press and by the pulpit, and on the form—indeed, wherever there is a teacher or an opportunity it should be taught. Lawlessness is the bane of republics. Athens, Sparta, Rome, and France in their republican aspirations lie buried under mob violence and are lessons to our people. I have no fear for our future, if this lesson is well learned and practiced. The law at times seems to be slow, but, like the mills of the gods, the law moves on surely and in the end grinds wonderfully fine. Let public sentiment be but aroused and we are safe. My faith in the people is abiding.

"Much attention has been given to this subject lately by the press, and while some sensational sheets have given too much prominence to the details of revolting cases, yet in the main the press of this country has stood forth manfully for the enforcement of law in the face of mobs. We may be justly proud of the press. It is our bulwark in the time of peril.

"The same may be said of the American pulpit. With few notable exceptions, the pulpit has uniformly been on the side of law, order, and decency. In the George White case, already referred to, a notable example commands our admiration. Dr. Bishop, the father of the victim of a horrible outrage, with the body of the victim, his daughter, lying on the bier before him, dictated a letter to the excited people containing these words: 'Our cup of bitterness is full, and we ask you to join us in our appeal to all citizens of our Commonwealth to refrain from violence.' These words are worthy to be written in letters of gold and framed and hung up in every American household. They breathe essential Christianity.

ATTACKS THE REV. MR. ELWOOD.

"This sentiment met the common approval of the ministers of the Gospel in Delaware. There was only one discordant voice. A nameless seeker after notoriety on the Sunday next after the murder of Miss Bishop, in the open air, almost within the shadow of his church, preached to a large crowd of infuriated men, and vulgarly exhibited leaves stained with the blood of the victim, amid the cheers of his auditors. In that sermon he is reported to have used these words: 'Should the murderer of Miss Bishop be lynched? Yes! But only under one condition, and that is that if his trial shall be delayed until September, and then, though he be proved guilty, through some technicality of the law or any undue influence either upon the Judges or the jury, he be not given capital punishment, then the citizens of the State should arise in their might and thus uphold the majesty of the law.' The next night the mob took the advice to lynch White, only disregarding the conditions.

"The wilful taking of a human life other than by due process of law is murder. Lynching by a mob is murder. Yet this minister of the gospel advised lynching. the Sixth Commandment says 'Thou shalt not kill.' With a little study of his Bible he might find the words, 'Vengeance is mine and I will repay, saith the Lord.' Fortunately, such disgraceful utterances were confined to one man, and I am glad to say that he is not a native of Delaware. How baneful this advice may have been I do not know, and only detail the circumstance to contrast his conduct with that of other ministers of the State and with the conduct of the father of the victim. It is the duty of every good citizen at all places and at all times to insist that the law shall take its course. Our danger is too much liberty, not too little.

"We are receiving from the Old World yearly large bodies of immigrants, some of whom, unfortunately, have the wildest notions of the extent of the American freedom to do as they please. Anarchy lurks under the pleading garb of liberty, and the assassin clothes himself as a defender of human rights. Lawlessness is our danger. Reverence for the law and obedience to her mandates is our safety. A strong and masterful sentiment of such obedience to law is a sure cure for mobs. It cuts up the evil at the root. It furnishes a soil on which no lawlessness can flourish.

"No order-loving citizen can afford to encourage the mob spirit either before or after deeds of violence. There should be no words of encouragement, no ostentatious offering of bail for such persons when arrested, no fawning favor for the lawbreakers, however much he may be pitied.

"I believe, with United States Judge Brewer, that 'there is going to be a reaction against the atrocious crime with which the papers have been filled.' The fact that the people are now interesting themselves in the discussion of this problem makes it manifest that there is a tendency toward a change. I expect it will come soon."

ONLY ONE-THIRD FOR TREATY.

Mr. Cromwell Reports State of Things in Colombian Senate—Dr. Herran Still Hopeful.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for the Panama Canal Company, called at the State Department to-day and had a conference with Acting Secretary Loomis. Mr. Adee, Third Assistant Secretary of State, also was called into the conference for a short time.

The object of Mr. Cromwell's visit was to secure the latest information the State Department has regarding the canal situation and to inform Mr. Loomis that he had received mail advices from his agents at Bogota to the effect that the lower house of the Colombian Congress was "by an avowed and open majority strongly in favor of ratifying the Hay-Herran treaty exactly as it stands; that the upper house, which at the outset of the canal discussion was almost overwhelmingly opposed to the ratification of the treaty in its present form, now stood fully one-third in favor of ratification without amendment."

Dr. Herran, the Colombian Chargé d'Affaires, continues hopeful for favorable action by the Colombian Congress on the canal treaty. He admits that the late reports from Bogota in regard to the prospect for favorable action on pending amendments to the treaty are discouraging, but does not believe the case hopeless. The committee of the Senate recommended the acceptance of the treaty with nine amendments, which were reported. Speaking to-day of the action of the committee, Dr. Herran said: "After all, this is only the report of a committee, which is a large one, its members being divided on the several propositions. The vote of the Colombian Congress is yet to be taken, and until it is had the fight is open.

"Of course, no amended treaty could pass the United States. It was hard enough to get the treaty through as it was, and if it came back amended there would be no hope for it. When the treaty is discussed in open session and the arguments in its favor are heard it is probable that some of those opposed to it may change their attitude. The Colombian Government favors the treaty, and when the full strength of its influence is brought to bear it will carry weight.

"We have no information as to what the amendments are, but, speculating upon the attitude of the Colombian press, it may be surmised that they cover the questions of the amount to be paid Colombia, the administration of justice by American tribunals in certain instances on the canal zone, and the perpetual lease, which many Colombians consider to be a disguised sale.

"The statement that the annuity of $250,000 to be paid Colombia is in excess of the revenue now derived by Colombia from the Isthmus is not true. The railroad alone yields $250,000 a year, and the lighthouse and port revenues amount to $150,000 more. In regard to the time limit, it would be possible, should the treaty be ratified without amendments, to have an extension, but if it is amended, no extension, in my opinion, can be looked for."

PROF. McGEE RESIGNS.

Retirement the Result of Differences in the Bureau of Ethnology.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Prof. William J. McGee, one of the best-known members of the Government group of scientists, has resigned his position in the Bureau of Ethnology as a result of differences between himself and Prof. W. H. Holmes, the official head of the bureau. Prof. McGee was a protégé of the late John W. Powell, for many years the head of the Geological Survey.

When Powell withdrew from the survey and for the last few years of his life served at the head of the Bureau of Ethnology, it was the expectation of McGee and his friends that Powell would be succeeded by McGee. This, however, did not eventuate, and Prof. Holmes was advanced over McGee's head. This engendered ill feeling and boded the resignation of one or the other for a year past.

Prof. McGee began life as a blacksmith and advanced himself by his ingenuity in inventing agricultural implements. He took up geology, higher mathematics, the languages, astronomy, and other studies, while working on the farm or at the forge in the little country town in Iowa where he was born fifty years ago, and gradually worked himself forward as a geologist and ethnologist of world-wide fame. He has done some of the most important work of the Survey during the past twenty years and has published numerous works on scientific subjects. His explorations among Southwestern savage tribes, unvisited by white men until he went among them, attracted much attention some years ago and resulted in distinct gain in the matter of knowledge about the aboriginals of this continent.

Dr. McGee is President of the Anthropological Society and editor of The National Geographical Magazine. His wife, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, a daughter of Prof. Simon Newcomb, was distinguished during the Spanish war by receiving a commission with the rank of First Lieutenant in the army as surgeon, being the first woman to enjoy this honor. Prof. McGee is at the head of the Ethnological Department of the St. Louis Exposition, and will devote his time exclusively to his duties in this connection.

"SUN DANCE" INVESTIGATION.

Affidavits of Indians Being Taken as to Complicity of Scientists in Tortures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The investigation of the sun dance near Darlington, Oklahoma, recently, when two scientists from the Bureau of Ethnology and the Field Museum of Chicago hired an Indian to have slits cut in the flesh of his back and a rope inserted by which he dragged a steer's head through the dance, is likely to produce something of a quarrel. The investigation is being made under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and two Inspectors have been detailed to the work. They are on the ground and are taking affidavits from scores of Indians and whites who were present. They have made no report on the facts, but it is said that they have secured proof that the scientists paid the Indian money to go through the torture described.

The friends of the scientists are indignant at this turn of the affair and the accused are ready to swear that they did not pay any money for the dance, and to show that statements to the contrary are false. The Indian Bureau officials do not hesitate to assert that an effort is being made to whitewash the scientists, who are said to have a strong social "pull." As a counter charge, the latter state that they have found that Mr. Segar, the author of the charges against them and who has charge of a missionary school near Darlington, persuaded the Indians to have a sun dance near his school on the Fourth of July and advertised by posters far and wide to draw a large attendance. The Indians dressed up in their old-time toggery and had a grand parade, with all the accessories of the ceremonies of their savage days. Mr. Segar's friends say in reply that his good name and reputation are denial enough to this charge. The scientists say, if necessary, they will produce affidavits to prove their assertions.

PARLIAMENT'S WORK ENDS

King's Speech Refers to the Improved Outlook in Ireland.

Premier Balfour Replies to Questions as to Foreign Relations—Future of the Government Very Uncertain.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Both houses of Parliament assembled early yesterday to wind up the business of the session.

In the House of Commons several questions were asked relating to matters of international interest. Premier Balfour, in a general reply, said there had been an unexpected delay in the settlement of the Venezuelan question, which, however, was not due to Great Britain or Germany, who had taken parallel action, but to the fact that France and Spain objected to the use of the English language by the Tribunal. The question had been left to the Tribunal itself to decide. He believed that the court, whose members the Czar had been requested to nominate, would meet on the date originally fixed.

Regarding the complaints that the Government was showing a lack of sympathy with Macedonia, Mr. Balfour pointed out that one of the deep sources of mischief was the dissensions among the Christians. It was not the Turk alone—deep as his guilt undoubtedly was—who was responsible for the miserable conditions. It would be folly to forget that the Christians committed atrocities on Christians. The Government was still of the opinion that the best policy was to support the Austro-Russian endeavors to improve the administration of Macedonia.

Dealing with the protests against muzzling the House on the fiscal controversy, the Premier said he thought there was no necessity for undue hurry in discussing the matter. There was no pending fiscal question before Parliament, nor would there be one during the life of the present Parliament.

With a final fling from Winston Churchill, who seemed doubtful whether the present Parliament would meet again, and who characterized the Premier's policy of transferring the fiscal discussion from Parliament to the country as that of a demagogue, the sitting was suspended. Subsequently the House was summoned to the House of Lords to hear the King's speech proroguing Parliament read.

The speech was of little general or international interest. It referred to the cordiality of his Majesty's reception in Portugal, Italy, and France, and to the return visit of President Loubet, "whose visit has given rise to a striking exhibition of the feelings of mutual good will which prevail in the two countries."

The most interesting portion of the speech to America deals with Ireland. It says:

"The warm expressions of good-will with which I was everywhere received greatly touched me. My visit enabled me to realize how much was being attempted to improve the housing accommodation for the working population, stimulate commercial activity, advance the methods of agriculture, develop technical education, and provide for the sick and infirm. Much remains to be done, but it was with feelings of the deepest gratification that I noticed signs of increasing concord among all classes in Ireland, presaging, as I hope, a new era of united efforts for the general welfare."

Referring to the Irish Land bill, the speech says it offers inducements to the landowners to continue their residence among their countrymen and provides facilities for improving the conditions of life in the poorer districts of the west. It adds:

"This reform, by removing the ancient causes of social dissension, will, I heartily trust, conduce to the common benefit of all my Irish subjects."

Reference is made in the speech to the general anxiety regarding the situation in the European provinces of Turkey, to the great progress made in the work of resettlement and pacification in South Africa, and to the improvement in the conditions of agriculture and finance in India.

After the reading of the King's speech Parliament was prorogued till Nov. 2. There has probably never been a prorogation of Parliament when the future of the Government was so uncertain as is the case on this occasion. Many believe there will be a dissolution in the Autumn, though the best information does not support this belief. Mr. Balfour's speech at Sheffield at the end of September is awaited with the keenest interest, as it will contain a pronouncement of policy which will possibly force either the Duke of Devonshire—a pronounced free trader—or Colonial Secretary Chamberlain to resign.

The Members of Parliament will curtail their holidays—the Free Food Leaguers in order to open the fiscal campaign as speedily as possible, and the followers of Mr. Chamberlain to repel the attack.

LORD SALISBURY'S ILLNESS.

Physicians Announce That the ex-Premier's Condition Is Unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Lord Salisbury passed a fairly restful night. There was no material change in his condition this morning, though Lord Robert Cecil said his father seemed slightly stronger.

After holding a consultation, Lord Salisbury's physicians announced at 5 o'clock this afternoon that the ex-Premier's condition remained unchanged.

STATE OF PANIC IN NAPLES.

Activity of Mount Vesuvius Keeps the People in Constant Terror.

NAPLES, Aug. 14.—The people here are in an almost continual state of panic over the activity of Mount Vesuvius, although the flow of lava is less to-day than yesterday. The parish priest and the guardians of the law are having great difficulty in quieting the people, who are convinced that they are about to be overwhelmed by lava from the crater. They gather in the churches, where they cast themselves before the altar, imploring the interposition of the Virgin.

The earthquake shocks have served to increase their alarm. The people rushed into the open spaces to escape from the débris of the houses which they were certain would fall. The favorite exclamation in the crowd is "Madonna mia!"

Several determined efforts have been made by venturesome persons to get nearer the crater than the prescribed limits allow. One man actually succeeded, when his presence was revealed by a burst of fire. He was brought back none too gently by the guardian.

Several of the guardians have had narrow escapes from falling stones. The spectacle presented by Vesuvius is magnificent and overpowering.

PIUS PRAISES THE IRISH.

Receives Sir Thomas Esmonde, M. P.—Much Speculation as to the State Secretaryship.

ROME, Aug. 14.—The Pope to-day received in private audience several Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops. He also received Sir Thomas Esmonde, M. P., the representative of the Irish Parliamentary party. Sir Thomas was left alone with the Pontiff, and when he wished to kneel the Pope most amiably stretched out his hand and asked him to be seated at his side. Sir Thomas presented the congratulations of the Irish party upon his Holiness's accession, and the Pontiff was much gratified, saying that the Irish were very dear, loyal people, and that he wished them all prosperity and happiness.

Speculation concerning the appointment of Secretary of State continues to be the engrossing topic at the Vatican. There has been a suggestion that Cardinal Gotti should be appointed to this post on the ground that such an appointment would please Germany and Austria, and that Cardinal Rampolla should replace Gotti as Prefect of the Propaganda, thus insuring the protection of France's interests in the Far East. It is not believed, however, that the suggestion will prove acceptable to the Pope. Some believe that the Pope is trying to overcome the excessive modesty of Cardinal Satolli in order to induce him to accept the position, while others believe that Pius X. will end by conferring the red hat upon his intimate friend, Mgr. Callegari, Bishop of Padua, and subsequently nominating him as Secretary of State.

Pius X. has signified his intention of occupying the apartment in which the late Pope lived, and the furniture is now being removed for that purpose.

LEFT MONEY TO THE POPE.

Legal Contest Over the Will of an Italian Priest.

NAPLES, Aug. 14.—A parish priest named Milone willed his whole fortune of $80,000 to the reigning Pontiff when Leo XIII. was at the point of death. The priest has since died, and his family have set up the claim that the will is invalid.

Cardinal Rampolla, as Papal Secretary of State under Leo, directed a local attorney to represent him, claiming that the priest collected the money in virtue of his office, and that it should go to the Church, and that Leo XIII., being the Sovereign Pontiff at the time, could be represented in the action by his Secretary of State.

Trial of the case took place to-day, and the Judge reserved his decision.

Cardinal Received by Austrian Ruler.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that Cardinal Puzyna, Bishop of Cracovia, who, it is understood, protested with Cardinal Gruscha against Cardinal Rampolla in the conclave, was received by Emperor Francis Joseph yesterday.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY PLAN.

Agreement Reached at the International Congress at Berlin, Which Adjourned Yesterday.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—The first International Congress on Wireless Telegraphy, which opened here on Aug. 4, adjourned today after resolving to keep its proceedings secret for the present and to publish them later. It is learned, however, that the majority reached an agreement regarding the principles of the control of international communication by wireless telegraphy. A semi-official statement issued regarding the Congress renders it probable that Germany will soon call a more general conference to give final shape to the points agreed on in the form of a treaty.

Herr Kraetke, Imperial Secretary for the Post Office, closed the proceedings to-day, thanking the delegates for their faithful work and the successful termination of their labors.

The foreign delegates last night gave the German representatives a dinner at the Kaiserhof. Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely of the American delegation presided and Herr Kraetke occupied the seat of honor.

MME. HUMBERT CONFIDENT.

Says She Expects to Leave the Courtroom Fully Vindicated.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Mme. Thérèse Humbert continued her declamatory statements at to-day's hearing in the Humbert trial, the Judge having difficulty in restraining her. She charged one of the witnesses, the money lender Cattaui, with being a robber and a usurer, and she declared that she expected to leave the courtroom with a high head and fully vindicated.

"If I were condemned," she added, "I would not survive the dishonor."

The doctor attending her says that Mme. Humbert suffered a lengthy attack of syncope a week ago, and that she has great difficulty in keeping up her strength to go through the trial.

Mme. Parayre, the concierge of the Humbert mansion, testified that the Crawford brothers visited the house constantly, often twice a day, and that they did not resemble either Romain or Emile Daurignac.

GROSSCUP DISCUSSES TRUSTS.

Federal Judge Says Nation Can Only Be Saved by Supervision of Monopolies.

DIXON, Ill., Aug. 14.—Judge Peter S. Grosscup of the United States Circuit Court, in an address here before the Lutheran Assembly, expressed his belief that in the supervision of monopolies by the Government lies the only hope for the perpetuation of the American Nation, and sounded a warning against the manipulation of securities in the interest of unscrupulous promoters and speculators.

In the fact that within the last ten years the deposits in savings banks have increased from $2,000,000,000 to $10,000,000,000, a sinister rather than a sanguine meaning was traced, the Judge declaring that under normal conditions this vast amount would have been invested by the laboring classes, but that it was lying idle because "polite swindlers and high-up rascals" were able to subvert the laws and give to stocks a value that they do not really possess.

"We can never go back to the days of our boyhood," said the speaker, "but we can go back to the days when the man with $100 did not have to hoard it or intrust it to his neighbor for safekeeping, but could put it into circulation sure that it would return with earnings.

"What should be done? Change the laws so that no set of men can organize a corporation except on a strict legal basis. Then put it under such supervision as the National banks are subject to, and I believe that, little by little, this immense hoard in the savings banks of $10,000,000,000 will be trickling into ownership again.

"I say nothing against the man who makes his fortune honestly, but when I see the laws of my country, introduced to enable men to consolidate money for the public good, turned into the excuse for swindles that should land the promoters in the penitentiary, and when I see that to be the almost universal history of corporations, every drop of my blood boils with hate and revenge."

CITIZENS' UNION CHANGES.

Propose Amendments So That Aldermanic Instead of Assembly Districts Be Basis of Representation.

Delegates to the Citizens' Union City Convention on Sept. 21 will be called upon to pass upon several proposed amendments to the constitution of the organization, according to the ideas of the leaders as announced yesterday. The only important change recommended is that of making the Aldermanic district the basis of representation instead of the Assembly district, this being because several of the Assembly districts contain two or more Aldermanic districts and therefore are of unwieldy size. In addition to this, the following clause is proposed as an insertion in the constitution:

In every case where an Aldermanic district is coterminus with an Assembly district, the Aldermanic Convention shall also represent the Assembly district. In cases, however, where an Assembly district contains two or more Aldermanic districts, the several Aldermanic conventions shall come together upon any date which shall be fixed by the City Committee, and shall agree, if possible, upon the method of constituting the Assembly convention, and the same shall be held accordingly, and shall nominate the candidate for Assembly and other candidates, if any, to represent the whole Assembly district, and that only; and shall arrange for the conduct of the Assembly district campaign; provided, however, that if upon such date all the said Aldermanic districts do not agree as aforesaid, then all the foregoing matters of procedure shall forthwith be determined by the City Committee.

Another proposed amendment gives to the outgoing City Committee an extension of authority for one month after the new committee is elected to decide disputes and all questions of contested elections within the union.

ROOSEVELT YACHT A WRECK.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 14.—Orders were to-day given by S. Montgomery Roosevelt, owner of the cutter Wenonah, which was badly damaged in collision with the sailing steamer Falcon Wednesday, for the yacht to be demolished and sold for old junk. The yacht was found to be so badly injured by the collision that it cannot be saved.

The Fisheries Company of New York City, which owns the Falcon, to-day started an investigation. Suits will be begun against it soon by Mr. Roosevelt for the Wenonah, which was valued at $37,000.

CURRENCY BILL PROBLEM

This with Extra Session Discussed at Oyster Bay.

May Deposit Customs Receipts in National Banks—Bishop Rooker and John G. Carlisle Among Callers.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 14.—Financial legislation and other work of the proposed extraordinary session of Congress were discussed to-day by the President with several of his callers. The first arrivals were Secretaries Shaw and Hitchcock, respectively of the Treasury and Interior Departments. In addition to some departmental questions which they desired to bring to the President's attention, they considered with him the suggestions made by the members of the Senate Sub-Committee on Finance at their conference with the President on Wednesday night, particularly with regard to an extraordinary session of Congress at a date earlier than Nov. 9.

Senator Cullom and Controller Ridgely also discussed the financial situation with the President, with special reference to the necessity for currency legislation. Controller Ridgely talked over with the President some of the features of his annual report to Congress. The opinion is expressed frankly that it is going to be a difficult task to frame a financial measure that will be reasonably satisfactory to the exponents of the various schemes for improving the currency system. Thus far, practically the only proposition upon which nearly all seem to be agreed is that the proposed legislation should include a provision for the depositing of customs receipts in National banks.

Senator Cullom, while naturally interested in the proposed financial legislation, is, as the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the more deeply concerned about the legislation approving of the Cuban reciprocity treaty. He believes the extraordinary session of Congress ought to be called to convene in October and so informed the President. He says the necessity for the enactment of that legislation is urgent.

Late in the afternoon ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle called on the President. Mr. Carlisle's visit was on a private matter, but the President embraced the opportunity to talk briefly to him on the subject of financial legislation.

At luncheon to-day the President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained a party, including Secretary Hitchcock, Senator Cullom of Illinois, Controller of the Currency Ridgely, and T. B. Byrnes of Minneapolis.

Among the callers in the afternoon was Bishop Rooker, who called to pay his respects and to discuss with the President the situation in the Philippines. He is one of the four American Bishops recently appointed for service in the archipelago. He will sail for Manila on Sept. 10.

Mr. Lauterbach, who is one of the counsel for Representative Littauer in the glove contract investigation, discussed that matter briefly with the President, although his visit related also to another subject. Another caller was Dennis Flynn, for several years Delegate from Oklahoma in the House of Representatives.

To-morrow Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, recently appointed Assistant Secretary of War, will take luncheon with the President. The visit will afford the President and Secretary Oliver opportunity to discuss some important details of the departmental work.

Regarding the report from Yokohama that Prince Ching of the Chinese Foreign Office had obtained Russia's consent to the use of President Roosevelt's good offices in connection with the Manchurian difficulty, it can be said that nothing is known here. The President has received no intimation that he is even being considered as an arbiter of the Manchurian trouble.

Senator Cullom, commenting upon the Yokohama report, said he regarded it as decidedly unlikely that such a proposition would be made to President Roosevelt.

Controller Ridgely is going to Pittsfield, Mass., for a few days' rest, while Senator Cullom will start to-morrow for Chicago.

Secretary Hitchcock talked with the President about the Littauer-Lyon glove contract case, among other things, but said before leaving for Washington that it would not be proper for him to discuss the matter for publication at this time.

Considerable opposition has developed to the idea of calling the extra session in October. The point is made that many Senators and Representatives will be engaged during October in their State campaigns, and that it would be politically unwise for them to leave their States at such a time.

It was announced to-day that no definite conclusion regarding the date of the extraordinary session yet has been reached, and that no decision would be announced until the President shall have consulted members of both branches of Congress and others.

On Sunday will occur the visit of the Long Island Holy Name Societies. The meeting will be held in the field near St. Dominick's Church. The President will speak about 3 o'clock, his subject being "American Manhood." The Rev. Walter G. Powers of this place will deliver an address of welcome to the visitors and to the President. Addresses will also be made by the Rev. Dean Farrell of Westbury and the Rev. Dr. Corrigan. A boys' band from St. John's Home in Brooklyn will furnish music.

NEWS OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

After their arrival on the St. Paul, due to-day, the members of the special "Everyman" company will prepare for their departure to San Francisco, whither they will go without a single stop. Edith Wynne Mathison comes by a later steamer. Wilton Herior of George Edwardes's staff of stage directors will get here on the St. Paul. With him will be the musical director and the advance guard of the company to present "Three Little Maids" at Daly's.

Ethel Hornick, who will arrive from Europe next week, will appear at the Empire Theatre with John Drew until the Empire Company is formed.

Charles Warner, who is coming to this country with his entire company under the management of Rich & Harris, will sail to-day from London. He and his company will appear in an elaborate production of "Drink" at the Academy of Music.

Mme. Jennei Norelli, a coloratura soprano, is due to-day on the St. Paul. She appeared at the Philharmonic concerts in London last season, and has now been engaged by Henry W. Savage for his English grand opera company. Her American début will be made in Brooklyn next month.

John J. McNally's new farce, "The Rogers Brothers in London," which opens at the Knickerbocker Sept. 7, will be presented in three parts. The first scene will be the deck of a liner, the second Trafalgar Square, London, and the third a department store.

John Fenton and Carey Livingstone have been engaged for Orrin Johnson's "Hearts Courageous" company. It will leave here next Saturday for Chicago.

In the box with Sir Thomas Lipton at the Majestic to-night will be Col. Crawford, Vice Commodore of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club; Charles Russell, Col. Duncan F. Neill, Timothy Woodruff, William Fife, Commodore F. G. Bourne of the New York Yacht Club, and Commodore Robert E. Tod of the Atlantic Yacht Club. Most of the orchestra seats will be occupied by members of the Larchmont Yacht Club.

Lulu Glaser arrived here last night on La Savoie. While abroad she passed most of her time in Prague. There she was entertained by Kocian, the violinist, who was a fellow-passenger on board the Deutschland on her trip, which began June 4. Miss Glaser will open the new theatre in Quebec with "Dolly Varden," under the management of F. C. Whitney.

St. Nicholas Garden Closed.

The doors of the St. Nicholas Summer Garden are now closed owing to the row that took place there Thursday night. The players refused to go on the stage, presumably on the ground that they had not been paid, and one of them had some unpleasant words with the manager of the show. The men and women in the audience had their admission money returned to them and went out without disorder. It was denied yesterday that the box office had been rushed.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Rawlins Cottenet were among those who were booked on the Cedric yesterday. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss May Goelet are expected to arrive from Europe next week. Cornelius Vanderbilt will probably go to Newport over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Appleton Robbins, who were in town yesterday, have gone to the Adirondacks for August and September.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Le Roy Emmett, who have been in the White Mountains, have gone to Newport for a few weeks. They will be present at the reception given this afternoon by Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor.

Among those in town yesterday were Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, en route from Saratoga to Tuxedo; Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, and Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson.

Mrs. Eric Dahlgren is going to Lenox at the end of next week for a short time.

Mrs. Allan McSherry and her young daughter, Miss Katharine McSherry, of Baltimore are at Northeast Harbor, Me. Miss McSherry is to visit Mrs. De Lancey Kane at Newport and Mrs. Warren Delano at her country home.

Mr. and Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons are at Manchester, Mass., where they will remain for the rest of the season. They have closed their country place at Rye.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 14.—The entertainment this afternoon for the benefit of the local army and navy Young Men's Christian Association, for which Mr. Van Alen had thrown open his villa and grounds, proved a strong drawing card. The Summer and permanent residents of Newport were in attendance in large numbers, and the army and navy branch will be from $500 to $600 better off for the interest shown by the members of the Summer colony. It was decidedly a social function and a popular one at that, as was shown by the carriages which rolled in a continuous stream in the Wakehurst grounds to leave their occupants at places on the lawn which provided a good view of the temporary stage which had been erected on the broad terrace surrounding the house. The programme was a long and varied one, including vocal selections by Mrs. C. F. Preston and Mme. Estella Bellafonte, harp solos by Aptommas, a drill by a company of soldiers from Fort Adams, and tableaus and dances by a number of boys and girls, children of well-known Summer residents.

The tableaus represented well-known Mother Goose melodies. Miss Blanche Oelrichs, daughter of Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, was a captivating Little Bo Peep; Barbara Bradford Norman, daughter of Mrs. Bradford Norman, was Curly Locks; Clarke Withers, son of Mrs. Creighton Withers, was the Pieman going to the fair, with Bradford Norman as Simple Simon. "Where Are You Going, My Pretty Maid?" was represented by Virginia Eyre and Hester Chanler, children of Mrs. Wilson Eyre, Jr., and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler. Anita Grosvenor, daughter of Mrs. William Grosvenor, was Mistress Mary, with eight little girls, as the "pretty maids all in a row." Ethel Huhn, daughter of Mrs. George A. Huhn, was Miss Muffett.

King Cole was represented by Morgan Parker, and his Fiddlers Three by Garrick Mallory and Robert and Gerald Elliott, children of Mrs. J. C. Mallory and Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliot; Theodore Grosvenor was Jack Spratt, Beatrice Chanler the Queen of Hearts, and Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of Mrs. J. T. Hunter Thompson, was Old Mother Hubbard with a decidedly cute dog. Blanche Oelrichs and Jennie Thompson gave a very pretty butterfly dance, and Lois Iasigi and Babalina Chanler were especially attractive in a well-executed minuet.

The affair was under the direction of Mrs. Chadwick, wife of Capt. F. E. Chadwick, United States Navy, and the children were drilled by Miss Alice Grosvenor and Miss Thompson. The entertainment was one of the most successful ever given in Newport, and the children were particularly well received in their several parts.

Luncheons were given this afternoon by Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs, Mrs. G. G. Haven, and Francis J. Otis, and to-night, in addition to the Belmont dinner, Mrs. William T. Bull, Mrs. N. Devereux Clapp, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, and Mrs. George S. Scott gave dinners.

Mrs. Vanderbilt will give a dinner at The Breakers Monday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Collier will entertain in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier.

D. Coster of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig at the Cleveland cottage.

Francis B. Stevens, Jr., of Westbury, L. I., has joined his wife here as the guest of Major and Mrs. Charles Hall.

R. Bayard Cutting of New York is at the Gilbert cottage, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting.

Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams, who have been at West Island for a week, returned to-day to New York.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt's new automobile, which he brought over with him from Europe, has arrived here by rail from Boston. It was accompanied all the way from France by a French chauffeur. Col. John Jacob Astor also received a new automobile to-day.

Rene La Montagne, Jr., is the guest of P. F. Collier.

Miss Therese E. Iselin, who has been visiting Mrs. De Lancey Kane, is now the guest of the Misses Milles at Ocean Lawn.

The entertainment at Gray Crag, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark, for the benefit of St. Mary's Orphanage, will be held Wednesday, Sept. 2.

Mrs. C. E. Preston is the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, Jr.

The meet of the Monmouth County Hounds, which has been suspended during the absence of P. F. Collier, will be resumed to-morrow afternoon, the meet being at Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Oakland Farm.

Dr. T. Amory De Blois and Robert Sedgwick have returned from their swordfishing trip to Block Island. They caught one swordfish, which by lot was given to Mr. Sedgwick.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont gave her large social function of the season this evening at Belcourt, entertaining nearly 150 guests at dinner, followed by a musicale at which artists from New York furnished vocal and instrumental music. Belcourt provided no room large enough for the entertainment of so large a number of guests, and so a temporary dining room was made in the court adjoining the stables, which are a part of the house. This was inclosed with a pagoda-like roof and was transformed into an Oriental garden. The numerous statues of Italian marble which are permanent fixtures of the court were flanked with massive palms and potted plants and mountain ferns were effectively grouped among the fine foliage trees, which were so placed as to carry out the garden effect, a large number of rose trees bearing hundreds of American Beauty Roses, adding to the effectiveness of the scene. Occupying a prominent place in the centre of this garden was a marble fountain in the midst of a large lily pond, in which many Egyptian lotus flowers and other aquatic plants were blooming. Winding in and out among beds of flowers of brilliant hue were walks to the several tables. In keeping with the garden effect the ceiling was covered with branches of oak leaves and trailing vines, and the windows on the side walls were framed with trailing vines and banked with flowers.

Suspended from the ceiling over the tables were large Japanese umbrellas along the edges of which and hanging from the many points were myriads of small electric lights of different colors. Many electric lights were also used around the walls of the court, making the place as light as day.

The floral decorations for the tables were entirely of American Beauty Roses and Farleyense ferns, large rose bowls forming a centrepiece for each table. A full military band provided continuous music during the dinner, playing popular operatic selections.

When the dinner was concluded, the scene was changed to the large Gothic hall in the second story of the house, where a musical programme was rendered. The entertainment was concluded shortly after midnight.

NARRAGANSETT PIER NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 14.—This has been a day of social gayety at the Pier. There were a number of dinner and luncheon parties, and to-night the annual children's fête, the most picturesque event of the season here, took place. One hundred children danced in costume on the lawn in the court of the Mathewson, and there was a pretty series of tableaus, devised and staged by Oscar Duryea.

A bal masque opened the entertainment, the children unmasking as they appeared on a moving stage. In this scene were the Misses Marjorie Chase, Eleanor Chase, and Ida and Edith Mathewson. A Spanish mazurka was danced by Eleanor Chase. Next came an "Indian poster," posed by Miss Vera Siegrist, Edward Sullivan, Ellis Cook, and John Richards.

A dance with tambourine accompaniment by Miss Siegrist followed. A "Night in Japan" was presented by a bevy of children in Japanese kimonas. They included the Misses Isabel Merriman, Dorothy Nedringhaus, Ida and Edith Mathewson, Minerva Lincoln, and Gladys and Annie Maginnes. The Misses Mathewson danced a Japanese fan dance as a finale.

Miss Inez Sprague entertained to-day, and Mrs. John H. Watson and Sidney Keith were among those who gave dinner parties.

J. G. Rose, Howard S. Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. McKenna, Miss Ruth McKenna, J. B. Kennedy, Miss Kennedy, and Miss R. E. Thomas have arrived at the Gladstone.

H. W. Smith, H. A. Brice, L. J. Hunt, Arthur J. McClure, A. Corbin, and Mrs. J. Howell are at the Mathewson.

B. C. Tilghman, Mr. and Mrs. John Kent Kane, and Miss Mary L. Kane are at the Imperial.

Bishop and Mrs. Potter to Entertain.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Bishop and Mrs. Henry C. Potter to-day issued invitations for an entertainment to be given on Friday evening, Aug. 28, in honor of the twenty-first birthday of Stephen Carlton Clark, youngest son of Mrs. Potter. The affair will be held in a large new house recently completed for the Clark estate in this village. Bishop and Mrs. Potter, who are now in the Adirondacks, will return here in about ten days. Elaborate preparations are being made for the birthday celebration.

Marble—Yardley.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 14.—A quiet wedding took place at the residence of Mrs. Henry Yardley in Rhode Island Avenue at noon to-day, the bride being Mrs. Yardley's younger daughter, Miss Isabel Redwood Yardley, and the bridegroom Lieut. Frank Marble, U. S. N., son of Manton Marble of New York.

The bride wore a simple white gauze gown, with a long tulle veil trimmed with orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. She was given away by her mother. The bridegroom was attended by Lieut. Commander Harry S. Knapp, U. S. N. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. E. J. Dennen, Assistant Rector of Trinity Church, was attended only by near relatives and a few personal friends.

After a wedding breakfast Lieut. and Mrs. Marble started on a wedding trip, at the conclusion of which they will take up their residence in Washington, where Lieut. Marble has been assigned to duty in the Bureau of Navigation. The bride's brother is the Rev. Henry Yardley, a professor at Trinity College, and her elder sister was married last Spring to Graham Sumner of New York, a son of Prof. William G. Sumner of Yale.

Senator Hopkins's Daughter Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 14.—The announcement was made to-day of the engagement of Miss Fanny Hopkins, only daughter of Senator and Mrs. Albert J. Hopkins of Aurora, to Mr. David Peffers, Jr., who is associated with Senator Hopkins in his Chicago law offices. The marriage will take place on Sept. 9 in Aurora, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. James G. K. McClure of Lake Forest. The young couple will reside in Evanston.

IN THE SHOPS.

Quite the prettiest of any souvenir spoons that have been on the market at any time is the America's Cup spoon. A coffee spoon in this design will cost $1.50. The spoon is plain, but forming the end of the handle is one of the Cups in miniature. It is exceedingly pretty.

The small Cups in miniature, which stand on black ebony pedestals, cost $3.50 each.

There are Shamrock and Reliance hat and stick pins as souvenirs. A triple Shamrock hat pin, showing the shamrocks in green, will cost $1.75, and a stick pin in the same design, 75 cents. The price is high for the quality of the pin.

The American pins are less attractive, showing the American colors but dully. There are also buttons for souvenirs with the same decorations.

Here is something which, if it is as good as it is said to be, would pay the girl who does her own shampooing to get. It is a metal brush with a thick, rounded back and long prongs a quarter of an inch in diameter, perhaps, and set well apart for the bristles. The secret of the brush is that it is to be filled with boiling hot water, and after the hair has been shampooed it is brushed with this, and drys in a very short time. It probably is not intended, and would not be comfortable, to brush the hair over the scalp.

One of those sporting bracelets for the girl who is a good whip, in the form of a whip carried twice around the wrist, is in silver gilt and costs $6.

Those crush belts of leather, made very broad and the soft leather set in plaits, the whole thing 2½ or 3 inches wide, have been among the smartest of the belts this year. They are used most in red and in white.

Initial buckles are worn with them frequently, the letters in the big harness style used on other articles of leather, and of silver, gold, and copper. These may be used singly or combined. One rather small round buckle has three initials, one in copper, one in silver, and the third in gold. One of the handsomest of the buckles is a broad oval, over 3 inches wide and having three initials on it, this all in the gold. The latter metal has the effect of the brass that is used in fine harnesses. A crush belt with a buckle like this will cost $12.50.

There are broad belts of the pliable leather, made, however, each of one straight piece without the folds. These have plain square-cornered buckles, the width of the belt and narrow, covered with leather the color of the belt. They come in delicate shades, the pale pinks and blues as well as the reds and whites. They are pretty, but there has not been the demand for them that there has been for the crush belts.

Deep purples are seen in the new hats and with the popular mauves entire costumes are worked out, the gown frequently showing shades of the colors, these most prominent being the delicate mauves working up to the purple hat. One hat shows the shaded effect in itself. It is one of the new Fall hats, but made in chiffon. It is flat, lifting a trifle on the inside of the rim at the sides. The rim, or that part of it equivalent to a rim in another hat, is made of layers of chiffon folds one over the other, those on the edge being of the deepest purple, the others gradually lightening until the crown or centre of the hat is all of white. On either side of the hat is a big cluster of deep purple violets the color of the chiffon on the edge, these each set in a circle of green violet leaves. It is a beautiful hat.

Small boys have Gibson clothes as well as their big sisters. A boy's Gibson blouse is very pretty in design. One is made of pink linen for the warm weather and the sleeves only reach to the elbow. It is a pretty sleeve, plaited on the upper side, a box plait in the centre, and two side plaits on either side. There is an insignia embroidered in white in the centre of the box plait. There is a plain little turn-over collar around the neck, fitting close around the throat like a small turn-over stock, and from beneath comes a small scarf of the material which ties in a short four-in-hand. The little blouse hangs straight from the shoulders and there is a belt edged with white to match the collar, which is finished in the same way. In the linen for a boy from three to four this costs $4.

Really pretty hatpins, the heads made of large, fancy Indian beads, are selling for 5 cents each, special.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT HOME.

Arrives in Port on the Yacht North Star—Wife to Return Later.

After a run of about eleven days from Southampton, the yacht North Star, with Cornelius Vanderbilt on board, arrived in port yesterday morning.

The yacht went to the Morse Iron Works for overhauling in order to be in trim for the international yacht races, while Mr. Vanderbilt will go to Newport to-day. He was brought from Quarantine to the city in a steam tender, his wife, formerly Miss Grace Wilson, not being expected until next week.

Mr. Vanderbilt had little to say of the cruise, which was begun in the Spring shortly after his severe illness of the Winter, except that it had been enjoyable in every way and that he had benefited in great measure. Of the party sailing from this country, none returned on the yacht but the host. Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Miss May Goelet, and Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies composed the party with the Vanderbilts. The run to the home port was rough, but the yacht weathered it without harm.

MARQUISE DE MORES ARRIVES.

With Son on Way to North Dakota, Where Husband Learned Western Ways.

The Marquise de Mores arrived with her father, M. von Hoffman, and her daughter and son, Louis, on the French liner La Savoie last night, after an absence from this country of fifteen years. She will go to the de Mores estate in North Dakota, known as Maydora. It was there that her husband, the French millionaire and explorer, passed most of his time in this country after he had learned the ways of the American rancher and cowboy.

The Marquise spoke of the murder of her husband in Africa and told of her efforts, at first fruitless, to bring the assassins to justice. When one had been convicted and sentenced to death she interceded and had the sentence commuted to life imprisonment. Another had been the recipient of a like sentence, and with that she did not attempt to interfere.

She declared her husband fell into disfavor with the French authorities because he declared the country would fall into evil ways and that it would become intolerant.

PRESCOTT BUTLER'S ESTATE.

Prominent Lawyer Left Net Personal Property Worth $555,556.

The appraisal of the estate of Prescott Hall Butler, a member of the former law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, who died in 1901, was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court, in order to fix the amount of the transfer tax. It shows he left a personal estate of the gross value of $627,-084.

The deductions for expenses of administration, debts, and other liabilities leave a net personal estate of $555,556. Mr. Hall also left some real property, but the value is not stated by the appraiser. It consisted of the premises 37 East Twenty-fifth Street and some lots of land at Smithtown, L. I. The personal property consists altogether of securities.

Acknowledge Aid for Little Ones.

The Trustees of the Edgewater Creche acknowledge the following additional contributions for the work of their Summer day nursery for the debilitated little children of the tenement house districts:

Mrs. E. S. Auchincloss	$10.00	Miss Laura Fell	10.00
O. G. Barton	5.00	E. Sallinger	5.00
Dr. T. Bradley	5.00	Mrs. C. E. Sherman	25.00
Mrs. W. M. Kidder	25.00	J. M. Speers	10.00
H. G. Kimball	25.00	Mrs. J. A. Vanderpoel	5.00
J. Kohnstamm	5.00	Miss Margaretta Westervelt	5.00
Mrs. L. M. Luquer	10.00	J. H. Wright	10.00
H. Mansfield	5.00		
W. L. Molineux	5.00		
Miss Ella Fell	10.00		

Visitors are always welcomed at the Creche, which is easily reached by the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street cars and the Fort Lee Ferry. Additional contributions are needed and may be sent to F. Delano Weekes, President, or to Charles D. Kellogg, Treasurer, 29 East Twenty-ninth Street. They will be promptly acknowledged.

Fresh Air Needs Despite Fair Weather.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has issued a final appeal for its fresh air work. Despite the cool Summer the association has cared for 20 per cent. more babies and mothers than ever before, and has at the present time a waiting list of 1,500 names, many of them urgent cases. The evil results of overcrowding, overwork, and undernutrition persist in spite of cool weather. It is hoped that it will be possible to keep Sea Breeze open until Sept. 15, if not longer. Five dollars will support a child two weeks; $125 pays the expense of a day party; $40 will keep a convalescent mother with seven children two weeks. No contribution is too small to be effective. Checks should be made payable to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, and sent to 105 East Twenty-second Street.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dan Parmelee Eells.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 14.—Dan Parmelee Eells, a prominent retired financier and business man, died this afternoon, after a long illness, aged seventy-eight years. Mr. Eells was born in Westmoreland, Oneida County, N. Y. During his lifetime Mr. Eells was prominently identified with Lane Theological Seminary, Oberlin College, Lake Erie Seminary and a number of Cleveland religious institutions. Mr. Eells was a graduate of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

William D. English.

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 14.—William D. English died here to-day of appendicitis, aged sixty-one years. He was born in Jefferson County, Va., and fought through the civil war, engaging in the battle of Bull Run as a member of the Stonewall Brigade. In 1892 he was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of California and later Surveyor of Customs and Secretary of the State Harbor Commission.

Obituary Notes.

DR. JOHN GLEASON of this city succumbed to dropsy yesterday morning at his country place, Brookside, four miles west of Saratoga, where he was spending the Summer. He was fifty years old, a widower, and leaves two sons.

GEORGE B. CLARK of 374 William Street, East Orange, an original "forty-niner," died early yesterday morning. Mr. Clark was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1822. When the gold fever infected the Pacific Coast he went to California. He met with some success and returned East in 1863.

MARTIN OBERN, Secretary of the Irish National Club, died suddenly at his home, 467 Fourth Avenue, yesterday. He was born in Limerick, Ireland, thirty-nine years ago. On coming to this country he took a prominent part in the Irish societies. The funeral will be held at his home Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MRS. MARY JANE SPROULE of 209 Henry Street, Brooklyn, died last night at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, where she lived during the season. Capillary bronchitis, which induced heart failure, caused her death. She was seventy-four years of age, and was a widow of James Sproule. The surviving children are Charles Sproule of New Orleans, Mrs. W. Milcheck of Baltimore, Mrs. H. L. Cochran, Brasie H. Sproule, and Miss Sproule of Brooklyn.

WILLIAM A. TOLSON died at his home, 246 Grove Street, Jersey City, yesterday, from atrophy of the heart. He was born in Jersey City in 1856, and was graduated from St. Peter's College. In 1891 he was appointed Assistant Clerk of the Street and Water Board, which position he held up to the time of his death. He was also Supreme State Deputy of the Foresters of America. He was not married and made his home with his father and sister.

FRANCIS M. HOYT, one of the most prominent residents of Manchester, N. H., and well known throughout the manufacturing world as maker of shoes, with two factories in this city, died suddenly last night at Lisbon, where he had stopped while making a tour of the White Mountains in company with Mrs. Hoyt. Mr. Hoyt was a native of South Danville, this State, and was sixty-one years old. He had engaged in the shoe business when a boy and never deviated from this line of activity. He was the proprietor of a factory in Haverhill, Mass., at the time of the great fire in that city and lost all of his property. He removed to Raymond, where he conducted a shop successfully until 1886, when he removed to Manchester and established two factories in South Manchester. He purchased a large tract of land in the vicinity of his factories, and this was the source of a large revenue to him. He carried life insurance amounting to $150,000. He left a wife and one daughter, the latter Mrs. Hovey Slayton Knowlton.

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THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO. Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John Street, N. Y.

"Cravenette" UMBRELLAS ARE RAIN-PROOF. EVERYONE HAS THIS TAG. Cravenette For Sale Everywhere.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 14.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Aug.
BRAY, Julia, 225 E. 42d St.	80	13
BELQUIN, Katie, 320 E. 19th St.	1	13
BRENNAN, Mary A., 2,016 2d Av.	64	13
BROWN, Joseph, 450 E. 89th St.	1	13
BOO, Antonia, 231 E. 99th St.	[illegible]	13
BEATTY, Ella M., 24 W. 38th St.	19	14
BREITNER, J., 788 Amsterdam Av.	[illegible]	13
BRUNSTEIN, Selda, 190 Stanton St.	1	13
BRONSTEIN, L., 58 E. 96 St.	1	13
BAUER, Rose, 190 Avenue A.	1	13
BUCKRIDGE, Stephen, 128 W. 136th.	[illegible]	13
CORTESE, Nicola, 31 Baxter St.	[illegible]	13
CUTALO, Theresa, 128 Macdougal St.	[illegible]	13
COHEN, Eva, 181 Allen St.	[illegible]	13
CALLIGY, Reginald F., 149 E. 40th.	1	13
CARLSON, Laura, 39th St. and E. R.	1	13
DRISCOLL, Ellen, 308 E. 30th St.	61	12
DONOHUE, Susan, 344 W. 30th St.	[illegible]	13
DEMOS, James, 63 Sullivan St.	1	13
DONNELLY, Amelia, 485 W. 40th St.	[illegible]	13
DURKIN, Lillian, 1,564 5th Av.	1	13
FRANK, Christian, 233 E. 120th St.	[illegible]	13
GOTTLIEB, Dora, 17 E. 119th St.	[illegible]	13
GRIES, Bertha, 516 E. 78th St.	[illegible]	13
GELB, Henry, 391 7th St.	[illegible]	13
HERMANN, William J., 8 Mangin St.	[illegible]	13
HEUPEL, H., 366 W. 40th St.	[illegible]	11
HUGHES, Esther, 1,939 3d Av.	[illegible]	13
HOROT, Charles, 306 W. 42d St.	1	13
BECK, George, 321 E. 97th St.	1	13
KAPLIN, Lizzie, 51 Broome St.	[illegible]	13
LUDGATE, T., 118 E. 120th St.	10	13
LOVER, Gussey, 365 W. 57th St.	47	13
LUKA, Max, 45 Ludlow St.	1	13
LYNCH, Mary, 217 W. 30th St.	60	13
LA SALO, Marguerite, 184 Mott St.	1	13
LOWERRE, John, 696 E. 185th St.	70	13
MORAN, J., Catholic Protectory.	[illegible]	13
MURPHY, P. A., 337 E. 119th St.	[illegible]	13
MULLANE, P. J., 55 W. 126th St.	41	13
MEADE, M., 308 7th Av.	[illegible]	13
MARTIN, Annie, 145 W. 53d St.	70	13
MAZNA, T., 330 E. 73d St.	50	14
MELZER, Mildred, 433 E. 72d St.	1	13
MASELLI, Leonardo, 400 E. 107th.	1	13
MEISTER, Christina, 1,695 1st Av.	[illegible]	13
MEYERS, W. H., 1,291 Columbus Av.	42	13
MORRAGH, R., 505 E. 88th St.	[illegible]	13
MORTIMER, J., 501 W. 41st St.	73	13
MARTOSELLI, A., 451 W. 39th St.	1	13
McQUADE, T., 228 E. 126th St.	[illegible]	13
McEVOY, Elizabeth, 439 W. 34th St.	65	13
NEAL, William, 354 E. 6th St.	41	13
OWENS, Luke, 1,014 E. 184th St.	67	13
PRENTICE, Norman, Berkshire, N. Y.	50	13
PARENTE, Matilda, 12 Pike St.	1	13
FARRELL, Elijah, 518 E. 15th St.	1	14
REEB, Julia, 433 E. 17th St.	71	13
RUSSO, Giorgio, 35 Macdougal St.	1	13
ROTHMAN, Wilhelmina, 306 E. 74th	1	13
RINCK, Henry, 785 E. 9th St.	1	13
SEARLES, Gilbert B., 74 Horatio St.	[illegible]	11
SCHMIDT, W. E., 37 Broome St.	[illegible]	13
SUSMAN, Sarah, 32 Ludlow St.	50	13
SEPLOWITZ, J., 2,287 2d Av.	1	13
SANTAFIETRO, Annie, 10 Hamilton.	1	13
WIENER, B., 8 E. 106th St.	[illegible]	13
WALSH, Mary, 252 W. 30th St.	65	11

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Aug.
GREENE, Mary, North Brothers Isl'd	[illegible]	13
COHN, Minnie, 670 E. 171st St.	1	14
CRONIN, James, Fordham Hosp.	[illegible]	13
JACKSON, Eliza, Lincoln Hosp.	77	13
LAMBIASE, Carmela, 547 E. 156th St.	19	14
MONTANI, C., 2,008 Lafontaine Av.	1	13
PARCELL, J., 2,467 Cambreling Av.	1	13
ROOME, Louise, St. Joseph's Hosp.	60	13
WESTON, John, Fordham Hosp.	[illegible]	13

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ADRIAN, John B., N. Y. C. Home for Aged	73	13
BARNES, Elizabeth, L. I. C. Hosp.	19	13
BARNES, Jeanette M., 25 Jefferson.	19	11
BJORNSEN, Bent, N. Y. C. Home for Aged	[illegible]	13
BRADLEY, George, 305 Hudson Av.	[illegible]	12
BERTGES, Mary H., 609 Park Av.	1	13
BLACKE, Anne O., 447 17th St.	[illegible]	13
BRENNAN, Bridget, 406 Graham Av.	50	13
BISSELL, Edward H., 208 8th Av.	[illegible]	14
BRUNNER, Emily H., 931 Greene Av.	70	13
BERTRAND, Joseph, 163 Norwood Av.	1	14
BISCHOFF, Meta, 942 Bedford Av.	19	13
CONROY, Denis, 405 Henry St.	70	13
CONLAN, Henry, Convent of Mercy.	1	13
CHRISTENSEN, Nogens N., 10 Woodhull St.	[illegible]	11
CAMPBELL, Mary A., 126 Bridge St.	[illegible]	13
CORDIER, Philip, 320 Woodbine St.	[illegible]	13
DRUCHER, Henry A., 63 Vandervoort	1	12
DARCY, John, 134 15th St.	[illegible]	12
DELCHISUR, Caroline, German Hosp.	76	13
DUNCAN, Harriet E., 33 Rogers Av.	77	13
DEVINE, Daniel, 420 Columbia St.	34	13
DAVIS, Marion L., 66 Hanson Place.	1	13
DAVIDSON, Jennie, E. D. Hospital.	[illegible]	13
ELSTON, Elizabeth, 276 14th St.	[illegible]	13
FISCHER, Adam, 1,379 Greene Av.	[illegible]	13
FARRELL, Thomas, 91 2d St.	1	13
FAITH, Ellen, 1,518 Dean St.	[illegible]	13
GILMARTIN, Peter, St. Peter's Hosp.	[illegible]	13
HUBER, Regina, 543 Melrose St.	[illegible]	13
HANLON, George, 192 Nelson St.	[illegible]	13
HOUSEDEL, H., Cumb. St. Hosp.	[illegible]	13
HANRAHAN, Baby, 37A 49th St.	1	13
HOLOHAN, Leo F., 131 Greene St.	1	13
HALLWEDEL, H. C., foot South 9th.	30	9
KLINE, Helen, 643 57th St.	1	14
KIESEL, Maggie, 262 Hart St.	41	13
KENNEDY, Katharine, 621 Grand St.	37	13
LOZANSKY, Mary, N. Y. City Home.	[illegible]	13
LUNDQUIST, Alma R., 571 Atlantic Av.	[illegible]	13
LYNCH, Sarah, 614 Dean St.	[illegible]	13
MIDDLETON, A. D., 520 Argyle Road	[illegible]	13
MAHER, Adam, Kings Co. Hosp.	[illegible]	13
McGLYNN, Theresa, 324 Union St.	[illegible]	13
McARDLE, James, Brooklyn Hosp.	[illegible]	13
McCONNELL, James, Brooklyn Hosp.	[illegible]	13
McNALLY, John, 120 Cumberland St.	[illegible]	13
O'CONNOR, Ann, Home for Aged.	[illegible]	13
O'BRIEN, Catharine, St. Peter's Hosp.	[illegible]	13
ORD, Louis F., 30 St. Mark's Place.	[illegible]	13
PHILLIPS, Johnston, 427 59th St.	[illegible]	13
PAULSON, Alma, Kings Co. Hosp.	[illegible]	13
PETERSON, Bernard, L. I. Col. Hosp.	[illegible]	13
PRATT, James A., 504 Dean St.	[illegible]	13
QUINN, Patrick, 344 Prospect Av.	[illegible]	13
ROMANILLO, Francesco, 5 Navy St.	[illegible]	13
ROSE, Goldie, 14 Hancock St.	[illegible]	13
SAPP, Mamie, 122 Forest St.	[illegible]	13
ROWLAND, M. V., S. 8th & Stillwell Lane	[illegible]	13
SEITZIG, Bella, 98 Moore St.	[illegible]	13
SUMNER, Thomas, F'klyn Nursery.	[illegible]	13
STEGMANN, Cecil, 225 50th St.	[illegible]	13
SMITH, James, St. Mary's Hosp.	[illegible]	13
SAMPLE, Nancy, 32 E. 45th St.	[illegible]	13
SHEDD, Rosetta, 212 South 2d St.	[illegible]	13
SCHNEIDER, Annie, 39 Hope St.	[illegible]	13
TRACY, Mary, 246 5th St.	[illegible]	10
TAYLOR, Frank W., Cor. 39th St.	[illegible]	13
TOOMEY, James, L. I. Col. Hosp.	24	11

DIED.

BURT.—At Warwick, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1903, Jane, daughter of the late Grinnell Burt and Jane Van Duzer Burt.
Funeral service at Christ Church, Warwick, Aug. 15 at 2:30 P. M.

CAVAGNARO.—On Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1903, Angelo, beloved husband of Mary Cavagnaro, aged 60 years.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 225 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 16, at 2 P. M.

CRONIN.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, at her late residence, 116 East 76th St., Eleanor M. Adams, daughter of the late Cornelius and Catharine Cronin.
Funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Monday, Aug. 17, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.
Long Branch papers please copy.

HAIGHT.—On Friday, Aug. 14, 1903, Addie D., daughter of Eliza C. and the late Banner K. Haight.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of her late residence, 1,113 East 17th St., New York City, on Sunday, Aug. 16, at 2 P. M.

OVIATT.—In Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 14, 1903, Helen Abernethy, wife of John W. Oviatt.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, 1,236 Park Av., Bridgeport, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

ROBINSON.—At East Hampton, L. I., Thursday, Aug. 13, Mary C., beloved wife of Samuel J. Robinson.
Funeral service at her late residence, East Hampton, Saturday, Aug. 15, at 11:30 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks very strong.

Money easy, 1½@2.

Wall Street continues to be a pleasant place to be about in. The upward movement which began when the downward movement seemed accelerating was yesterday still under way. It even might almost be said to have made steam during the day, the close being substantially at the day's best prices, notwithstanding an advance which would have been thought considerable in boom times. It is true some hesitation was shown at moments by those thinking that the pace and progress were such as to inspire caution, but the market showed that it was in strong hands. For example, Reading, the spectacular star of Thursday, was displaced for other leaders. Not that Reading was neglected. It was kept within a fraction of yesterday's closing price, but it was among the few which did not hold the day's further improvement. Its activity was marked, showing that there was profit taking and that more had to be taken to hold the price. Amalgamated Copper took Reading's place as tabasco sauce. It rose 5⅜, upon dealings in 93,000 shares. There was magic in the names of the reputed buyers, their takings being held confirmatory of a changed attitude toward the situation. The same inference was strengthened by the strength of St. Paul, which was strong in company with others of its group. Atchison was as strong as St. Paul and more active than even Amalgamated. It was remarked that there were no sellers of Consolidated Gas and General Electric, whose weakness had been given an interpretation apart from anything in connection with their values, and whose strength through several days is taken to signify that pressure is removed from them. New York Central and Pennsylvania kept pace with the leaders, and so did the Gould group and the Steels. It is true that the day's record is not absolutely perfect. There were some declines, but they were inactive properties, whose vagaries signify little. But attention was paid to a fall of 2 in Virginia-Carolina Chemical upon further liquidation for evident reasons. Business fell short of a million shares.

The bond market also shrunk somewhat, but it lost no strength. Wabash Bs closed at 61 and Steel 5s at 80, the day's best in both cases. The strength of Mexican Central incomes is interesting in connection with the announcement of the proposal to refund them. It is bitterly criticised by the smaller holders, but the price is rising with their complaints. The advance may be a sprat thrown to catch the whale of their assent to a project regarded in some quarters as beneficial to the company at the expense of its security holders.

The diligent compilers of the currency movement of the week were not yesterday so discrepant as they often are. They indicate that the banks have gained more currency than they unexpectedly lost last week. If the loans should prove similarly disappointing, or rather surprising, the bank statement would be a stimulating document. But not for that reason should extreme importance be attached to it, any more than when it is pessimistically construed. The bears who sold the market on last week's "bad" statement have suffered for it, and any bulls who draw too encouraging conclusions may take warning. The statement is misleading not because it warrants encouraging or discouraging inferences, but because it tells half truths about one-half of the city's credit institutions. When this slender basis of fact is construed or misconstrued by comparison with an imaginary standard of expectation—with or without ground for the expectation—basis is laid for taking erroneous market positions. It would be easy to show that an increase of loans within moderate limits might be considered favorable—but what would be the use when it is not certain whether the loans are larger, when so reported, or vice versa.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	5⅜	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2
Am. Car & Fdy.	1	M.	3½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Mo., Kan. & T.	1
American Express	14	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2
Am. Hide & L. pf.	½	Missouri Pacific	3¼
American Ice	½	National Biscuit	⅝
American Smelting	1¼	Nat. Enameling	5
Am. Smelting pf.	1	National Lead	½
American Snuff	1	Nat. R. of Mex. pf.	2
American Sugar	2⅝	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	1
American Sugar pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1⅜
Am. Tel. & Tel.	½	N. Y. Central	2⅛
American Tobacco pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1½
Anaconda Copper	10½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅞
At., T. & S. F.	2⅜	Norf. & West.	1¼
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅛	North American	1
Balt. & Ohio	2½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	7½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	¾	Penn. R. R.	2
B'klyn R. T.	2⅛	People's Gas	1⅜
Canada Southern	1	Pere Marquette	1⅝
Canadian Pacific	1½	Pressed S. Car	2⅛
Ches. & Ohio	1⅛	Pullman	1
Chi. & Alton	1⅛	Ry. Steel Spring	⅞
Chi. Gt. West.	⅞	Reading 1st pf.	1
Chi. G. W. pf. A	1⅛	Reading 2d pf.	2
Chi. G. W. pf. B	1	Rep. Steel	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	2⅝	Rep. Steel pf.	1¼
Chi. & N. W.	2	Rock Island	1½
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Rock Island pf.	1⅛
Chi. Union Tract.	⅝	Rubber Goods	1
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	Rubber Goods pf.	⅝
Col. Southern	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2⅝
Col. So. 1st pf.	2⅛	St. L. & S. F., C. E. I. ctfs.	1
Col. So. 2d pf.	1⅛	St. L. & S. F., C. E. I. pf. ctfs.	1½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	St. L. S. W.	⅝
Consol. Gas	3⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	2⅛
Con. Tobacco pf.	1	Southern Pacific	1⅝
Corn Products	⅝	Southern Railway	1⅛
Del. & Hudson	2¼	Southern Railway pf.	½
Den. & Rio G.	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	3
Detroit South. pf.	⅝	Texas & Pacific	2⅛
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1⅛
Erie	1⅛	Twin City	1
Erie 1st pf.	1⅛	Union Pacific	2
Erie 2d pf.	1	Union Rys. Inv.	½
General Electric	1⅝	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	2⅜	U. S. Express	5
Int. Paper	1	U. S. Leather pf.	2
Int. Paper pf.	2⅛	U. S. Steel	⅞
Iowa Central	2	U. S. Steel pf.	1½
Iowa Central pf.	⅝	Wabash	½
M. C. Ft. S. & M. pf.	1	Wabash pf.	2⅝
Kan. City So. pf.	½	West. Union	⅝
Lake Erie & W.	1	Westinghouse	2
Long Island	4½	Wheel. & L. E.	1⅛
Louis. & Nash.	2⅝	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	2
Manhattan	1⅛	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	2
Met. Street Ry.	1⅛	Wis. Central pf.	⅝
Minn. & St. L.	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Hide & L.	⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Am. Smelting pf.	⅝	Pacific Mail	⅛
Cleve., L. & W.	10	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2½
Kan. & Mich.	1	Pressed S. C. pf.	2
Kan. City South.	1	Va. Car. Chem.	1½
Nat. Securities	1¾		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & Alton 3½s	3⅝	Texas Pacific 1st	1⅜
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 4s	1	U. S. Steel 5s	1⅜
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1½	Union Gas conv. 4s	1
Nat. R. R. of M. con. 4s	1	Virginia Midland gen.	1
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	2⅛	Wabash deb. B.	2
		Wh. & L. E. con. 4s	3½

Bonds Declined.

Balt. & Ohio conv. 4s 5

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 14	959,408
To date this year	106,121,957
Corresponding date last year	109,561,746

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 14	$5,692,000
To date this year	$441,242,950
Corresponding date last year	$561,521,100

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Baltimore and Ohio Railway common and preferred stocks.
Boston and Maine Railroad preferred stock.
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
Buffalo and Susquehanna preferred stock.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia.
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste Marie.
National Biscuit Co. preferred stock.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Graphophone Co., on preferred stock.
American Radiator Co., on preferred stock.
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Boston Elevated Railroad.
Cambria Steel Co.
Cleveland and Sandusky Brewing Co., on preferred.
Daly-West Mining Co.
Edward Kempton Co.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Developing Co.
Investment Co. of Philadelphia.
Montreal Light, Heat, and Power Co.
National Carbon Co., on preferred.
New England Telegraph and Telephone Co.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co., on preferred.
Père Marquette Railroad, on preferred.
Pratt & Whitney Co., on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Co., on preferred.
Pullman Co.
Quincy Mining Co.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co., on common.
United States Steel Corporation, on preferred.
West Chicago Street Railway.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Ann Arbor Railroad.

B. AND O.'S PROSPERITY.

The very comfortable advance in the July earnings of the Baltimore and Ohio would indicate that the commercial prosperity of the country was not being materially affected by the stock market conditions. The Baltimore and Ohio has been showing steady increases for months, and the July statement was somewhat remarkable in several respects. The gross earnings of $5,862,580 were the largest ever earned by the lines included in the statement, and the percentage of expenses to earnings reached the low point of 60 per cent. Much of the Baltimore and Ohio's business is handled over grades of 100 feet to the mile, but many of the lighter grades have been eliminated, and heavy trains, large cars, and intelligent operation have served to minimize the cost of handling business on divisions where the grades are comparatively few, thus reducing the average cost. With a gross increase of $685,955 in the July statement, there is a net increase of $381,635, despite heavy advances for fuel, wages, and supplies over last year. The fuel will cost the road this year about $900,000 more than last year, and wages have been increased over $2,000,000 a year.

COLORADO FUEL & IRON PROXIES.

The proxy which has been generally signed by Colorado Fuel and Iron stockholders for the forthcoming election is in the names of Messrs. Rockefeller, Jr., Gould, and Osgood.

The inclusion of Mr. Osgood's name on the proxy apparently indicates that he has demonstrated to the new control that his knowledge of the various properties owned and controlled by the Colorado Fuel and Iron and his interests in some of the subordinate properties are sufficient to require his presence on the board of the parent company.

H. A. PATTERSON SUSPENDS.

H. A. Patterson, a broker on the Consolidated Stock Exchange for the past twenty-five years, announced yesterday morning his suspension. It is stated that he is only slightly involved, and will in all probability make good before the expiration of the twenty-four hours allowed in such cases. The causes which brought on the suspension could not be ascertained. H. A. Patterson was a floor trader.

WEEK'S CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

The principal movements of currency this week indicate a gain of $3,442,700 in the reserves held by the banks.

They received from the interior $4,735,600 and sent to the interior $2,248,900. The gain from the interior was $2,486,700.

Receipts of new gold were $1,764,200, of which $854,500 was on New York assay office checks, $456,200 on San Francisco mint checks and telegraphic transfers and $453,500 on Seattle assay office checks. Nearly all of the checks from the Pacific coast represented deposits of Klondike gold.

The ordinary disbursements by the sub-Treasury were $18,486,800; payments by the banks to the sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $19,295,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $808,200.

The total gain from the interior and new gold was $4,250,900; deducting the loss on Sub-Treasury operations of $808,200, the net gain was $3,442,700.

The interior movement this week shows continued preparations for the harvest requirements in smaller receipts from the interior, and larger shipments to the interior.

There was no special demand from the South or West, and some currency was received from those sections to cover exchange. There were no transfers of currency through the Sub-Treasury until Friday, when $100,000 was transferred to New Orleans. These are usually the first indications that the crop movement has begun.

The smallness of the loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper is due to the increase in pension payments, which were $1,743,000, comparing with $482,000 in the previous week; and also to redemption of national bank notes. Collections of customs were $3,620,000, a daily average of $603,000, comparing with a daily average in the preceding week of $666,800.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $3,838,000 mutilated currency.

DOW, JONES & CO.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER.

Inquiry at the office of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company brought out a denial of the report emanating from Boston and published in the Street yesterday to the effect that no more dividends were to be paid by this company during the balance of this year. Numerous reports have been in circulation recently concerning the purchase by Amalgamated Copper interests of control of Greene Consolidated, but no confirmation of these reports can be obtained. The dispatch above referred to in addition to stating that no more dividends were to be paid this year stated that the control of Greene Consolidated had passed to Harriman and Hawley interests and that H. H. Rogers was not associated with them in this purchase of control. These reports are circulated apparently by people desirous of seeing this very thing happen, but so far facts do not bear out this rumor.

BIDDING FOR COTTON.

For the first time since the present bull movement in cotton began the two leaders of it, W. E. Brown and Frank Hayes, appeared together in the cotton pit and personally bid for cotton. The former offered 12.30 for 25,000 bales of August cotton, an advance of 20 points over the last sale, without receiving a single lot. Likewise, without getting a single offer, Frank Hayes bid 10.80 for 5,000 bales September. The appearance of these two leaders together as traders aroused quite a little interest on the floor.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Dispatches to Dun's Review from leading cities of the Dominion indicate satisfactory business. While it is still quiet in trade circles at Halifax, prospects are bright and failures few. Although there is some complaint regarding collections at Montreal, dry goods paper falling due on the 4th was well protected. August is a quiet month in groceries, but there is a brisk movement of dry goods and clothing. Wet weather has delayed haying considerably. Quebec reports trade and collections good for the season. Seasonable goods are in brisk demand at Hamilton, prices are firmer, and general improvement is noted. Jobbers in dry goods, footwear, and groceries have done well, and prospects for the Fall are brighter than last year. All leading industries report a better demand than supply, and the yield of foodstuffs is abundant, but in some quarters collections are only fair. Retail trade is active at Toronto, crop prospects are excellent, and the outlook is encouraging. Business conditions are satisfactory at Winnipeg and crop prospects bright.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.

Reports of Dun's and Bradstreet's Upon the Situation and Outlook.

Although the demoralization in the stock market was not due to depression in legitimate trade, it threatened to cause a setback in business by unsettling confidence and rendering the money market unfavorable to the inauguration of new undertakings. Fortunately the season of liquidation appears to have ended without producing anything more disturbing than the postponement of several projected enterprises, and, with the restoration of confidence, investors are resuming consideration of these plans. From $84.20 on Saturday, the lowest point since 1900, the average of the sixty leading railway shares recovered over $3, and the principal industrial stocks made a still better showing. Earnings of railways for August thus far show an average gain of 7.7 per cent. over last year's figures and 16.3 per cent. compared with 1901. Distribution of merchandise is very heavy, more interruption to traffic being recorded, and in staple lines prices are steady. Preparations for Fall trade are vigorous, many manufacturers working overtime to fill importunate orders. Collections are fully as prompt as usual for the season, although in some lines there is less inclination to discount bills. Crop news is reassuring. Foreign trade at this port for the last week showed a loss of $1,461,040 in exports, as compared with the same week last year, and imports decreased $2,127,575. Bank exchanges for the week at New York were 5.6 per cent. smaller than a year ago and 21.7 per cent. larger than in 1901. At other leading cities there were gains of 7.2 and 17.9, respectively.—Dun's Review.

Bradstreet's of to-day says:

"Developments this week have been largely favorable. Prominent among these is the lessening of pressure at the country's great financial centre, which has led to a more optimistic feeling in the country at large. Beyond and apart from this, however, though no doubt affected thereby, it is to be noted that Fall trade in dry goods, clothing, hats, shoes, and millinery has expanded at leading Western, Southern, and Eastern markets. Pig iron has sold freely, with more firmness as to prices. Export demand for our wheat and flour and shipments thereof have enlarged. Traffic returns, while pointing to a comparatively small eastward movement of grain, show a heavier movement of live animals and a marked increase in west-bound shipments of freight. Some of the advance in cereals has been due to the further scaling down of earlier estimates of yield, particularly of Winter wheat and oats, though the prospective corn yield has not been materially decreased. Reports of congestion in railway traffic are most severe in the Kansas City district, but this trouble affects lumber shipments in the Northwest and coal shipments in Pennsylvania, and this coming so early in the season is regarded as significant of the probable volume of business to be offered the transportation companies.

"The improvement in sales of pig iron at Chicago is due largely to heavy takings by implement manufacturers and malleable interests. Production is shown to have shrunk in July, due to furnaces banking, and the increase in stocks was only a trifling one. Southern furnace men report larger sales and more inquiry. Pittsburg sales of pig iron are larger, although the leading interest has not yet covered its last quarter's requirements. A moderate business is doing in rails, but other finished products are reported quiet as a whole."

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Announcement that the Wheeling Steel and Iron Company, whose furnace at Martin's Ferry collapsed some months ago, will rebuild, the new plant to cost $1,000,000.

Incorporation in Arkansas of the White River Zinc Mines Company.

Statement from Pittsburg, that a combination or merger of car wheel manufacturers is being undertaken and that options on eight plants situated at Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Ramapo, N. Y.; Wilmington, Del., and Sayre, Penn., have been secured.

Cincinnati advices that the Directors of the First National Bank of that city, with a view of the absorption of the Coal and Iron National Bank, have authorized an increase of its capital stock from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Decrease of $87,750 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $89,301 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of twenty-five shares of National City Bank stock at 260.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 1½@2 per cent., with the last loan at 1½ per cent. The majority of the day's loans was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 4¼@5 per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days, 5@5½ per cent. for four and five months, and 5¼@6 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¾@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $187,237,407; balances, $9,324,256; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,257,948.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent.; short bills, 2⅜ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 13-16@2½ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82⅝; demand, $4.85⅝; cables, $4.85¾@$4.85⅞. Commercial bills were $4.81⅞@$4.83.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16 and 5.18⅞; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94¾ and 95 3-16@95¼; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount @ par. Chicago—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 discount. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Times in its City article to-day says money was more abundant yesterday, and further payments were made to the Bank of England. The discount market was firm.

On the Stock Exchange a very large business was done in American securities, but it was chiefly the outcome of heavy option dealings, extensive call options having been purchased for New York and London account for the end of the year, against which jobbers bought about half the total for which they have taken money. The Times says the effect of this option buying is not altogether satisfactory, for it must have created an appreciable bull account which cannot be liquidated till the date of the options has passed. The Times adds:

"We do not regard this new phase of the American market as conducing to soundness, though most of the option buying has been what is called 'good.'"

American rails yesterday opened active and strong, with prices above New York parity and a substantial rise in all stocks, especially Atchison common. Canadian Pacifics and Grand Trunk first preferences advanced, but Grand Trunk third preferences fell.

Consols were lower on the balance, though they closed at above the lowest points touched in the course of the day. Home rails declined.

Foreigns were rather dull, but the Balkan situation did not seem to have much influence. The general mining market was quiet. There was a good deal of realization in Kaffirs, but prices were well maintained on the whole.

The Bank of England reported the withdrawal of 20,000 sovereigns for Bucharest.

Silver bars were unchanged at 25½d. per ounce for cash and 25 5-16d. forward.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Money was temporarily a drug to-day, but this did not influence discount rates, which were firm in the expectation of gold exports.

The stock markets were quiet. The Balkan situation, the illness of Lord Salisbury, and the uncertainty in the monetary outlook, combined with the reaction at New York yesterday, were unsettling influences, though the undertone was steady and the outlook good.

Consols were dull. Home rails declined slightly on realizations.

Americans opened irregular, the advances predominating, upon the belief that the changed control of the Seaboard Air Line would prove beneficial. There was a general advance later, especially after New York's opening, and they closed good. Grand Trunks weakened on the dividend announcement, the amount carried forward being considerably under what was expected.

Kafirs were lower owing to the confusion which has seemingly arisen in the matter of importing Asiatics to the Rand.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 90⅝; consols for account, 90¾; Anaconda, 3⅞; Atchison, 62⅝; Atchison preferred, 92; Baltimore and Ohio, 84½; Canadian Pacific, 129; Chesapeake and Ohio, 33¾; Chicago Great Western, 16⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 146⅞; De Beers, 19⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 24⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 78½; Erie, 28⅞; Erie first preferred, 68⅝; Erie second preferred, 51¼; Illinois Central, 137; Louisville and Nashville, 109¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 19¾; New York Central, 127; Norfolk and Western, 64¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 24¼; Pennsylvania, 64¼; Rand Mines, 10; Reading, 28½; Reading first preferred, 42; Reading second preferred, 35½; Southern Railway, 22⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 86½; Southern Pacific, 47; Union Pacific, 77; Union Pacific preferred, 89; United States Steel, 24¼; United States Steel preferred, 73¾; Wabash, 22½; Wabash preferred, 36.

Bar silver quiet at 25½d per ounce.

Money, 2 to 2¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2⅜ to 2½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 13-16 to 2⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted at Madrid at 36.95; at Lisbon at 23.40.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The Bourse was dull throughout to-day. The closing was calm. Metropolitan Railroad shares continued their downward movement, but later recovered slightly. Rio Tintos moved steadily upward on New York advices.

Three per cent. rentes, 97 francs 75 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 16 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—A ten-per-cent. reduction in the output of the Coke Syndicate caused operators on the Boerse to-day to take their profits in the coal and iron shares, which consequently weakened several points. Government securities were neglected. The shares of the transatlantic steamship companies were higher. Exchange on London, 20 marks 38½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Though rates hold firm, a slightly easier tone is noted in the money market. An evidence of this case is shown in the fact that the banks are not scrutinising collateral as closely as they were a week ago. Call loans, 4@5 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 5@6 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 5@6½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4@4½ per cent.; New York funds, par@5 cents discount. Clearings, $21,756,380; balances, $1,417,739. Foreign exchange market is steady.

A good business was done on the Stock Exchange. Amalgamated and Sugar were very active. The coppers generally grew buoyant. Copper Range was the most conspicuous, but Tamarack had a big advance, and Centennial, Mohawk, Osceola, United States Mining, and Utah were active and strong. The only exception was Old Dominion, which was sold freely on the announcement of a bond issue. Telephone stock and rights were in active demand.

Late in the afternoon Thomas W. Lawson sent out a bulletin in which he pointed to his bullish advices of Aug. 7, and advised the purchase of Amalgamated, Copper Range, and Southern Pacific.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,635	Atchison	63⅝	[illegible]	62⅞
56	*Atchison pf	90	89	90
70	*Boston Elevated	138	136	137
10	Boston & Albany	246½	246½	246½
10	Boston & Lowell	235	235	235
3	Boston & Maine	168½	168	168
1	Boston & Maine pf.	172	172	172
2	Concord & M. Cl. 4	191	191	191
10	C. J. R. & S. Y.	140	140	140
65	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	119	119	119
7	Fitchburg	134	134	134
350	Mass. Electric	22½	22½	22½
222	Mass. Electric pf.	81	80¼	81
17	N. Y., N. H. & H.	197	197	197
120	*Pere Marquette pf.	73	73	73
20	Rutland pf	63½	63½	63½
420	Union Pacific	76	74½	76
2	Union Pacific pf.	85½	85½	85½
1	Vermont & Mass.	170	170	170
50	West End	89½	89½	89½

TELEPHONES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,251	†American	133½	131	133½
15,571	American rights	5⅝	5⅛	5 3-16
146	Western	15	14	15
49	Western pf	83½	82	83

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
211	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	75	74	75
1,785	Am. Sugar	117½	115	117½
141	Am. Sugar pf.	118½	118	118½
416	Am. Woolen pf.	70	69	69
25	Dom. Iron & Steel	10	10	10
53	Edison	236	236	236
33	General Electric	163½	161½	163
650	Mass. Gas	34	33½	34
20	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	85	85	85
20	*Pullman	215	215	215
1	Swift & Co.	105½	105½	105½
145	United Fruit	97	96	97
124	United Shoe Machine	46	46	46
75	United S. Machine pf.	28	28	28
1,000	U. S. Steel	24½	23⅞	24½
166	*U. S. Steel pf.	73⅝	71⅞	73⅝

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
315	‡Adventure	6	5⅝	6
625	Allouez	5⅞	5½	5¾
27,577	*Amalgamated	49⅝	44⅞	49⅝
520	Arcadian	2½	2	2
100	Atlantic	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛
335	Bingham	24	22	24
47	Calumet & Hecla	440	435	440
2,208	Centennial	17½	16½	17½
550	Con. Mercur	1 11-32	1	1⅛
7,284	Copper Range	50¼	45⅞	50⅛
79	*Daly-West	39½	39	39½
800	Dom. Coal	87	84½	87
15	Franklin	7	7	7
150	Isle Royale	7½	7	7½
25	Mass	4	4	4
1,103	Mohawk	40	38	40
2,485	Old Dominion	12½	10	10
446	Osceola	57½	54	57½
1,030	Parrot	20½	19½	20½
150	Phoenix	4	4	4
74	*Quincy	95	90	95
250	Santa Fe	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,550	Shannon	10½	10	10½
470	Tamarack	111	99	111
60	Tri-Mountain	51	51	51
700	Trinity	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
972	U. S. Coal & Oil	11½	11	11½
2,020	United States	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛
3,148	Utah	27¼	26	27⅛
415	Victoria	4	3	4
525	Winona	8½	8	8½
15	Wolverine	67½	67	67½
200	Wyandotte	1½	1¼	1½

British Columbia, 3 bid, 4 asked.
*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Assessment paid.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 14.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
130	Crucible Steel	11	10⅞	11
97	Crucible Steel pf.	72½	72½	72½
650	Westinghouse Elec. 2d.	88½	88½	88½
345	United States Steel	24½	23⅝	24
235	United States Steel pf.	73⅝	71⅝	73
22	National Fireproof	22	22	22
100	National Fireproof pf.	55	55	55
10	Wabash pf.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
1,075	Pittsburg Coal	26	27½	26
225	Manufacturers' H. & L.	34	33	34
151	Westinghouse Air Brake	147	147	147
113	Philadelphia Co.	40	40	40
50	Philadelphia Co. pf.	45	45	45
100	Monongahela River Coal	10½	10¼	10½
35	Monong. River Coal pf.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
20	German Sav. & Trust	155	155	155
30	Sec. Nat. Bk., Alleg'ny	370	370	370
35	Commonwealth Trust	215	215	215
10	Home Trust	125	125	125
60	Merchants' Sav. Trust	63½	63½	63½
$5,000	Monong. River Coal bds.	112	..	..
1,000	Pittsburg Brewing	110	..	..

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

A notable feature in the trading in outside securities yesterday was the general strength of all the copper stocks, which advanced in sympathy with the rise of Amalgamated Copper on the board. The largest gain in this group was made by Greene Consolidated, which in transactions summing up about 2,500 shares advanced a full point and closed at the top price of the day. Seaboard Air Line issues were more active than on any day this week, about 3,000 shares each of the common and preferred stocks being dealt in. The common went as high as 22½ and the preferred 36¼, both of these high prices being reached shortly after the opening. The common, after reacting to 21⅝, closed at 22, a net gain of ⅝, while a similar advance was recorded in the preferred, which sold off more sharply than the common, touching 35½ and closing at 36. Northern Securities sold within a range of less than a point, and closed an eighth off the top price of the day at 89⅝, with a net gain of ⅜ in transactions in 2,100 shares. Washington Railway and Electric issues this week have been stronger, and yesterday the preferred sold fractionally higher, reaching 37½ on limited trading.

Otis Elevator took quite a jump yesterday, the common rising 7¾ points and the preferred 8¼, the former advance being made on the transfer of a single 100 shares, while 200 of the preferred sold from 91 to 92.

Standard Oil was more active yesterday, slightly over a hundred shares changing hands at prices ranging between 610 for an odd lot to 605, at which price the greatest number of shares sold. The last sale was an odd lot at 610, the final sale of Thursday.

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can pf.	38⅝	38½	38⅝
200	Am. Writing Paper	3½	3½	3½
1,000	Bay State Gas	¼	¼	¼
50	Buffalo Gas	5	5	5
200	Con. Lake Sup. pf.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1,084	Con. Gas rights, w. i.	2½	2⅜	2⅜
100	Electric Vehicle	7	7	7
500	Gold Hill Copper	3-16	3-16	3-16
2,400	Greene Con. Copper	19⅝	18½	19⅝
200	Hackensack Meadows	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
150	Interborough R. T.	90	90	90
900	Inter. Mer. Marine	4⅝	4	4⅝
100	Inter. Silver pf.	33	33	33
100	Light, Fuel & Power	33½	33½	33½
700	Manhattan Transit	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,900	Mont. & Boston Copper	1	1	1
300	N. Y. Transportation	5½	5½	5½
2,100	Northern Securities	89¾	89	89⅝
100	Otis Elevator	35	35	35
200	Otis Elevator pf.	92	91	92
2,900	Seaboard Air Line	22½	21⅝	22
2,700	Seaboard Air Line pf.	36¼	35½	36
30	Standard Milling	4	4	4
102	Standard Oil	610	605	610
400	Tennessee Copper	29	29	29
300	Tonopah Mining	7	6⅞	7
100	United Copper	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
110	Wash. Ry. & Electric	9¼	9¼	9¼
440	Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf.	37½	37½	37½
310	White Knob Copper	11	9⅞	11

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 14. Bid.	Aug. 14. Asked.	Aug. 13. Bid.	Aug. 13. Asked.
American Banknote	50	55	..	54
American Can	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
American Can pf.	38	38⅝	38½	39
American Chicle	100	110	110	114
American Chicle pf.	80	90	87	92
American De Forest	1	7	1	7
American Diesel Engine	15	17	15	17
American Elevated	..	¼	..	¼
American Malting 6s	94	96	94	96
American Typefounders	30½	32½	27½	32½
Amer. Typefounders pf.	87	93	85	93
Amer. Writing Paper	3	3⅝	3	3½
Amer. Writing Paper pf.	11½	12	11½	12½
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	63½	70	63	65
Bamberger De Lamar	¼	¾	¼	¾
Borden's Cond. Milk	112	118	109	114
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	102	106	102	106
British Columbia Copper	3½	4	3½	4
California Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Camden Land	⅛	½	⅛	½
Casein Co. of America	..	10	..	10
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	25	35	..	35
Central Fireworks	20½	23	20½	23
Central Fireworks pf.	62	67	62	67
Central Foundry	1	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛
Central Foundry pf.	8	14	8	14
Central Foundry 6s	50	57	50	57
Compressed Air	¼	1	¼	1
Con. Refrigerating	3	3½	3	3½
Con. Rubber Tire	¾	1⅛	¾	1⅛
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	5	7½	5	7½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	3	8	3	8
Detroit & Mackinac	20	25	20	25
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	73	78	73	78
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
E. W. Bliss	140	160	140	160
E. W. Bliss pf.	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	14	20	14	20
Electric Boat pf.	40	50	47	50
Electric Lead Reduction	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	1	3	1	3
Electric Vehicle	6¼	8	6	7
Electric Vehicle pf.	9¼	10½	9	10
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	¾	¼	¾
Empire Steel	..	11	..	11
Empire Steel pf.	..	48	..	48
Erie Con. 4s	85	88	85	86
Fuel Oil Power	..	10	..	10
Gold Hill Copper	⅛	¼	⅛	3-16
Greene Cons. Copper	19⅜	20	18⅞	19⅜
Gugg'h'm Ex. 50% paid	105	110	105	110
Guggenheim Exploration	115	120	115	120
Hackensack Meadows	7⅝	8⅝	7	8
Hall Signal	..	30	..	30
Havana Tobacco	24	28	24	28
Havana Tobacco pf.	40	45	40	45
Houston Oil	3	5	3	5
Houston Oil pf.	30	35	30	35
Intsr. Rapid Transit	95	98½	97	99
Inter. Mer. Marine	4	4⅜	4⅜	5
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	15	18	15	18
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	97¼	100	97¼	100
International Salt	8	11	8	11
International Salt 5s	30	41	38	41
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	..	..	..	..
Internat. Silver deb 6s	..	..	..	..
Inter. Silver	..	8¼	..	8¼
Inter. Silver pf.	..	35	..	35
Kitchener Mining	⅛	½	⅛	½
Lackaw. Steel, 60% paid	60	80	60	80
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	60	80	60	80
Lack. Steel 5s, 75% paid	94	96	94	96
Lanston Monotype	8	9	8	9
Maine Steamship	18	22	18	22
Maine Steamship 5s	75	78	75	78
Mex. Nat. C. $17 pd. off.	5¼	6¼	5¼	6¼
Mont. & Boston Copper	⅝	1	⅝	1
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	35	45	35	45
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	65	75	65	75
N. Y. Transportation	5	6⅜	5	6
North Am. L. & Pulp	..	1	..	1
Oppenheimer Institute	..	20	..	20
Oppenheimer Institute pf.	..	90	..	90
Otis Elevator	32	35	31	35
Otis Elevator pf.	90	93	89	91
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	¾	1½	¾	1¼
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	1½	2	1½	2
Peoria, Dec. & Evansv.	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
Royal Baking Powder pf.	98	101	97½	100
Safety Car Heating	165	170	165	170
Seaboard Air Line	22	22¼	21⅝	22
Seaboard Air Line pf.	35⅞	36	35¾	36⅛
Seminole Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Simpson-Crawford	..	35	..	35
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	81	..	81
South Elberon Land 5s	..	75	..	75
Standard Coupler	25	34	25	34
Standard Coupler pf.	120	124	120	124
Standard Milling	4	4⅜	3	5
Standard Milling pf.	10	20	10	20
Standard Milling 5s	..	70	..	70
Standard Oil	605	615	605	615
Storage Power	¼	½	¼	½
Tennessee Copper	28½	29½	28	29
Tonopah Mining	6⅝	7½	6¼	6⅞
Trenton Potteries	15½	16	15½	16
Trenton Potteries pf.	82	86	82	86
Trenton Potteries deb.	65	75	65	75
Union Copper	1	1¼	1	1¼
Union Typewriter	104	106	104	106
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112	115	112	115
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	112	115	112	115
United Box Board	2½	3	2½	3
United Box Board pf.	17¼	18¼	17¼	18¼
United Copper	14½	17	14½	17
United Lumber 1st 6s	..	65	..	65
U. S. Cotton Duck	1½	3	1½	3
U. S. Light & Heat	5½	6⅛	5½	6⅛
Universal Tobacco	½	2	½	2
Universal Tobacco pf.	1½	4	1½	4
Virginia & Southwestern	20	30	20	30
White Knob Copper	10½	11½	9	9⅝
White Knob Cop. con. 6s	110	130	110	130

Street Railways.

	Aug. 14. Bid.	Aug. 14. Asked.	Aug. 13. Bid.	Aug. 13. Asked.
Broadway & 7th Av.	245	247	245	247
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	98	100	98	100
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	105	108	105	108
Broadway Surface 2d	98½	100½	98½	100½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	237	240	237	240
Brook. R. Tr. new 4s	..	78½	..	78½
Central Park, N. & E. R.	195	200	195	200
Con. Traction of N. J.	63	65	63	65
Con. Traction 5s	103½	104½	103½	104½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	415	400	415
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	105	108	105	108
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	95	100	95	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	45	50	45	50
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	85	90	85	90
Jersey City, H. & P.	15	18	15	18
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	73	74	73	74
Nassau Electric 4s	75	80	75	80
New Orleans Rys.	..	10½	..	10½
New Orleans Rys. pf.	30	34	30	34
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	81	85	81	85
Ninth Avenue R. R.	190	210	190	210
North Jersey St. Ry.	17	20	17	20
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s	74	78	74	78
St. Louis Transit	13	15½	13	15½
St. Louis Tr. 5% notes	94½	96	94½	96
Second Av. R. R. cons.	111	114	111	114
Sixth Avenue R. R.	170	180	170	180
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	114	118	114	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	30	25	30
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf.	73	78	73	78
28th and 29th St. 5s	108½	110½	108½	110½
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	116	113	116
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	65½	67½	65½	67
United Traction, Prov.	97	100	98	100
United Traction, bonds	106	111	106	111
Wash. Ry. & Electric	8½	10	8½	10

	Aug. 14. Bid.	Aug. 14. Asked.	Aug. 13. Bid.	Aug. 13. Asked.
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf.	37½	38½	36	38
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	71	73	71	73

Gas Companies.

	Aug. 14. Bid.	Aug. 14. Asked.	Aug. 13. Bid.	Aug. 13. Asked.
Amer. Light & Traction	56	60	55	60
Amer. Light & Trac. pf.	85	90	85	90
Bay State Gas	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Buffalo Gas	4	5	4	5
Cent. Union Gas gtd. 5s	105	108	107½	108
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	87	91	87	91
Con. Gas of N. Y. rights	2⅜	2⅝	2¼	2⅜
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	100	103	100	103
Denver Gas	20	22	20½	22½
Denver Gas 5s	59	65	59	64
Denver Gas 6s	80	85	80	84
Indianapolis Gas	..	65	..	65
Indianapolis Gas 6s	104	108	104	108
Mutual Gas	260	265	260	266
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	103	106	100	106
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	109	112	108	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. 5s	103	106	103	106
Northern Union Gas 5s	105	106½	105	106½
Ohio & Indiana Gas	8	12	8	12
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	95	90	94
St. Paul Gas 5s	87	90	87	90
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	95½	96	94	96½
Un. Gas & El. w. i. (Bay State Gas)	1⅝	2	1⅝	2

Ferry Companies.

	Aug. 14. Bid.	Aug. 14. Asked.	Aug. 13. Bid.	Aug. 13. Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	2	3	2	4
East River Ferry	80	85	80	85
East River Ferry 5s	90	98	90	98
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	106	107	106	107
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	102	104	102	104
Union Ferry	35	37	35	37
Union Ferry 5s	86	88	86	88

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 14.—Reading continued the active leader of the market, but the fact that its movement was sluggish convinced the Street that Thursday's boom in it was due more to manipulation than to a legitimate cause. New York tried to sell the stock in this market to-day, but met with a poor demand. In fact Philadelphia operators hesitated to extend their holdings in the general market, the rumor that Lake Shore holdings of Reading had been transferred to the Pennsylvania Company having a disquieting effect, as it was taken as an indication that the Cassatt-Gould trouble had not been adjusted. Stocks were liberally offered, so that little improvement was made in prices. Cambria Steel advanced 1; Lehigh Navigation, 3; Philadelphia Traction, 1; United Gas Improvement, 1⅜, and Union Traction, ¾. Small fractional changes occurred in other parts of the list, mostly gains.

Total sales, 40,563 shares and $48,900 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
218	Am. Rys. Co.	45½	45¼	45½
400	Atchison	62⅞	61⅝	62⅞
15	Cambria Iron	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
1,038	Cambria Steel	22¼	22	22
150	Con. Lake Superior	3	2⅞	3
275	Con. Lake Sup. pf.	11	11	11
50	Con. Traction N. J.	62	62	62
352	Electric Co. of Am.	8¼	8 1-16	8¼
155	Electric Storage Bat.	55	55	55
2,700	Erie	29	28	29
50	Ins. Co. of America	24	24	24
19	Keystone Telephone	11	11	11
314	Lehigh Valley	41¼	40½	40⅞
104	Lehigh Navigation	69	67	69
200	Marsden	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,231	Pennsylvania	63 1-16	61 15-16	62 15-16
100	O. & W.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
20	Penn. Steel pf.	84	84	84
28	Phila. Traction	95½	94½	95½
900	Phila. Electric	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
780	Phila. Company	40	39⅞	40
19	Phila. Company pf.	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
18,495	Reading	28¼	27⅞	27⅞
5	Reading 1st pf.	41	41	41
100	Reading 2d pf.	34 13-16	34 13-16	34 13-16
300	Rock Island	25⅞	25	25⅞
300	Southern Railway	22½	22	22½
300	Susquehanna Steel	1	1	1
1,000	United Gas Imp. Co.	84⅞	84	84⅞
287	Union Traction	44	43⅞	44
6,140	U. S. Steel	24⅝	23⅝	24½
312	U. S. Steel pf.	73⅝	71	71⅝
146	Warwick Steel	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
10	Welsbach Co.	23	23	23

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—New York exchange to-day was at 10 cents discount before, and 25 cents discount after clearings. Time and call loans, 4½@6 per cent.

National Biscuit insiders say the earnings this year will be in the neighborhood of $300,000, and this will bring the surplus to approximately $6,000,000. National Biscuit common was the most active of the Exchange stocks to-day, and gained nearly a point over the previous close during the first three hours. Pneumatic Tool advanced 5 per cent., and this made the only event that could be considered out of a rut. Swift & Co. was firm. Can preferred was 1½ easier. Complete stock transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
125	American Can pf.	38	38½	38½
35	Chicago City Railway	170	170	170
119	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	55	55	55
5	Diamond Match	133	133	133
425	Metropolitan Elevated	21½	20½	21½
65	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	62	62½	62
1,000	National Biscuit	37	37	37
6	National Biscuit pf. cash	101	101	101
30	Nat. Biscuit pf. ex div.	100	99½	100
50	National Carbon	23½	23½	23½
10	North Chicago	100	100	100
40	Northwestern Elev. pf.	60	60	60
50	Quaker Oats pf.	83	83	83
85	Swift & Co.	104½	104	104½
55	United Box Board pf.	18½	18½	18½
1	West Chicago	55	55	55

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—The opening of the market was influenced favorably by the upward impetus given to Seaboards, the initial force coming from the higher prices on the New York curb. The price did not hold at the high figures, but fell back, bringing dullness along with the reaction. G. B. S. Brewing issues were lower.

Money on call was at 5@6 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 5,509 shares of stock and $45,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,550	Seaboard Railway com.	22½	21⅝	21⅞
2,000	Seaboard Railway pf.	36¼	35½	36¼
70	Atlantic Coast L. com.	115	115	115
569	United Rys. & El. com.	10½	10½	10½
10	Continental	185	185	185
100	Baltimore & Ohio com.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
100	Farm. & Merch. Bank	65	65	65
10	Bank of Baltimore	116	116	116

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	Seaboard Railway 4s	70	70¼	70
3,000	South-bound 5s	108	108	108
3,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	106¼	106	106¼
5,000	Carolina Central 4s	94	94	94
7,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	62½	62½	62½
7,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	47½	47½	47½
8,000	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	30	30	30
3,000	Bruns. & West. 4s	90	90	90
2,000	Wil., Col. & Aug. 6s	111	111	111

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106¼	107	G. C. Co. pf.	98	100
2s, c., 1930	106½	107	Gt. Nor. pf.	165	175
3s, r., 1918	106¾	107½	Homestake	..	55
3s, c., 1918	106¾	107½	Ill. C. L. L.	100	106
3s, 1918, sm.	106¼	..	Int. Power	40	42
4s, r., 1907	109	110	Int. S. P.	35	37
4s, c., 1907	109	110	I. S. P. pf.	74	79
4s, r., 1925	134	134½	Joliet & Chi.	150	..
4s, c., 1925	134	135	K. & D. M.	15	25
5s, r., 1904	101½	102½	K. & D. M. pf.	44	50
5s, c., 1904	101½	102½	Lacl. G. pf.	85	..
D. C. 3-65s	120	..	L. E. & W. pf.	100	118
Adams Exp.	221	..	Man. Beach	8½	10
Alb. & Sus.	225	..	Md. C. pf.	100	125
Allis-Chalm.	12½	13½	M. W. S. El. Chi.	13½	20
Allis-C. pf.	..	50	M. W. S. El. Chi. pf.	56	63
Am. Ag. Ch.	12	15	Mich. Cent.	115	135
A. A. C. pf.	..	80	M. & St. L. pf.	88	92
Am. B. S.	25	32	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	125	128
A. B. S. pf.	..	60	N. C. & St. L.	92	100
Am. Bicycle	..	¾	Nat. Bis. pf. ex div.	99⅝	101
Am. Bic. pf.	¼	1	Nat. En. pf.	80	89
Am. Coal	201	250	Nat. L. pf.	81½	85
Am. D. Tel.	24	29	N. Cent. C.	47	50
Am. Gr. Tw.	7	10	N. Y. B. & Man. B. pf.	95	110
Am. Lin. Co.	10	11	N. Y. & N. H.	195½	197
A. L. Co. pf.	33	34½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
Am. M. Co.	3	5	N. Y. D. Co.	15	25
A. M. Co. pf.	15	17	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	45	50
Am. Sn. pf.	82	88	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	145	155
Am. S. Fds.	10	12	N. & W. pf.	88	90
A. S. F. pf.	47	55	Ont. Mining	4	8
A. T. & C.	75¾	82	Pac. Coast	45	48
Am. W. Co.	9	10	P. C. 1st pf.	85	95
Ann Arbor	29	33	Peo. & E.	22	26
Ann A. pf.	57	60	P., Ft. W. & C.	181	183
A. M. 1st pf.	88	96	P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	150	..
B. A. L. pf.	100	..	Quicksilver	1	2
B. Un. Gas ex div.	190	205	Quicksilver pf.	5	7
Bruns. City	6¼	7	R. R. Sec. I. C. stk. ctfs.	70	80
B. R. & P.	130	135	R. S. S. pf.	75	83
B. R. & P. pf.	140	145	Rens. & Sar.	202	..
Butterick Co.	42	..	R. W. & O.	125	..
C. R. R. of N. J.	158	162	Rutland pf.	85	87
C. B. & Q.	..	200	St. J. & G. I.	10	13
C. & E. Ill. pf.	117	125	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	38	40
C. G. W. d.	84½	88	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	16½	18
C. St. P. M. & Om.	120	128	Third Av.	113	118
C. St. P. M. & O. pf.	156	170	T. P. & W.	17	20½
C. U. T. pf.	30	35	T. R. & L.	22	23½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	..	U. S. R. pf.	25	28
C. L. & W. pf.	70	75	Va. I. C. & C.	23¾	25
Cleve. & P.	181	190	Westinghouse 1st pf.	170	175
C. P. & I. pf.	..	200			
Com. Cable	150	167			
Consol. Coal	80	90			
C. P. Co. pf.	79	80			
D., L. & W.	242	245			
D. R. & A. pf.	14	15½			
Ev. & T. H.	45	56			
Ev. & T. H. pf.	75	82			
Gen. Ch. Co.	62	70			

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Aug. 14, 1903.

Adams Express 4s	
1,000	100¾
3,000	104
Amer Cotton Oil 4½s	
5,000	95½
Atch, Top & San Fe gen 4s	
500	98⅝
5,000	99
15,000	99⅛
500	99¼
8,000	99
1,000	98¾
Atlantic Coast L 4s	
5,000	92
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	
10,000	100¼
110,000	100
4,000	100⅛
25,000	100
1,000	100⅛
10,000	100¼
25,000	100¼
10,000	100⅛
prior lien 3½s	
13,000	92
conv deb 4s	
5,000	87
B'klyn Un Elev 1st	
4,000	97½
B, R & P gen 5s	
2,000	115
Canada South 1st 5s	
3,000	105
Canada Southern 2d registered	
2,000	107
Central of Georgia cons 5s	
5,000	106½
1st inc 5s	
6,000	74
2d inc 5s	
5,000	27½
5,000	28
12,000	28½
3,000	28⅝
Cent Pac gtd 4s	
4,000	97
2,000	97¼
Chesapeake & Ohio gen 4½s	
6,000	103
Ches & O 6s 1911	
10,000	110½
Ches & Ohio con 5s	
1,000	114¾
4,000	114½
Chic & Alt R R 3s	
20,000	81¼
6,000	81
1,000	81¼
17,000	81
Chic & Alton 3½s	
2,000	75½
1,000	75¾
Chic, Bur & Quincy 4s joint bds	
5,000	89⅝
40,000	89½
5,000	89⅝
2,000	89½
2,000	89⅝
21,000	89½
6,000	89⅝
Chi, Mil & St Paul S Minn Div 6s	
1,000	110½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	
42,000	100
19,000	100¼
50,000	100
Chi, R I & P R R 4s	
19,000	75
11,000	75¼
Chic, R I & P R R coll trust 5s	
27,000	78
10,000	78¼
4,000	78
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s	
5,000	98
Clev, Lor & W 1st	
5,000	110
Col & South 1st 4s	
22,000	86
Consolidated Tob 4s	
4,000	56½
7,000	56¼
10,000	56⅛
20,000	56¼
10,000	56⅛
10,000	56
10,000	55⅞
100,000	56
5,000	55⅞
45,000	56
11,000	56¼
7,000	56⅛
10,000	56½
10,000	56⅜
10,000	56½
15,000	56⅝
5,000	56½
12,000	57
Dist Sec Cor 5s	
10,000	60¼
6,000	60
5,000	60⅛
15,000	60
Erie 1st con 4s	
4,000	96
1,000	96⅛
Erie 1st gen 4s	
16,000	81⅝
1,000	82
Green Bay & Wes deb ctf B	
5,000	13
3,000	13¼
Gulf & Ship I 5s	
2,000	100
Hocking Val 4½s	
1,000	103
Illinois Central St L Div 3s	
20,000	88½
Int & Gt N 1st 6s	
5,000	118½
Int & Gt N 2d 5s	
1,000	96½
K C, Ft S & M 4s	
14,000	78
5,000	78¼
Kansas City Co 5s	
5,000	66½
Kings Co El Lt & P pur money 6s	
5,000	118
Lackawanna Steel 5s	
2,000	95½
Laclede Gas L of S L 1st 5s	
1,000	104
Lake E & W 2d 5s	
3,000	110
Lehigh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s	
1,000	101¼
Louis & Nashville So Ry joint 4s	
7,000	84
Louisville & Nash unified 4s	
10,000	98½
30,000	98⅝
Manhattan con 4s	
7,000	101¾
Mex Cent 4½s	
10,000	93
Mex Cent 1st inc	
25,000	16
130,000	17
10,000	16½
45,000	17
5,000	17¼
5,000	17
Mex Cent 2d inc	
74,000	10
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	
2,000	94
5,000	97
Mo Pacific trust 5s	
1,000	104½
5,000	104⅞
1,000	104⅝
Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
5,000	102½
Nat R R of Mexico 1st con 4s	
10,000	76
20,000	76¼
35,000	77
N Y Cent & H Riv gen 3½s	
6,000	95¼
100,000-s20F	95½
29,000	95½
2,000	95¼
L S col 3½s	
4,000	89
N Y, C & St L 4s	
1,000	102½

N Y G, E L, H & P coll trust 5s	
5,000	100½
N Y, O & W ref 4s	
2,000	100
Norfolk & W con 4s	
2,000	96¼
5,000	96
Norfolk & Western Pocah C & C 4s	
44,000	89
Northern Pac 4s	
2,000	100⅝
40,000	100½
5,000	100¾
North Pac gen 3s	
5,000	70½
Or R & N con 4s	
5,000-s20F	96
Oregon Short Line 4s & partcpg	
10,000	89
2,000	90
3,000	90¼
11,000-s	90
1,000	90
11,000	90¼
20,000	90
1st con 5s	
2,000	109½
P, L E & W V 4s	
50,000	90
S W Div 3½s	
5,000	87½
2,000	87
4,000	87½
5,000	87¾
10,000	87½
Penn conv 3½s	
5,000	96½
500	96⅝
500	96¾
10,000	96½
20,000	96¾
10,000	96⅝
1,000	96½
2,000	96¾
40,000	96½
Penn & Atlantic 6s	
5,000	112
Peoria & E inc 4s	
5,000	60
2,000	59½
Reading gen 4s	
1,000	95
2,000	94½
13,000	95
11,000	94½
1,000	95
St L Ir Mt & So gen 5s	
10,000	111
1,000	110½
St L, Ir Mt & So unify & ref 4s	
10,000	83½
46,000	83
1,000	83½
St L & San Fr Ry 2d 6s, Class B	
12,000	104½
St L & San Fr R R refunding 4s	
25,000	82½
15,000	82⅝
20,000	82½
5,000	82⅝
12,000	82½
5,000	82
St L Southwestern 2d inc 4s	
10,000	70½
25,000	70¼
cons 4s	
15,000	69½
Scioto V & N E 4s	
1,000	97
Seaboard Air L Ry gold 4s	
1,000	70½
6,000	70
Southern Pac 4½s	
5,000-s	97
3,000	97¼
Southern Pacific 4s	
2,000	88
5,000	88½
1,000	88⅛
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
1,000	112½
1,000	112¼
1,000	112⅜
Tenn Coal, I & R De Bard C & I 6s	
3,000	100
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
2,000	114
6,000-s20F	115½
10,000	115
2,000	114
15,000	114¼
3,000	114½
Third Ave con 4s	
5,000	96½
5,000	96
1,000	94
Union Pac 1st 4s	
27,000	99⅞
5,000	100
20,000	99⅞
2,000	99¾
50,000	99⅞
31,000	99¾
5,000	99⅞
11,000	99¾
Union Pac conv 4s	
110,000	93
2,000	93¼
10,000	93⅛
5,000	93¼
2,000	93⅛
10,000	93
5,000	93⅛
22,000	93
110,000	93⅛
74,000	94
1,000	94⅛
5,000	94
10,000	94¼
5,000	94⅛
33,000	94
10,000	94⅛
United Railroads of San Fran 4s	
24,000	75
1,000	75½
U S Steel Corp sink fund 5s	
1,000	79⅝
5,000	79
58,000	79⅝
25,000	79⅞
5,000	79¾
21,000	79⅞
10,000	79¾
12,000	79⅞
15,000	79¾
67,000	79⅞
10,000	80
5,000	79⅞
10,000	80
10,000	79⅞
16,000	80
registered	
500	79
500	79½
Va Mid gen 5s	
1,000	108
Wabash 1st 5s	
1,000	114½
20,000-s20F	114½
5,000	114⅝
25,000-s20F	114½
Wabash Deb B	
10,000	60½
10,000	60¾
1,000	60½
20,000	60¾
10,000	60⅝
10,000	60¾
15,000	60⅞
5,000	60
20,000	60⅞
10,000	60½
5,000	60¾
5,000	60⅞
5,000	60⅝
30,000	61
West Union funding & real est 4½s	
1,000	102½
Wheeling & L Erie 1st con 4s	
2,000	88
25,000	90
Wis & St Pet 2d	
3,000	111½
Wis Cent gen 4s	
5,000	89½
Total	$5,692,000

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, Aug. 14, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
26,900	Amal. Copper	44⅝	50	44⅝	49⅝
130	Am. Car & Fdy.	33⅞	34	33⅞	34
50	Am. Ice	7	7	6⅞	7
110	Am. Locomotive	19	19	19	19
3,930	Am. Sugar	114¾	117⅞	114¾	117⅞
14,390	A. T. & S. F.	60¾	63	60¾	62⅞
20	A. T. & S. F. pf.	88¾	89	88¾	89
5,070	Balt. & Ohio	81½	83⅛	81½	83
2,180	Brook. R. T.	43⅝	46¼	43⅝	46
690	Can. Pacific	126	127½	125½	126¾
250	Ches. & Ohio	32⅝	33½	32⅝	33⅜
20	Chi. & Alton	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
10	Chi. Gt. West.	16⅜	17⅛	16⅜	17
27,850	Chi., M. & St. P.	141⅝	144½	141	144⅛
10	Col. Fuel	48½	49	48½	49
10	Col. Southern	14⅜	15	14⅜	15
4,420	Erie	27⅞	29⅛	27⅞	29
30	Erie 1st pf.	66⅜	67⅝	66⅜	67⅝
30	Illinois Central	133	133	133	133
270	Louis. & Nash.	106⅛	107⅝	106⅛	107⅝
680	Manhattan	134	136⅛	134	136
250	Met. Street	113⅛	115⅛	113	115⅛
210	Mexican Central	14⅜	15	14⅜	15
130	M. K. & T.	19	19¾	19	19¾
30	M. K. & T. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½
12,680	Mo. Pacific	95	98⅞	95	98⅞
2,690	N. Y. Central	121	123⅜	121	123⅛
400	N. Y. O. & W.	23⅜	24⅛	23⅜	24⅛
200	Norf. & West.	62⅝	64	62⅝	64
6,450	Pennsylvania	124⅝	126⅝	124⅝	126
50	People's Gas	93	94⅞	93	94⅞
19,120	Reading	55¾	56⅝	55¼	56
10	Rep. Steel	12⅝	13	12⅝	13
10	Rep. Steel pf.	66	66	66	66
2,240	Rock Island	24½	26	24½	26
4,250	Southern Pac.	45½	46⅜	45½	46⅜
1,640	Southern Ry.	21⅝	22½	21⅝	22¼
1,230	Tenn. C. & I.	39	42	39	41
710	Texas Pacific	25	27⅛	25	27
10	T. St. L. & W.	19	19	19	19
16,280	Union Pacific	74½	76⅞	74⅝	76⅝
630	U. S. Leather	6⅞	7⅜	6⅞	7
11,740	U. S. Steel	23⅝	24⅞	23⅝	24⅞
780	U. S. Steel pf.	71⅝	73⅝	71⅝	73⅝
250	Va. Car. Chem.	21	21½	21	21
250	Wabash	21⅝	22¼	21⅝	22¼
1,480	Wabash pf.	34⅝	36⅜	34⅝	36⅜
80	West. Union	82⅝	83	82⅝	83
172,380					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$14,000	Un. Pac. Conv.	93½	94	93½	94

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 14, 1903.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
49⅝	49⅞	50,680	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	44⅛	50	44⅛	49⅞	+5¾
34¼	34½	1,100	Am. Car & F. Co.	33½	34¼	33½	34¼	+1
88	34½	400	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	88	88	88	88	[illegible]
30¼	31	700	Am. Cotton Oil	30	30½	30	30½	[illegible]
85	90	13	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	90	90	90	90	
185	190	200	American Express	182	185	182	185	+14
3½	5	100	Am. Hide & Leather	4	4	4	4	[illegible]
16	18	100	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	17	17	17	17	[illegible]
6⅝	7	848	*Am. Ice Co.	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	[illegible]
28½	29	150	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	[illegible]
18½	19	1,800	*Am. Locomo. Co.	19	19	18	19	[illegible]
84½	85	200	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	[illegible]
45½	46	6,385	*Am. S. & R. Co.	44⅞	46	44⅞	46	+1½
90¼	90¾	800	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	[illegible]
90	100	100	*Am. Snuff Co.	91	91	91	91	+1
117⅞	118	10,840	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	115	117⅞	115	117⅞	+3⅞
118	120	391	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	118	118	118	118	[illegible]
132	133	500	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	131	132	131	132	+1
..	..	1,782	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co. rts.	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	[illegible]
134	138	100	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	135	135	135	135	[illegible]
68	70¾	25	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	[illegible]
84	85	2,050	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	76	84½	76	84½	+10½
62¾	62⅞	93,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	59⅝	62⅞	59⅝	62⅞	+3½
89½	89⅝	2,685	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	88½	89⅝	88½	89½	+1¼
..	118	100	Atlantic Coast Line	118½	118½	118½	118½	
83¾	83⅞	31,270	Baltimore & Ohio, ex d.	81⅛	83⅜	81⅛	83⅝	+2¼
86¼	88	588	Balt. & Ohio pf. x d.	86	86½	86	86	+1½
46	46⅛	8,110	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	43⅜	46	43⅜	46	+2¼
61½	62	1,020	Canada Southern	61⅛	61⅝	60⅝	61⅝	+1
126⅜	126⅝	14,550	Canadian Pacific	125⅝	127	125	126⅝	+1¼
33½	33⅝	4,285	Chesapeake & Ohio	32½	33⅝	32½	33½	+1½
22⅞	23	2,200	Chicago & Alton	22	23	22	23	+1¼
64	65	50	Chicago & Alton pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½	
16½	17	3,860	Chicago Great West.	16⅛	17⅛	16⅛	16⅞	+¾
73½	75	800	Chi. Gt. W. pf. A, x d.	73	75	73	75	+1½
32	33	1,100	Chi. Gt. West pf. B.	30½	33	30½	33	+3
144¼	144⅜	42,6[illegible]	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	141½	144⅝	141½	144⅜	+3½
170	172	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	171	171	171	171	
166	167	1,050	Chicago & Northw.	164	166	164	166	+3
11	11½	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	11½	11½	11½	11½	+½
20¼	20¾	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	
4	4½	625	Chicago Union Trac.	4¼	4½	4	4½	[illegible]
71½	71¾	540	C., C., C. & St. L.	70	71	70	71	+1
55	75	100	Cleve., Lor. & W.	65	65	65	65	+10
46½	47⅛	690	Colorado Fuel & Iron	45	47	45	47⅛	+1½
15⅛	15¼	1,510	Colorado Southern	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+¾
54½	55	650	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	53	54	53	54	+2
24	24½	1,820	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	23	23⅞	23	23⅞	+1
14½	15	200	Col. & H. C. & Iron	14	15	14	15	+1
179⅜	180¼	5,400	Consolidated Gas	178	181	177⅞	180¼	+2½
101½	102½	400	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	102	102	102	102	
28⅝	29	1,370	Corn Products Co.	28	29⅛	28	29	+1
165	166	2,100	Delaware & Hudson	163	165½	163	165½	+3½
24⅝	25⅛	600	Denver & R. G.	25	25	24⅝	25	+1
77	77½	411	Denver & R. G. pf.	76	76	76	76	+¾
18	19½	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	18	18	18	18	
10⅛	11	200	Detroit Southern	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
18½	18¾	700	Detroit Southern pf.	17½	18⅛	17½	18⅛	
68½	69½	50	Detroit United Ry.	68½	68½	68½	68½	+¾
22	22½	387	*Distillers Securities	22	22	22	22	
10½	12½	145	*Dul., S. S. & At.	12	12	12	12	
29¼	29¾	42,915	Erie	27¾	29¾	27⅝	29¾	+1½
67½	67¾	11,110	Erie 1st pf.	65	67⅝	65	67⅝	+2½
52½	53	2,500	Erie 2d pf.	51	53	51	53	+3
163	164	800	General Electric	163½	164	162	164	+1½
68⅛	69½	100	Hocking Valley	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	−¼
81½	83	125	Hocking Valley pf.	81½	81½	81½	81½	
133⅜	134¼	2,200	Illinois Central	132	134	132	134	+2
12	13	1,450	Internat. Paper	12	13⅛	12	13	+1
66	68	880	Internat. Paper pf.	67	68	67	68⅛	+1⅝
21	21½	1,130	Iowa Central	19¼	21⅛	19¼	21⅛	+2½
37	38	500	Iowa Central pf.	37	37½	37	37½	+2
..	..	200	Kanawha & Michigan	30	30	30	30	+1
68	69	880	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	68½	69	68	69	+1
22	22½	100	Kansas City Southern	22	22	22	22	−1
37	37½	300	Kansas City South. pf.	38	38	37½	37½	+¼
33	33½	300	Lake Erie & West.	33½	33½	33½	33½	+1
64	65	210	Long Island	62	64½	62	64½	+4½
107¼	107⅝	7,150	Louisville & Nashville	105⅛	107⅝	105⅛	107¼	+2½
136⅛	136¼	7,708	Manhattan Elevated	134	136½	134	136⅛	+2½
74	79	500	*Met. Securities	79	79	78	78	−1½
115½	115¾	6,910	*Met. Street Railway	113½	115¾	113½	115½	+1½
14½	14⅝	3,400	Mexican Central	14⅜	15	14⅜	14⅝	
58	60	425	Minn. & St. Louis	58⅝	59½	58⅝	59½	+¾
52	56	1,300	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	53⅜	55	53⅜	55	+2¼
19½	20	1,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	19	20	19	20	+1
41½	41⅝	4,010	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	39¾	41⅝	39¾	41⅝	+2
95⅜	96	40,350	Missouri Pacific	93⅝	96	93⅝	96	+3
37¼	38	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	
15	15⅜	100	*Nat. Lead Co.	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
24⅝	25	400	National Enameling	24¼	25	24¼	25	
42	42½	1,330	Nat. R.R. of Mex. pf.	41⅛	42	41	42	
23	23½	200	Nat. R.R. of Mex. 2d pf.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
125	130	1,050	*New York Air Brake	126	126½	125	126½	+1¼
125⅝	125¾	21,750	New York Central	122⅞	126⅛	122⅛	125¾	+3
26	28½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	25	25	25	25	
60	62	600	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	62	60	62	−1
23⅝	24	17,300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	22⅜	24⅛	22⅜	24	+1½
64	64½	7,400	Norfolk & Western	62½	64⅝	62⅝	64⅛	+2⅛
77½	78	810	North American	78	78	77	78	+1
50	60	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	55	55	55	55	
21⅝	22	610	Pacific Mail	21	21½	21	21½	
126⅝	126⅞	80,604	Pennsylvania R. R.	124¼	126⅞	124	126⅜	+3¼
94⅛	94½	3,025	People's Gas, Chi., x d.	93⅝	94⅝	93⅝	94⅛	
75	79	200	Pere Marquette	77	77	77	77	
62½	63½	1,000	P., C., C. & St. L.	62	62½	61	62½	
97	99	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	−2½
43½	44	1,080	Pressed Steel Car	41	43½	41	43½	+3
81½	81¾	320	Pressed Steel Car pf.	81½	81½	81½	81½	
212	215	400	Pullman Company	211½	211½	211½	211½	
25	25⅝	800	*Railway Steel Spring	25¼	25⅝	25	25⅝	+1
55½	55⅝	79,145	Reading	52½	55⅝	52⅜	55½	+3
81	81½	730	Reading 1st pf.	81¼	81½	81¼	81½	
69½	70½	200	Reading 2d pf.	69	70	69	70	
12¼	12¾	1,409	*Rep. Iron & Steel	12	12¾	12	12¾	
66⅝	67	2,080	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	65	66⅝	65	66⅝	
25⅜	26	28,300	Rock Island Co.	24½	25⅞	24⅛	25⅝	+1¼
64⅞	65⅛	2,080	Rock Island Co. pf.	63⅞	65	63⅞	65	
15	15¼	600	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	15	15¼	15	15¼	
70	72	415	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	72	72	71¼	71¼	
70	72	50	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	69	69	69	69	
51	51½	3,010	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	49	52	49	51½	+2½
150	160	300	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. Ill. stock ctfs.	150	150½	150	150½	+½
118	125	100	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. Ill. pf. stock ctfs.	121½	121½	121½	121½	+1½
15¼	15¾	900	St. Louis Southw.	15⅛	15¾	15	15¾	
31½	31¾	2,550	St. Louis Southw. pf.	29½	31⅞	29½	31⅞	+2½
38	39	325	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	38½	38½	38½	38½	
46⅛	46¼	32,760	Southern Pacific	45⅛	46¼	45⅛	46⅛	+1¼
22⅝	22¾	11,350	Southern Ry. ext.	21½	22⅝	21½	22⅝	+1
84	84½	2,340	Southern Ry. pf. ext.	83	84	83	84	
..	..	[illegible]	So. Ry. M. & O. st. ctfs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2½	3	[illegible]	Stand. Rope & Twine	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
42½	43	6,000	Tennessee Coal & Iron	40	42	40	42	+3
26⅞	27⅛	5,600	Texas & Pacific	25⅝	27	25⅝	27	+1½
28	29	400	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	28	28	28	28	
23⅝	24	400	Tol., St. L. & West.	23	23⅛	23	23⅛	
31	32	300	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	30	30	30	30	
94⅛	95½	610	Twin City R. T.	95	95	95	95	
..	..	100	*Union Bag & P. Co.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
76⅛	76¼	89,210	Union Pacific	74⅛	76⅜	74⅛	76⅜	+3
85⅜	86¼	700	Union Pacific pf.	85⅛	85⅜	85⅛	85⅜	
..	..	300	United Rys. Invest.	16	16	16	16	
..	..	300	United Rys. Invest. pf.	43	43	43	43	
105	115	200	U. S. Express	105	105	105	105	−5
7⅜	8	1,300	*U. S. Leather	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞	
80	81	1,210	*U. S. Leather pf.	79	81	79	81	+2
8	8½	1,670	U. S. Realty & Con.	8⅛	8⅛	8	8⅛	
46½	46¾	1,055	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	47	47	46	46½	
10	12	100	U. S. Rubber	10	10	10	10	
24	24⅛	28,650	U. S. Steel	23½	24¼	23½	24	+1
72⅝	72¾	17,222	U. S. Steel pf.	71¾	72⅝	71½	72¾	+1½
21⅞	21⅞	6,375	Va.-Caro. Chemical	20	21⅝	20	21⅜	
85	95	110	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	90	90	90	90	
22⅜	22⅝	3,200	Wabash	21⅜	22⅝	21⅜	22⅜	
36⅛	36½	7,000	Wabash pf.	34⅜	36⅜	34⅜	36⅝	+2½
200	220	40	Wells-Fargo Express	215	215	215	215	
83	84	200	Western Union Tel.	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	+¼
168	175	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	168	170	168	170	+2
17⅝	18	1,600	Wheeling & Lake Erie	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+1¼
50	52	425	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	51	51	50	51	+2
28	29½	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	29	29½	29	29	+2
19	19¼	1,700	Wisconsin Central	19¼	19½	19	19	−¼
39¼	39½	1,000	Wisconsin Central pf.	39	39⅜	39	39½	+¼
Sales		950,408						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	546
1st week Aug.	$101,876	$91,150	$92,305
From July 1	572,074	490,175	471,590
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	574	574	583
1st week Aug.	53,565	56,887	53,455
From July 1	320,675	324,674	......
KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	839	839	839
5th week July	175,513	167,788	......
Month	537,655	477,268	......
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	127	127	127
1st week Aug.	11,498	9,693	......
From July 1	80,232	56,156	......
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,282	5,105	5,355
Month July	4,138,425	3,890,570	3,190,065
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	227	226	226
1st week Aug.	8,457	7,206	......
From July 1	42,600	32,775	......
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—			
Mileage	1,196	1,062	1,062
Month July	470,494	441,060	......

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for the year ended June 30—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	7,452,798	6,202,284	5,803,663
Exp. and taxes	4,232,468	3,773,566	3,409,032
Net earnings	3,220,329	2,618,618	2,394,661
Other income	[illegible]	20,062	26,926
Total income	3,220,329	2,638,680	2,421,587
Interest and rent	1,498,735	1,207,982	1,183,917
Balance	1,721,594	1,252,704	1,185,553
Sinking fund	[illegible]	68,984	33,087
Balance	1,757,004	1,234,704	1,185,553
Spl. approp.	250,749	344,600	580,275
Surplus	530,849	890,704	605,308
Preferred dividend	360,000	360,000	360,000
Balance	470,845	530,704	325,308
Common dividend	312,000	240,000	120,000
Surplus	157,845	90,704	205,308

*Included in gross earnings.

DELAWARE & HUDSON leased lines report as follows for the quarter ended June 30, 1903—

Rensselaer & Saratoga, (including Adirondack Railway:)

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	630,586	*605,721	*583,471
Expenses	630,613	428,338	495,342
Net earnings	290,258	177,383	169,229
Charges	316,473	315,529	297,946
Deficit	126,218	138,146	128,617
New York & Canada:			
Gross earnings	257,903	302,526	279,689
Expenses	216,374	180,375	178,178
Net earnings	141,529	122,151	101,477
Charges	91,303	93,917	92,472
Surplus	40,536	28,234	9,005
Albany & Susquehanna:			
Gross earnings	1,218,580	1,009,916	1,237,303
Expenses	725,067	707,261	628,133
Net earnings	492,913	302,655	608,700
Charges	311,276	227,723	315,307
Surplus	181,637	74,987	294,393

*Excluding Adirondack Railway.

From Jan. 1 to June 30—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Rensselaer & Saratoga:			
Gross earnings	1,519,346	1,201,964	1,162,299
Expenses	1,131,346	977,814	901,612
Net earnings	388,000	314,160	260,650
Charges	640,322	635,612	617,697
Deficit	252,322	321,153	357,047
New York & Canada:			
Gross earnings	695,447	540,849	517,284
Expenses	425,407	329,691	328,941
Net earnings	270,040	211,164	188,353
Charges	180,229	185,725	187,199
Surplus	89,811	25,439	1,154

Albany & Susquehanna:			
Gross earnings	2,426,936	2,125,682	2,490,144
Expenses	1,350,979	1,259,547	1,190,600
Net earnings	1,075,957	866,305	1,299,544
Charges	621,646	536,727	629,304
Surplus	454,311	329,578	670,240

*Includes Adirondack Railway for June 30 quarter of 1903.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAYS (all properties) for July—

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	352,677	277,400	75,277
Op. exp. & taxes	251,212	212,645	38,567
Net earnings	101,465	164,755	36,710
Other income	2,755	13,805	*11,050
Total income	204,220	178,560	25,660
Charges	84,631	79,287	5,334
Surplus	119,589	99,273	20,326
From Jan. 1 to July 31—			
Gross earnings	2,464,169	2,183,629	280,537
Op. exp. & taxes	1,468,701	1,251,645	217,056
Net earnings	995,465	931,984	63,479
Other income	25,456	27,922	*2,466
Total income	1,020,921	959,906	61,013
Charges	575,329	542,950	32,379
Surplus	445,588	416,956	28,677

*Decrease.

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA for the quarter ended June 30—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	1,451,617	1,171,962	1,025,446
Expenses	1,350,920	1,108,806	967,321
Net	100,697	63,156	58,125
Other income	......	*352	8,294
Total income	100,697	62,852	66,419
Charges	324,159	320,203	242,849
Deficit	223,462	257,150	154,478

*Loss.

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for June—

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross	566,790	445,460	120,330
Exp. & taxes	492,686	424,082	68,604
Net	74,094	22,378	51,716
12 months, gross	7,330,085	6,587,356	742,729
Expenses	5,673,190	4,704,967	968,223
12 months, net	1,656,895	1,882,419	*225,494

*Decrease.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways, reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week of August, showed increases:

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville	$10,721
Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic	6,705
Mineral Range	1,805
Texas Central	1,251
Total increase, 4 roads	$20,482
Increase previously reported	612,838
Total increase, 30 roads	$633,321
Decrease, 4 roads previously reported	28,095
Net increase, 39 roads	$605,226

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 25 11-16d per ounce and in New York at 55⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 43¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Best and Belcher sold at 1.70, 200 Breece at .30, 400 Comstock at .08¼, 1,000 Doctor Jack Pot at .11, 100 Elkton at .40, 200 Hale and Norcross at .50, 200 Phoenix Lead at .04, 200 Portland at 1.15, 50 Quicksilver at 2.00, and 50 Standard at 2.10.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.06	.04
Alpha Con.	.06	.06
Andes	.16	.17
Belcher	.35	.34
Best & Belcher	1.55	1.60
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	1.30	1.30
Challenge Con.	.31	.32
Chollar	.15	.15
Confidence	1.00	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	1.30
Con. Imperial	.03	.06
Crown Point	.15	.15
Gould & Curry	.15	.15
Hale & Norcross	.44	.45
Julia	.21	.02
Justice	.11	.12
Kentucky Con.	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.06	.06
Mexican	1.10	1.20
Occidental Con.	.40	.47
Ophir	1.60	1.67
Overman	.20	.22
Potosi	.16	.15
Savage	.15	.15
Seg Belcher	.12	.11
Sierra Nevada	.46	.47
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.18	.18
Union Con.	.30	.30
Utah Con.	.25	.25
Yellow Jacket	.31	.30
Silver bars	.55¾	.55¾
Mexican Dollars	.42½	.42½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 14.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stock to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	5	6	5	6
American	1½	3	1½	3
Anaconda	10½	10¾	10½	12½
Blue Bell	4¾	5½	4¾	5½
C. C. & C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. C. & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. K. & N.	18	19½	18	19½
C. K. H. N.	17	19	..	..
C. C. G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
Consolidated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coriolanus	1½	3	1½	3
Dante	2	3	3	3½
Doctor Jackpot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkton	39½	40	39½	42
El Paso	54	55	54	59
Findlay	12	15	12	15½
Golden Cycle	64	65	63	65½
Gold Bond	1½	3	1½	3
Gould	2½	3	2	3½
Gold Dollar	[illegible]	4½	[illegible]	4½
Golden Fleece	[illegible]	20	[illegible]	20
Gold Sovereign	2	3	2	3
Gold Exploration	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1½
Isabella	10	10¾	10	10¾
Jackpot	3	10	6	10
Keystone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
Last Dollar	25	50	25	50
Lexington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Bessie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Puck	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mollie Gibson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moon Anchor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mary Cashen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pinnacle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pharmacist	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland	120	120	120	130
Rose Nicol	2	3½	2	3½
Rose Maud	1½	3	1½	3
Sunset Eclipse	2	3¾	2	3¾
Vindicator	70	85	70	85
Work	4¾	5½	5	5½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$228,680,814
Gold	101,628,093
Silver	20,269,785
United States notes	12,148,660
Treasury notes of 1890	61,136
National bank notes	17,045,660
Total receipts this day	1,606,473
Total receipts this month	24,457,238
Total receipts this year	73,066,814
Total expenditures this day	1,420,000
Total expenditures this month	20,930,000
Total expenditures this year	77,316,189
Deposits in National banks	157,142,861
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	840,861
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	649,320
Customs	950,330
Miscellaneous	26,316

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000
TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.	
Gold coin	$412,469,869
Silver dollars	462,862,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,671,285
Silver bullion of 1890	15,705,615
Total	$894,025,869
DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold certificates outstanding	$412,469,869
Silver certificates outstanding	462,862,000
Treasury notes outstanding	18,377,000
Total	$894,025,869
GENERAL FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$75,949,913
Gold certificates	25,678,180
Silver coin and bullion	22,108,540
Silver certificates	7,153,245
United States notes	12,148,660
Other assets	27,390,170
Total in Treasury	$170,633,425
Deposits in National banks	157,142,861
Total	$327,777,289
Current liabilities	99,096,475
Available cash balance	$228,680,814

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports and marketings of dry goods this week, with comparisons, were as follows:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Total imports	$2,538,900	$2,570,630	$2,628,201
Total marketed	2,693,891	2,551,044	2,677,192

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 14.—Incorporated to-day:

Ranch Mining Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. S. Estey, Summit, N. J.; D. F. Davids, New Rochelle; E. W. Davids, New York.

International Electric Controller Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Mortimer Stiefel, E. W. Levy, and E. M. Neary, New York.

Norwich Publishing Company, Norwich; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. H. Clark and Helen S. Clark, Cortland; Johnson F. Allds, Norwich.

West Shore Realty Company, Coeymans; capital, $25,000. Directors—Orra G. Hawn and Edward M. Cameron, Albany; Charles D. Hawn, Coeymans.

Cash Discount Coupon Company, New York, advertising; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. Henry Simmons, E. L. Dayton, and C. F. Davies, New York.

New York Tricycle and Velocipede Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—Harry Lichtman, New York; Julia Lowrie and James Lonigan, Brooklyn.

Rode Watch Company, New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—N. H. Rogers, F. W. Ketcham, and J. P. Casey, New York.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Assignments to regiments of cavalry officers recently promoted: Col. Martin B. Hughes, to the First Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Otto L. Hein, Tenth Cavalry; Major Andrew G. Hammond, Third Cavalry; Capt. Edgar A. Sirmyer, Eighth; First Lieut. Albert E. Phillips, Tenth. Col. Hughes and Lieut. Col. Hein will join their respective regiments. Lieut. Phillips will join Troop C, Tenth Cavalry.

A board is appointed to meet at Fort Bliss for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail—Capts. Charles C. Ballou, James W. Clinton, and Alfred T. Smith, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieut. Edwin F. Wolfe, Assistant Surgeon; Contract Surgeon William T. Baird, First Lieut. Marshall Childs, Twelfth Infantry, recorder.

Second Lieut. Elverton E. Fuller, Twelfth Infantry, will report to the foregoing board.

Second Lieut. Lucien C. Breckinridge, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Seventy-fourth to the Sixteenth Company, and will join the latter company upon the completion of the combined army and navy manoeuvres.

Capt. William B. Scofield, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of California and will sail from San Francisco on or about Sept. 1, for the Philippine Islands, where he will report for duty.

The retirement of Brig. Gens. David J. Craigie and Alpheus H. Bowman is announced.

A board is appointed to meet at Fort Douglas for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail—Major Allen M. Smith, Surgeon; Capts. Charles H. Barth, Frank L. Winn, and James P. Harbeson, Twelfth Infantry; Contract Surgeon James H. Hepburn, First Lieut. Dana T. Merrill, Twelfth Infantry, recorder.

First Lieut. Moor N. Falls, Twelfth Infantry, will report to the foregoing board.

Capt. George E. Pickett, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, to take effect Aug. 31, and will then proceed to Washington for duty.

Chaplain Timothy H. O'Keefe, Twelfth Cavalry, will proceed to join his regiment in the Philippines.

First Lieut. George H. Lee, Fourth Cavalry, is relieved from duty with the Seventh Cavalry and will join his troop at Jefferson Barracks.

Navy.

Capt. G. C. Reiter is detached from the naval recruiting rendezvous, New York, and ordered to Washington for duty as member of the Lighthouse Board.

Lieut. Commander S. Potts is assigned to additional duty as Fleet Engineer of the North Atlantic fleet.

Lieut. Commander C. W. Jungen is detached from the Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, Aug. 20, and ordered to duty in charge of the naval recruiting rendezvous, New York, Aug. 22.

Cable from Rear Admiral Evans, Chefoo, China:

Ensign H. W. Osterhaus is ordered from the Annapolis to the Wisconsin.

Midshipman L. Brophy, Jr., from the Kentucky to the Vicksburg.

Midshipman J. F. Green, from the Kentucky to the Ogden.

Assistant Surgeon E. A. Bachmann, from the Solace to the naval station at Guam.

First Lieut. T. A. Mott, to the naval station at Guam.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Arrivals—The Iowa, at Boston; the Nezinscot, at Portsmouth, N. H.; the Mayflower, at Oyster Bay; the Chicago, at Tompkinsville; the Alert, at San Diego; the Adams, at San Pedro; the Celtic, at Honolulu; the Chauncey, at Oyster Bay.

Sailings—The Leonidas, from Frenchmans Bay for Lambert Point; the Buffalo, from Bahia for Santa Lucia, en route to New York; the Hist, from Portsmouth, N. H., for Newport; the Mohican, from San Pedro for San Diego; the Craven, from Newport for Gardiner's Bay; the Dolphin, from Vineyard Haven for Newport.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	5:09	Sun sets	7:00	Moon rises 10:56

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	12:05	Gov. Isl'd	12:22	H. Gate	3:16
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	....	Gov. Isl'd	....	H. Gate	....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	......	3:00 P. M.
Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Edda, Venezuela, Curacao, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
El Dorado, New Orleans	......	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Finland, Antwerp	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Havana, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lahn, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West	......	3:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London	......	9:00 A. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico via San Juan	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Prinz Sigismund, Hamburg	......	9:00 A. M.
Saint Nicholas, Antwerp	......	
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Valencia, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	

TUESDAY, AUG. 18.

Aurania, Liverpool via Queenstown	......	1:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Central America via Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19.

Buffalo, Hull	......	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Lucas	......	12:00 M.
Majestic, Liverpool	......	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	......	12:00 M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	......	10:00 A. M.
St. Louis, London	......	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	......	3:00 P. M.
Numidian, Glasgow	......	2:00 P. M.
Bluecher, Hamburg	......	10:00 A. M.
Bremen, Bremen	......	2:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	......	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 21.

Celtic, Liverpool	......	4:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Thursday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M. Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M. Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M.)

§Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kaga Maru. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and specially addressed mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 15.

Augusta, Gibraltar, Aug. 1.
Bluecher, Hamburg, Aug. 6.
Boston City, Swansea, July 31.
Buffalo, Hull, July 29.
Celtic, Liverpool, Aug. 7.
Columbia, Glasgow, Aug. 5.
Kaffir Prince, Barbadoes, July 30.
Louisiana, Stettin, July 29.
Monterey, Progreso, July 30.
Sicilia, Gibraltar, July 29.
St. Paul, Southampton, Aug. 8.

SUNDAY, AUG. 16.

Caribbee, St. Thomas, Aug. 10.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Aug. 13.

MONDAY, AUG. 17.

Germania, Naples, Aug. 5.
Minnetonka, London, Aug. 8.
Noordam, Rotterdam, Aug. 8.
Proteus, New Orleans, Aug. 12.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Aug. 8.

TUESDAY, AUG. 18.

Denver, Galveston, Aug. 12.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, Aug. 11.
Lombardia, Naples, Aug. 5.
Yucatan, Colon, Aug. 11.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19.

Oceanic, Liverpool, Aug. 11.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Aug. 6.
El Valle, Galveston, Aug. 12.

Arrived.

SS Campania, from Liverpool and Queenstown, Forty-five miles east of Sagaponack, L. I., at 7:35 P. M.

SS La Savoie, (Fr.,) Poirot, Havre Aug. 8, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 P. M.

SS Westgate, (Br.,) Ramsdale, Manzanillo Aug. 2 and Cienfuegos 7th, with sugar to Daniel Bacon. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS City of Memphis, Savage, Savannah Aug. 12, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS El Monte, Mason, Galveston Aug. 8, with mdse. to the Southern Pacific Co.

SS Goldsboro, Curry, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Port Stephens, (Br.,) Gray, Shields July 29, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

Steam yacht North Star, Timpson, Southampton Aug. 2, to Cornelius Vanderbilt. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Waccamaw Queen, Georgetown, S. C., Aug. 11, with lumber to the Export Lumber Co.—vessel to the Atlantic Coast Steamship Co.

SS Osborne, (Br.,) Froggatt, Calais July 30, with chalk to order—vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 11:50 A. M.

SS St. Dunstan, (Br.,) Forsay, Norfolk, with mdse. in transit to Sanderson & Son. Will finish loading for Antwerp.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Prins Willem II., (Dutch,) Vinckers, Paramaribo, &c., July 31, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Courtin, Hamburg July 20 and Shields Aug. 2, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 9:50 A. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 14, 9:30 P. M., south southwest, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Cedric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS British Prince, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Ras Elba, (Br.,) for Cape Town, &c.
SS Canning, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Narragansett, (Br.,) for London.
SS Sabine, for Galveston.
SS Daggry, (Nor.,) for Progreso.
SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick.
SS Huronia, for Baltimore.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Matanzas, for Tampico.
SS Flandria, (Ger.,) for Inagua, &c.

Spoken.

Bark Torrisdale, (Br.,) Nicholls, from New York for Sydney, N. S. W., was spoken July 25 in lat. 23, lon. 35.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 5:46 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Roma, (Fr.,) Capt. Ferrier, from New York for Naples and Marseilles, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Armenian, (Br.,) Capt. Stott, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS United States, (Dan.,) Capt. Wulff, from New York for Christiansand and Copenhagen, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Carpathia, (Br.,) Capt. Barr, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Himera, (Br.,) Capt. Lockhart, from New York via Cape Verde, &c., arr. at Fremantle previous to to-day.

SS Cayo Romano, (Br.,) Capt. Hadder, from New York and Newport News via Havre, arr. here to-day.

SS Oswestry Grange, (Br.,) Capt. Taylor, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., Melbourne, &c., arr. at Bowen to-day.

SS Suwanee, (Br.,) Capt. Gray, from New York, arr. at Plymouth to-day.

SS Bordeaux, (Fr.,) Capt. Le Barrier, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Schrotter, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 5 A. M. to-day.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Capt. Dempwolf, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 1:35 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Merchant Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Coull, (from Montevideo, &c.,) sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York Aug. 12.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Tholen, (from Rotterdam,) sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Lumsdane, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York to-day.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Southampton for New York via Cherbourg at 2:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Capt. Kudenhold, from Hamburg for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Charles Tiberghien, (Fr.,) Capt. Anselin, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Algiers Aug. 11.

SS Indramayo, (Br.,) Capt. Price, (from New York,) sld. from Algiers for Aden, Singapore, Manila, &c., Aug. 10.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelmann, sld. from Hamburg for New York Aug. 12.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.87¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.60
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.39
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.85
Cotton, middling	12.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅜
Sugar, granulated	4.93
Molasses, O. K., prime	.42
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	15.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.08⅛
Lard, prime	8.15
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	17.75
Butter, Western creamery	.19½

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Flour firm; No. 2 Spring wheat, 83@84c; No. 3, 78@82c; No. 2 red, 81¼@83c; No. 2 corn, 53¼c; No. 2 yellow, 55c; No. 2 oats, 36@36¾c; No. 2 white, 36¾c; No. 3 white, 35¼@36¼c; No. 2 rye, 53¼c; fair to choice malting, 46@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.02; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.05; prime timothy seed, $3.40; mess pork, per bbl, $13@13.10; lard, per 100 lb, $7.75@7.80; short-rib sides, (loose,) $7.60@7.75; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $7.50@7.62½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.12½@8.25; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $12@12.50.

COTTON.—While transactions were comparatively small yesterday, the market was not without its spectacular feature. This was the development in connection with August. That month opened at 12.40 bid, offered at 12.50; later it was depressed by notices which were out to the amount of only about 2,000 bales, and reached 12.05, selling at that. Then around midday the bull leader is said to have entered the ring in person and bid 12.30 for 25,000 bales, with nothing offered, though later the same month sold at 12.37 and closed at 12.30, the highest prices at which actual business was transacted during the session. The balance of the list meantime ruled rather irregular. The opening was firm at an advance of 1@7 points, and for a time the market showed an advancing tendency on the higher cables, October led the advance selling up to 10.05, while September reached 10.90 and the other options showed gains of 4@5 points. Following the attainment of this level, the list eased off, with the weakness in August, and declined to about the opening figures, but was then rallied by more aggressive clique buying and reports of high winds along the Texas Coast, reaching about the previous best prices. The close was steady, but a little off from the best on the active months, with the net advance a matter of 4@10 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	12.40	12.50	12.05	12.29@12.30
September	10.80	10.90	10.70	10.83@
October	10.01	10.05	9.99	10.02@10.03
November	9.75	9.80	9.75	9.75@9.80
December	9.74	9.80	9.73	9.75@9.76
January	9.76	9.81	9.75	9.75@9.76
February	......	......	......	9.75@9.77
March	9.75	9.80	9.75	9.77@9.78

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 4,000 bales. Middling upland, 6.84d. Futures opened quiet at 1 point decline; closed steady, net unchanged to 4 points higher. August, 6.59; August-September and September, 6.46; September-October, 5.80@5.90; October-November, 5.46; November-December, 5.36; December-January, 5.31; January-February, 5.30; February-March, 5.29@5.30; March-April, 5.29. Manchester—Yarns quiet. Cloths—Offers too low.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Bulls again had things practically their own way in the wheat market yesterday. In Minneapolis millers continued their fight for cash and September wheat, advancing prices 2c a bushel, while it was said that Milwaukee millers were paying 80c for No. 1 hard in Kansas and 88c for No. 1 Northern in South Dakota, both September delivery. Choice cash wheat in Minneapolis was quoted at $1.01 per bushel, or the highest price of the year. Locally quotations also went up to the highest figures of the year. Final prices in New York showed ¾@1¾c advance over the previous night. The up-turn had the effect of shutting out exporters, so that only twenty-one loads were worked, all at outports. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 95¾c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 95⅝c, and No. 2 hard, Chicago, 88⅝c, all to arrive; No. 2 red, New York, 86⅝c, spot.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 81c; September, 81¾c; December, 84⅝c; May, 86¼@86⅜c; No. 2 hard, 78@78½c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 49c; September, 49⅛c; December, 49½c; May, 50⅛c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 34c; September, 33⅝c; December, 35c; May, 37⅛c; No. 2 white, 40c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 14.—Wheat—Higher. Close—No. 1 Northern, $1; No. 2 Northern, 96c; September, 83¼c, bid. Rye—No. 1, 53½c. Barley—No. 2, 58@60c; sample, 45@54c. Corn—September, 52¼@52⅜c bid.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 14.—Wheat—September, 85¼@85⅜c; December, 81¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, $1.01; No. 1 Northern, $1; No. 2 Northern, $1; No. 3 Northern, 96c.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 14.—Close—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 91c; No. 1 Northern, 90¼c; No. 2 Northern, 88¼c; September, 85¼c; December, 81¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.70@5; Winter straights, $3.65@3.85; Winter patents, $3.90@4.30; Spring clears, $3.65@3.90; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.15@3.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.90@3.10; red dog, $20.50@24.50, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $2.95@3.30; choice to fancy, $3.35@3.55. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $3.20@3.30, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@1.60; coarse, $1.10@1.11. Feed—Coarse Spring bran, spot, $17.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, September, $17.75; Spring bran, middling, $19@23, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $19@20; linseed oil cake, $27; hominy chop, $19.50 bulk and $20.50 sacks, to arrive; oilmeal, $24.50@25.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	87¼	87¾	86⅝	87⅝
December	87⅝	88	87	87⅞
May	89	89⅝	88⅝	89⅝
Corn—				
September	59	59⅜	59	59⅜
December	59⅛	59¾	59⅛	59¾
May	......	......	......	59⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	82	82⅞	81⅞	82⅞
December	83	83⅞	81⅞	83⅞
May	84	85 1-16	83⅞	84⅞
Corn—				
September	52⅛	52¾	52⅛	52⅝
December	52	53 1-16	52 9-16	52⅞
May	53¼	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝
Oats—				
September	33¾	33⅞	34⅛	33⅞
December	36 5-16	36 9-16	36 3-16	36⅜
May	38⅛	38⅞	38	38⅞
Lard—				
September	$8.00	$8.07½	$7.95	$8.02½
October	7.75	7.75	7.70	7.70
Ribs—				
September	7.67½	7.67½	7.75	7.77½
October	7.82½	7.82½	7.80	7.80
Pork—				
September	12.90	13.22½	12.10	13.17½
October	......	......	......	13.02½

COFFEE.—After ruling quiet, though fairly steady early, the coffee market yesterday developed a greater measure of activity and considerable firmness as a result of cables reporting serious damage to the August flowering in the San Paulo district. The market had opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points, and the close was steady net 10 to 15 points higher. Sales were 10,600 bags. The spot market was quiet, with quotations on the basis of 5⅝c for Rio No. 7. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	......	......	......	3.80@3.85
September	3.75	3.90	3.75	3.85@3.90
November	3.95	4.10	3.95	4.05@4.10
October	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.95@4.00
December	4.30	4.40	4.30	4.40@4.45
January	......	......	......	4.50@4.55
February	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.55@4.60

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $15.50@15.75; family, $17.50@18; short clear, $15@17. BEEF—Mess, $9@9.50; family, $10.25@10.75; packet, $9@9.50; extra India mess, $14@16. BEEF HAMS—$21.50@22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7¼c; 180 lb, 8c; 160 lb, 8¼c; 140 lb, 8¾c; pigs, 8@9¼c. CUT MEATS—Bellies, smoking, 10¼@11c; 10 lb, 10¾c; 12 lb, 9¾c; 14 lb, 9¾@9c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 12¼@12c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c; country, 4¾@4⅞c. LARD—$8.15; city lard, 6⅞@7⅛c; refined lard, South America, $8.75; Continent, $8.15; Brazil, kegs, $9.75; compound, 7⅛@7⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7@7⅛c; city lard stearine, 9c.

METALS.—TIN—Spot tin was 5s lower in London at £123, but futures advanced 7s 6d to £124 10s, and the local market ruled steady at $28.40@28.50c. COPPER—Copper was rather irregular in London, spot there being 7s 6d lower, at £57 15s, while futures were 2s 6d higher, at £56 10s. Locally copper continued quiet, but was slightly higher; lake is now quoted at 13.12½@13.25c, electrolytic at 13.12½c, and casting at 12.87½c. LEAD—Lead was steady and unchanged at 4.20c in New York and is 3d higher in London, at £11 3s 9d. SPELTER—Spelter was unchanged in London, at £20 5s, and a little firmer here, where it closed at 6c. IRON—Iron closed at 51s 9d in Glasgow and at 46s 3d in Middlesborough; locally iron was quiet; No. 1 foundry, Northern, is quoted at $17.50@18; No. 2 foundry, Northern, at $16.50@17; No. 1 foundry, Southern, and No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, at $16.75@17.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine—Oil and machine bbls, 55½@56c. Tar—Pine bbls, $2.40; oil bbls, $4.50@4.60. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.90; D, $2; E, $2.05; F, $2.15; G, $2.20; H, $3.00; I, $3.10; K, $3.25; M, $3.55; N, $3.75; W G, $3.95; and W W, $4.15.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 14.—Turpentine, 53¾@54c; receipts, 1,063 casks; sales, 679 casks; exports, 534 casks. Resin—Receipts, 2,363 bbls; sales, 1,906 bbls; exports, 2,500 bbls; A, B, C, D, $1.70; E, $1.70; F, $1.75; G, $1.85; H, $2.30; I, $2.90; K, $2.95; M, $3.05; N, $3.15; WG, $3.30; WW, $3.50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 14.—Turpentine nominal. Resin—A, B, C, D, $1.55; E, $1.60; F, $1.65; G, $1.75; H, $2.10; I, $2.60; K, $2.75; M, $2.85; N, $2.95; WG, $3.10; WW, $3.30.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 14.—Spirits of turpentine, 52c bid; receipts, 77 casks. Resin quiet; receipts, 129 bbls. Crude turpentine, $3.25; receipts, 32 casks. Tar, $1.65; receipts, 15 bbls.

LIVE STOCK.—Good steers firm to 10c higher; others steady to shade lower; bulls, 10c off; cows steady to 25c off; 1 car cattle unsold. Steers, $4@5.65; stockers, $3.40; stags, $3@4.90; bulls, $2.90@4.20; cows, $1.50@3.60. Dressed beef steady at 6½@9¼c per lb. Calves steady. Veals, $5@8; tops, $8.25; mixed and fed calves, $4.25@5.50; city dressed veals, 9c@12c per lb; extra, 12½c; country dressed, 8@11½c; dressed grassers and buttermilks, 6@8c. Good sheep steady; others slow; lambs dull and 15@25c lower; 3 cars unsold. Sheep, $2.50@4; few wethers, $4.50; lambs, $5@6.35; dressed mutton slow at 6½@8c per lb; dressed lambs dull at 8½@11c. Hogs lower, but almost nominal. State and Pennsylvania hogs quoted at $6@6.35; mixed Western at $5.60@5.70; country dressed hogs steady at 8½@9½c per lb.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Saturday, Aug 15.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. James H. Kelly, Anna Schwaier.

CITY COURT—Chambers—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Henry Hermann vs. Sigmund Seligman—Theodore M. Hecht.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Henderson vs. Hell—Charles H. Beckett. Borough Realty Company vs. Coniglio—Benno Lewinson. Stollberg vs. Brown—Augustus H. Vanderpoel. J. L. Mott Iron Works vs. Ely—James J. Healy.

FINANCIAL.

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Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

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Government Bonds
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MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
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Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
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Members New York Stock Exchange.
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Receive deposits subject to draft.
Collect interest and dividends, and do a general commission business.

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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Issue international cheques, commercial and travelers' credits available in all parts of the world.

FINANCIAL.

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co
(Nashville, Tennessee.)
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1892, to The Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee, securing the above bonds, we hereby give notice that five (5) bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 3, 201, 208, 306, and 304, have been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of September, 1903, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

METROPOLITAN TRUST CO. OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
Successor to Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee.
By BEVERLY CHEW, 2nd Vice President.
Dated July 17, 1903.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT. TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES "A."

Pursuant to the terms of an agreement dated September 1st, 1897, proposals are invited for the sale and delivery, as of September 1st, 1903, to the Trustee of the above Certificates, at a price not exceeding par and interest to the extent of $50,000, the sum now payable to the Sinking Fund.

Sealed proposals should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Pennsylvania Company Guaranteed 3½ Per Cent. Trust Certificates, Series "A," and will be received until 3 P. M. Monday, August 31st, 1903.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
C. J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, August 13th, 1903.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.
$2,000 Brooklyn, Bath & West End R. R. Gen'l Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1933.
$1,000 Brooklyn Heights R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bond, 1941.
$1,000 Brooklyn Crosstown R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bond, 1908.
$1,000 Calvary Cemetery, Greenpoint & Brooklyn R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bond, 1907.
$1,000 Brooklyn City & Newtown R. R. Con. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bond, 1939.
$2,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$1,000 Nassau Electric R. R. Con. Mtg. 4 p. c. Bond, 1951.
$1,000 Kings County Elevated R. R. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Bond, 1949.
$1,500 Union Ferry Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$2,000 N. Y. & South B'klyn Ferry & Steam Trans. Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$1,000 N. Y. & East River Ferry Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bond, 1922.
$2,000 Central Union Gas Co., N. Y., 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1927.
$1,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. 5 p. c. Gold Mtg. Bond, 1945.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
28 shs. United States Steel Corp'n pfd.
33 shs. do. common.
5 shs. United States Rubber Co. pfd.
50 shs. Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. common.
62 shs. American Trading Co. pfd.
31 shs. do. common.
15 shs. National Surety Co.
25 shs. New Amsterdam Casualty Co.
100 shs. Union Bag & Paper Co. common.
216 shs. N. Y. Steam Co., with scrip.
60 shs. Musical Hall Ass'n of Orange, N. J.
10 shs. Campania Metallurgica Mexicana.
10 shs. Orange Distilled Water Ice Co.
500 shs. St. Louis, Louisville & Texas R. R.
2 shs. Lake Hopatcong Club.
$25,000 Lackawanna & Southwestern R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
275 shs. American Loan & Trust Co.
250 shs. North American Fire Ins. Co. & $1,000 scrip.
550 shs. Esmeralda Mining Co.
25 shs. Midvale Ore Co.
500 shs. New World Petroleum Co.
500 shs. Germania Petroleum Co.
1,900 shs. Bunker Hill Petroleum Co.
1,102 shs. Oceanic Petroleum Co.
1,384 shs. Mount Vernon Oil Co.
900 shs. Empire City Petroleum Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$28,000 Pennsylvania Central Brewing Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1927.
195 shs. Metropolitan Motor Car Co.
25 shs. N. Y. Nat'l Exchange Bank.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
66 BROADWAY,
New York, Aug. 8th, 1903.

THE UNDERSIGNED, the trustee under the Mortgage executed by The Bates Advertising Company, bearing date August 1st, 1902, upon all the real and personal property, franchises, privileges, and immunities of said company, HEREBY GIVES NOTICE that the said The Bates Advertising Company, pursuant to Section 4 in the said Mortgage providing for the redemption of the bonds secured by said Mortgage, has paid to this Company the installment of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000) due on July 1st, 1903, and accrued interest thereon to September 1st, 1903, and that the undersigned did, on the 7th day of August, 1903, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot, so many of the said bonds equal at par to the amount of said payment of Ten Thousand Dollars by drawing the same by lot from among the whole number of bonds outstanding, and that the following bonds were so drawn for payment, viz.: 1, 5, 7, 22, 25, 34, 36, 40, 44, 46.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned as Trustee, at its office in the City of New York on the 1st day of September, 1903, with accrued interest thereon to said date, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice Pres.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS and Undivided Profits $1,690,740.62
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins. — Hosmer B. Parsons.
Frank H. Platt. — Albert G. Jennings.
George R. Sheldon. — George W. Perkins.
Edward Eyre. — Eugene Kelly.
Peter Doelger. — Charles W. Morse.
William Halls, Jr. — Elverton R. Chapman.
James D. Layng. — Charles V. Fornes.
William R. Grace. — Frank R. Lawrence.
Hugh Kelly. — Charles T. Barney.
Morgan J. O'Brien. — Jas. Ross Curran.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 57, 62, 114, 142, 170, 210, 216, 218, 228, 258, 269, 342, 383, 409, 433, 438, 460, 533, 585, 625, 639, 692, 725, 751, 778, 780, 791, 812, 1007, 1063, 1097, 1124, 1147, 1154, 1174, 1216, 1246, 1247, 1311, 1367, 1438, 1440, 1458, 1528, 1540, 1552, 1554, 1569, 1572, 1581, 1589, 1596, 1655, 1666, 1683, 1695, 1704, 1731, 1748, have in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage given by The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, dated April 2, 1894, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest on the First day of October, 1903, at the office of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

Dated New York, July 16, 1903.
Metropolitan Trust Co. of the City of New York,
Successor to ATLANTIC TRUST CO., Trustee,
By BEVERLY CHEW, 2nd Vice President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
Baltimore, July 15, 1903.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1903, a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid September 1, 1903, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 15, 1903.

The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on September 1, 1903, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 15, 1903.

For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of the Company will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on August 15, 1903, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on September 1, 1903.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO.
By C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.
Minneapolis, Minn., 13th July, 1903.

The Directors of this company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼%) Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the company, payable on and after August 15th, 1903.

The transfer books for the Common Stock will close on August 1st at twelve o'clock noon and will reopen on August 17th at 10 o'clock A. M. All dividend checks will be mailed.

C. G. GOODRICH, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Friday, Aug. 21, 1903, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, and will reopen Sept. 1st at 10 A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 13, 1903.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock has been declared, payable August 31st, 1903. Transfer books will be closed from August 17th to August 31st, both inclusive.

J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co.
80 Broadway, New York, Aug. 14, 1903.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the office of the Company, at Indianapolis, Indiana, for the purpose of electing Directors in place of those whose terms shall then expire, and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

Poll open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 11 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Aug. 29, 1903, at 3 o'clock P. M., until Sept. 17, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

MALLETT & WYCKOFF
Ten Wall Street, New York.
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Twenty-share lots and up at the ⅛ Commission; 1/16 on fifty-share lots and over.
Moderate Margins. Interest 5 Per Cent

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings in All Grades of Improved Property Reported—Many More High-Class Leasing Transactions.

Walter E. Thompson has sold 302 West Seventy-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling, 21 by 102.2.

Lillian G. Johnson has sold for H. J. Woodward 17 and 19 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, two five-story flats, 50 by 100.11.

John H. Porges has sold to Mrs. Louise Walters 150 West Ninety-seventh Street, 17.6 by 100.

Gilsey Brothers & Co. have sold for Mrs. Cornelius C. Van Wagoner 30 West Nineteenth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, 25 by 92.

J. J. Bell, as trustee for Leith & Glenn, sold the two six-story apartment houses 202 and 204 West Ninety-second Street, 75 by 140, to Howard C. Taylor, who sold them to the Corporation Liquidating Company. The rentals of the buildings are about $25,000 per annum.

Neubeck & Busher have sold for A. Fisher 579 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, a three-story house, 25 by 80.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the estate of Leonard Lewisohn to a Mr. Kalm 54 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, a three-story and basement building, 16.8 by 100.11.

Isaac Cohn sold for Jackson & Stern the plot at the southeast corner of Thompson and West Third Streets to Rosenberg & Aaronson Fish, who will improve the property with two modern tenements.

Louis Lese has sold to Samuel Greenfield 2,330 and 2,332 Second Avenue, two four-story tenements, 45 by 88.

Joseph Levy & Son have sold for H. B. & J. G. Crawford the factory building 324 West Twenty-sixth Street.

Warren & Skillin have sold the five-story apartment house 157 East Thirty-ninth Street for Albert Bruns to a client, and have resold it to a client of William D. Kilpatrick for investment.

Charles E. Duross has leased the private house 126 West Twelfth Street for William Rhinelander to Silas J. Reed for a term of years, the private house 219 West Seventeenth Street for William J. Patten to A. M. Smith, the building 142 West Nineteenth Street for John McCann to James A. Allen for a term of years, the private house 38 Bedford Street for Thomas M. Mulry, and for the Prudential Real Estate Corporation 102 West Ninetieth Street to Dr. Charles Conrad.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has leased for the Bradish Johnson estate for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of about $160,000, the northeast corner of Fourteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, 60 by 95 and irregular.

The Belle Harbor estate has sold to E. O. Roessle five lots on Chester Avenue for the erection of a Summer villa.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for C. Max to B. Behrend the property at 59 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a five-story apartment house.

B. J. Kehoe has sold for Charles Mierisch the southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, known as the Hotel Boulevard, 37.8 by 100. The sale was made subject to a lease of twenty-one years, held by Bernard Reich.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

350 East Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 181.6 feet west of Avenue B, 16.6 by 102.2, two-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mark Blumenthal $5,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 62 and 64 Cedar Street, for a six-story brick office, 46.6 by 70.3; Mutual Life Insurance Company of 32 Nassau Street, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $140,000.

Nos. 11 and 13 East Thirty-fourth Street, for a seven-story brick loft building, with stores, 50 by 97.3; A. A. Carey of Cambridge, Mass., owner; Trowbridge & Livingston of 427 5th Avenue, architects; cost, $90,000.

No. 244 West Sixty-fifth Street, for a two-story brick stable, 25 by 95; L. Dietz of 200 West Sixty-eighth Street, owner; L. A. Goldstone of 110 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $7,500.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 74 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, rear, two-story frame stable, 26 by 26, and one-story frame shed, 21 by 21.8; George Keller of 902 Prospect Avenue, owner; James F. Meehan of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and Anthony Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Forest Avenue, east side, 188 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, four-story and basement brick tenement, 37 by 88; Elizabeth Harrison and Ethel Girth of 1,119 Forest Avenue, owners; J. H. Lavelle of 1,120 Jackson Avenue, architect; cost, $22,000.

Alterations.

No. 228 Elizabeth Street, to two four and five story brick tenements, with stores; N. La Gettula of 14 Prince Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rentz of Spring Street and the Bowery, architects; cost, $500.

Nos. 6 and 8 East Thirty-seventh Street, to two four-story brick dwellings; G. C. Boldt of the Waldorf-Astoria, owner; J. H. Morgan of the Fuller Building, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 4 East Thirtieth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, with store; Mrs. M. A. Peffer of 560 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, owner; C. Leyersohn of 424 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

No. 193 Delancey Street, to two four and five story brick tenements; L. Hyman of 157 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owner; W. C. Sommerfeld of 19 Union Square, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 261 West Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; M. Albright, premises, owner; J. Hooper of 463 Amsterdam Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 387 Bowery, to a sign; M. Gluck, premises, owner; W. T. Totten of 113 West Broadway, architect; cost, $125.

No. 390 Bowery, to a sign; S. Glauber, premises, owner; W. T. Totten, architect; cost, $100.

No. 7 East Broadway, to a sign; A. Wolf, premises, owner; W. T. Totten, architect; cost, $100.

Nos. 161 to 167 West Broadway, to a sign; F. T. Jones, premises, owner; W. T. Totten, architect; cost, $400.

Macomb's Dam Road and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, southwest corner, to a sign; P. H. O'Connell, premises, owner; W. T. Totten, architect; cost, $500.

No. 105 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; M. Navaratt of Newark, N. J., owner; O. Reissman of 30 First Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 10 West Twenty-ninth Street, to a four-story and basement brick loft, with stores; T. Morgan of 58 West Thirty-first Street, owner; M. C. Merritt of 58 West Thirty-first Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 30 East Houston Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; C. W. Beckwith of 283 Elizabeth Street, owner; O. Reissman, architect; cost, $1,700.

Office Building on Mutual Life Property.

Plans were filed yesterday at the Bureau of Buildings, Manhattan, for a six-story brick office building to be erected at 62 and 64 Cedar Street, on a plot 46.6 by 70.3. The facade will be of white marble. The Mutual Life Insurance Company of 32 Nassau Street is the owner. Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street are the architects. The cost is placed at $140,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Aug. 14.

ALBANY AV, being Lots 240 to 245, map of Olcoff Park; Mary A. Woodworth to William V. Woodworth, B. & S. .... Nom.

AVENUE A, n w s, 325 ft s w of 183d St, 50x102.8x50x108.4; Mary A. Reid to James M. Reid, (mtg $720) .... Nom.

BLEECKER ST, 82 to 86, s w corner of Mott St, 80x135.7x82x135.8; Isaac Heifer to Frieda Greenbaum, (mtg $210,000,) other consideration and 100

BROADWAY, 65, w s, 29.11x209.6x27.2x214; Benigno E. Suares to James C. Fargo, other consideration and 1,000

BROADWAY, 63 w s, 29.10x209.6x27.10x208.6; Peter E. Suares to James C. Fargo, other consideration and 1,000

LOT 232, map part of Hunt Estate, Van Nest Station; Alfred Loweth to Sarah F. Cahill, other consideration and 100

MOUNT MORRIS AV, 29, w s, 20x80; Oceana Dearborn to Clara M. Bryde .... Nom.

OGDEN AV, e s, 50 ft s of 164th St, 25x90; Joseph H. Kernochan to Joseph E. Butterworth, B. & S., other consideration and 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 101.8 ft s of 159th St, 25.5x118.9x25x123.1; Mary Welcker to Isabella Jaffe and another, (mtg $25,000) $4,900

WOOSTER ST, 166, s e corner of Houston St, 25.2x75; William Post, executor, to Joseph M. Brody, (mtg $15,000) 1

WOOSTER ST, 166, s e corner of Houston St, 25.2x75; Rose D. W. Post to Joseph M. Brody, quitclaim .... Nom.

1ST ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, runs s 85x6.4x n 81.4x e 50; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Harris Friedman and another, (mtg $88,500,) other consideration and 100

7TH AV, 2,074, w s, 26.8x75; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to Walter C. Baylies and another, trustees 26,000

7TH AV, 462, w s, 19x75x19.2x75; 7th Av, 458, w s, 19x75; 7th Av, 460, w s, 19x75; Samuel Jackson and another to Lee Shubert, one-half part of all title, (mtg $122,500) .... Nom.

47TH ST, n s, 340 ft e of 7th Av, 40x100.4; Rosa Brown to Solomon Wolff, (mtgs $112,000,) other consideration and 100

50TH ST, 402 East, 20x90; Sarah J. Grinnell to Kips Bay Day Nursery, B. & S., (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and 100

51ST ST, 318 to 322 West, 11x100.5; Joseph Rosenberg and another to Jacob Parkuss, (mtgs $166,000,) other consideration and 100

55TH ST, s s, 85 ft e of 2d Av, 18x80; Henry C. Miller to Annie Miller, all liens .... Gift

56TH ST, 418 West, 25x78.7x25.2x81.9; Broadway Savings Institution to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, B. & S. 7,600

56TH ST, 307 East, 20x100.5; Maurice Cohen to Morris Isek, (mtg $8,000) 12,000

58TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, runs n 100.5x w 25x s 10.5x w 75x s 90x e 100; Eugene La Grove to David J. McComb, all title, other consideration and 100

58TH ST, 125 and 127 West, runs n 100.5x w 25x s 10.5x w 75x s 90x e 100; Lino W. Forte and others to David J. McComb, 4-5 part, all title, (mtg $240,000,) other consideration and 100

58TH ST, 125 and 127 West, runs n 100.5x w 25x s 10.5x w 75x s 90x e 100; David J. McComb to Milano Company, B. & S., (mtg $240,000,) other consideration and 100

72D ST, s s, 166.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2; Joseph Paskusz to Joseph Rosenberg and another, (mtg $9,000) .... Nom.

74TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Hattie Landman to Edward T. Engel, (mtg $1,500) other consideration and 100

101ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11; L. E. Thorman to Harry Cohen, (mtg $9,000) 6,000

109TH ST, 322 East, 25x100.11; Annie E. Glynn and another, executors and trustees, to Esther Eisenberg 6,550

116TH ST, 205 East, runs n 100 x e 16 x n 0.10 x e 15 x s 100.10 x w 30; Warren Leslie, referee, to William Golden 25,600

116TH ST, 3 and 5 West, 54x100.11; Solomon Cohn to Sundel Hyman, (mtgs $38,000,) other consideration and 100

135TH ST, s s, 265 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; Mae E. Dunning to John E. Huyler, all liens .... Nom.

144TH ST, s s, 234 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 21x99.11; Thomas H. Renayne, referee, to Thomas W. Hotchkiss 12,575

Recorded Leases.

STANTON ST, 121; Essex St, 154 and 156; Sarah Tuch, by attorney, to Jakob Roth, 2 years .... $3,840 and 4,800

59TH ST, 228 East; Herman Knepper to Sarah Tuch, 5 years 1,250

130TH ST, 574 and 576 West; American Ice Company to Borden's Condensed Milk Company, 3 years 1,800

142D ST, s s, 406.6 ft e of Alexander Av; New York Building Loan Banking Company to Frederick Prinzer and another, 12 years, $560 on acc't and $67.50 monthly

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BALSCHUN, Adolph, to Lambert Suydam; 132d St, s s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent $30,000

BARR, Joseph, to Jacob Weinstein; Division St, 253 and 254, n w corner of Ridge St, prior mtg $44,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 25,000

BARUCH, Emanuel, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lexington Av, 183 to 187, e s, 3 years 42,000

BAUM, Jacob, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 2d St, 230 and 232 East, prior mtg $30,300, 1 year, 6 per cent 35,000

BRODY, Joseph M., to William Post, executor; Wooster St, 166, s e corner of Houston St, 1 year, 6 per cent 10,000

BROWN, John, to Edward J. and Robert Brown; Fairmount Av, or 175th St, n s, 72.6 ft e of Waterloo Place, 5 years 1,450

BRYDE, Clara M., to Oceana Dearborn; 29 Mount Morris Av, w s, 6 years, 4 per cent 10,000

BUTTERWORTH, Joseph E., to J. H. Kernochan; Ogden Av, e s, 50 ft s of 164th St, 1 year 6,100

CAHILL, Sarah F., to Alfred Loweth; Lot 232, map of Hunt estate, due Feb. 14, 1904, 6 per cent 300

CAREY, Charles A., to William C. A. Witt; 68th St, 34 West, 3 years, 6 per cent, prior mtg $15,000 3,000

DUCKER, Caroline E., to Catharine M. E. Hildebrand and others, executors; Minetta St, 17, 5 years 4,000

EISENBERG, Esther, to the American Mortgage Company; 109th St, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 5,000

FLETNER, William H., to Edgar Logan and another; 67th St, n s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 6 per cent 450

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Houston St, 214 to 218 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 17,500

GOLDEN, William, to Edward T. Flynn, executor; 205 East 116th St, due Sept. 1, 1906 24,000

HAGERTY, Katharine A., and James J., to 19th Ward Bank; 102d St, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, prior mtg $12,500, due Feb. 28, 1905, — per cent, notes 4,150

HIDDEN, Thomas E., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 5th Av, s e corner of 105th St, due Sept. 1, 1906 80,000

HOTCHKISS, Thomas W., to Henry B. Closson; 144th St, 432 West, 1 year 5,000

HOTCHKISS, Thomas W., to General Synod of the Reformed Church in America; 432 West 144th St, 3 years 11,000

ISER, Morris, to Maurice Cohen; 56th St, 307 East, installments, 6 per cent 3,000

JAFFE, Isabella, and others to Mary Welcker; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 101.8 ft s of 159th St, installments, 6 per cent 16,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the Broadway Savings Institution; 56th St, 418 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent 5,000

REID, James, to Roland Semmendinger, guardian; Morris Av, w s, 128 ft n of 182d St, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,500

RIZZOLO, Nevicella and Saverio, to Anthony McOwen; Beach Av, w s, Lot 58, map of East Morrisania, demand, 6 per cent 2,000

ROSENBERG, Charles, to the German Savings Bank; 78th St, 244 and 246 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent 12,000

ROTH, John, to David Berg; 81st St, 157 to 161 East, due Sept. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 2,000

RUDD, Frank, to Wilhelmina Lessels; 153d St, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 1,500

THE HORWITZ REALTY COMPANY to Adolf Mandel; 5th St, s s, 108 ft w of Avenue C, demand, 6 per cent 2,750

THE HORWITZ REALTY COMPANY to Max Frankenheim; 56th St, 307 East, 2 years, 4 per cent 10,000

WOLFF, Solomon, to the Longacre Realty Company; 47th St, n s, 340 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $36,500, due Nov. 15, 1904, 6 per cent 26,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Realty Mortgage Company $28,565

BECK, Joseph, and others, to Anna M. Bohnenkamp; 1-8 part, all title 1

GORDON, Louis, and others to Leopold May 1

JOHNSON, H. Linsley, to Charles E. Whitehead and another 50,000

MAYER, Helen, to Leo Stern 1

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to Henry Wallach 12,000

PASKUSZ, Jacob, to Joseph Rosenberg and another; eight assignments .... Nom.

BING, Leo S., to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company .... Omitted

WOODWARD, Edgar H., to Tuck Brothers; an interest 1

Mechanics' Liens.

BRISTOW ST, w s, 75 ft n of Jennings St, 25x37.3, and Jennings St, n s, 25x175.7x irregular; Church E. Gates & Co. against Abraham Kaufman, owner and contractor $1,235

CHERRY ST, 276; Frederick D. Shafer against H. Medwin, owner; H. Bienstadt, owner and contractor 125

MULBERRY ST, 81 and 83; William Parker against Carmella Bove, owner and contractor 58

PLEASANT AV, w s, 300 ft s of 2d St, 100x100, Bronx; Peter Raben against John G. Freeman, owner; Salvator Lesperchor and another, contractors 50

7TH AV, 1,858 and 1,860; Stockinger Brothers against Eva Jacobson, owner and contractor 160

7TH AV, 1,858 and 1,860; Pichtinbaum & Ellender against Eva Jacobson, owner and contractor 700

7TH AV, 1,858 and 1,860; Gregory I. Leahy Company against Mrs. R. Jacobson, owner; Vincent Cirutto, contractor 150

8TH ST, 328 East; Gregory I. Leahy Company against Hyman Wynehouse, owner; Buscemi & Di Benidetto, contractors 42

9TH ST, 705 to 711 East; Samuel Pomerans against Henry W. Schlesinger, owner; Fridel & Polstein, contractors 451

12TH ST, 346 and 348 East; Samuel Pomerans against Isidore W. Gottlieb, owner; Fridel & Polstein, contractors 451

61ST ST, 106 West; Gehlen Company against Louis J. Gallaher, owner; Garrett A. Bonel, contractor 764

78TH ST, 160 West; Federal Tiling and Mantel Company against Samuel Green, owner and contractor 565

124TH ST, 240 and 242 West; James Murray against John R. Simpson, owner and contractor 294

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.
Chapter 75, under Laws of 1900.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 25 ft s of 88th St, 47x100; Thomas R. A. Hall loans to James Noble and Frederick Gaus 2,500

47TH ST, n s, 240 ft e of 8th Av, 40x100.5; Citizens' Savings Bank loans to Solomon Wolff 131,500

103D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100; Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer loan to Reuben Bruck 5,250

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, Laws of 1897.

107TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 37.6x100; John A. Smith, on Albert V. Donellon, to F. M. Du Bois & Co. 2,100

107TH ST, n s, 212.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 37.6x100; John A. Smith, on Joseph C. Hesse, to F. M. Du Bois & Co. 1,750

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

14TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of West St, 48x100; Empire Brick and Supply Company against T. M. Stemmler and another, Aug. 11, 1903 840

90TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Riverside Drive, 100x100; E. S. Wheeler & Co. against Ernest E. W. Schneider and another, April 17, 1903 1,808

86TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 100x125; E. S. Wheeler & Co. against Ernest E. W. Schneider and another, June 18, 1903, canceled 1,808

115TH ST, 2 West; David Allan against Bernheimer & Schmid, Sept. 25, 1902 88

Lis Pendens.

MANHATTAN AV, 466; Genevieve E. Anderson, trustee, against Susan R. Williams and another, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Odell & Odell.

PROSPECT AV, e s, Lots 50 and 51 and ½ of Lot 49, map of Westchester Terrace, 62.6x128; Park Avenue Building and Loan Association of New York against Mary M. McManus and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. J. Bolger.

RIVINGTON ST, 172 and 174; Jacob Levin and another against Sigmund Moses, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. C. Weschler.

68TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Henry W. Stephen and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

81ST ST, n s, 254.2 ft w of 2d Av, 25.5x102.2; John Schreyer against John F. Schreyer and another, (partition;) attorney, A. Thain.

DRESSER & CO.'S SCHEDULES.

Bankrupt Firm Has Liabilities of $1,206,481 and Nominal Assets of $1,456,160.

Schedules in bankruptcy of Dresser & Co., commission merchants in hosiery, silk, and webbing at 15 and 17 Greene Street, were filed late yesterday by Morris J. Hirsch, attorney for the firm, with S. W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, at 71 Broadway.

The firm's liabilities are $1,206,481, of which $488,582 are secured and $717,887 unsecured. The nominal assets are $1,456,160, consisting of cash, $564; accounts, $949,623; bonded warehouse and security warehouse receipts deposited as collateral with secured creditors, $471,915; stocks and bonds, $31,600. Of the outstanding accounts, $485,000 are doubtful and estimated worth $18,000; good accounts are $264,000, of which $85,000 have been assigned. The stocks are 194 shares Reading Hosiery Company, 247 shares Narragansett Web Company, and 1 bond of the United States Shipbuilding Company.

The individual liabilities of Daniel Le Roy Dresser are $472,815, of which $265,000 are secured, $162,815 unsecured, and $45,000 accommodation paper. The assets are $72,000, in stock, as follows: 1,500 shares Trust Company of the Republic, 1,000 shares American Tubing and Webbing Company, and 48 bonds United States Shipbuilding Company.

The individual liabilities of Charles E. Riess, the other partner, are $135,607, of which $122,900 are secured. The assets are $28,437, consisting of stocks, $33,400, and cash, $37.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MEEHAN & SLOAN.—Schedules in the assignment of Meehan & Sloan, manufacturers of artificial flowers and feathers at 35 Bond Street, show liabilities of $1,010, nominal assets of $3,840, and actual assets of $1,854.

THE WEEHAWKEN WHARF COMPANY.—The Weehawken Wharf Company, dealer in coal, with an office at 26 Cortlandt Street, made an assignment yesterday to Frederick E. Anderson of Wilder & Anderson, lawyers, of 45 Cedar Street. The company was incorporated in January, 1889, with a capital stock of $30,000, which was increased in 1894 to $150,000. It formerly had a distributing depot at Weehawken and coal pockets at Thirty-eighth Street and North River, New York City. Edward R. Denham was President up to 1898, when Michael F. Burns became President and tried to build up the business. When he took hold, the company, it is said, owed $90,000, and he reduced the liabilities considerably, so that now they are estimated at about $25,000 to $30,000. In December, 1900, the company obtained an attachment for $18,000 against Allerton Merritt, the bookkeeper who disappeared. Mr. Anderson said that the company has been in liquidation for three years past and only keeps an office, having leased its coal pockets, for which it is paid rent. He thought an assignment was the best way to wind up the business. He could give no figures as to assets, as he cannot tell the amount until some lawsuits are decided.

Out of Town.

JAMES GRIFFIN.—James Griffin of Neptune Township, Monmouth County, N. J., owing money to New York parties, filed schedules in bankruptcy in the United States District Court in Trenton yesterday. His debts aggregate $1,626.71, with $800 assets. The New York creditors are R. Ehing, $100; George Ringler & Co., $275; A. A. Goodman & Co., $175; Charles H. Mayer, $85; James Louchen, $80, and Thomas Massey & Co., $113.71.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HERST RATCOPF.—Herst Ratcopf, peddler, of 93 Stanton Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,935 and no assets.

JACOB SEIDMAN.—Jacob Seidman, tailor, of 297 Cherry Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,068 and no assets.

GUSTAVE GEORGE DAHN.—Gustave George Dahn of 361 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of 1,998 and no assets. The debts were contracted at Babylon in 1897 and 1898 for meat, poultry, ice, &c.

HOMER J. STONE.—Homer J. Stone of 2,615 Eighth Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,390 and no assets. The largest creditor is Catherine Healy, who obtained a judgment against him on Feb. 20, 1896, for $5,292. He was formerly of Stone & Lawrence, who dissolved in 1893.

JAMES F. CLYDE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against James F. Clyde, who has a restaurant and roof garden at 2,128 Broadway, by Lesser Brothers for the following creditors: H. M. Noe & Co., $250 for produce; Darling Bros. Co., $2,745 for meat, and George F. Fish, $160 for celery. It was alleged that he made an assignment on Aug. 1. Lesser Brothers estimate the liabilities at $25,000 and assets $20,000 to $15,000.

ROBERT MACDONALD & CO.—Robert Macdonald and George M. Denniston, who compose the firm of Robert Macdonald & Co., importers of laces and embroidery of No. 58 Greene Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $89,008 and nominal assets $74,000, of which stock is $39,000 and accounts $35,000. It was stated that all the assets have been seized by Boesneck, Broessel & Co. on April 22 last, against the wish of the petitioners and in utter disregard of their remonstrances. The assets are claimed by Boesneck, Broessel & Co. under an agreement made on April 29, 1901, the legal effect of which the petitioners are unable to determine. Boesneck, Broessel & Co. appear as creditors for $50,000. They financed for the firm. There are eighteen creditors in Nottingham, England, and seven in Saxony. Mrs. Robert Macdonald is a creditor for $18,986, and Mrs. Minnie E. Dennis for $2,363. They have been in business six years.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed the following receivers in bankruptcy: H. Linsley Johnson, for McKee & Harrington, manufacturers of bicycles at 123 Warren Street, and Job Hatzel, for Lewis Cohen, dealer in paints at 163 Sixth Avenue.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

CARSON, James—City of New York $71
COHEN, Jacob, and William Ratnoff—D. A. Vanhorne and another 60
CONKLIN, Ezra W.—City of New York 74
COLLINS, Charles W.—City of New York 72
DYON, Charles—I. Grabou 131
DIEHL, Balhuser, and Louis Karp—Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York 1,025
JENKINS, William T.—E. S. Estes & Sons 60
KIRCHNER, August—J. A. Bank 31
LOHR, Elizabeth—J. Wanamaker 50
LUDWIG, Louis—City of New York 52
EBERT, Joseph—City of New York 56
ENRICHT, Louis—G. S. Day 3,787
FRANKEL, Frederick—E. D. Goldecker, Jr. 80
FITZSIMONS, Bernard—City of New York 143
GLEDHILL, Franklin C.—G. S. Youngling 134
MARTIN, Sophie—East River National Bank 363
MELLISS, Norman J. M.—H. W. Merrill and another 730
MANDELSTEIN, Morris and Eva—J. Wolff 2,050
MICHELETTE, Frank—H. C. Reed and another 180
MATTFELD, Frederick—Minett Varnish Company 160
RAOCUILT, Marie—M. C. Vallon 374
REILLY, Michael—American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company 41
ROSS, Frederick C.—C. J. Bogue 143
REDDINGTON, William—City of New York 50
ROSENSTEIN, Moses—A. Kimball and another 331
ROSENSTEIN, Moses—E. M. Loomis and another 343
ROSENSTEIN, Moses—J. W. Nix and another 136
ROSENSTEIN, Moses—J. H. Killough and another 757
ROSENSTEIN, Moses—T. F. Wallace 158
NORDEN, Edwin J.—Doubleday, Page & Co. 64
O'BEIRNE, James R.—N. J. Murphy, executor 165
POST, George E.—Great American Automatic Vending Machine Company 2,401
SALDINARI, Lorenzo—P. Stromberg 71
SMITH, Robert J.—City of New York 74
SMITH, Harry C.—City of New York 40
TRECKMANN, Herman—C. H. Weaver 38
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AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—M. E. Ingalls, Cincinnati; Senator Sheldon M. Cullom, Illinois.
HOLLAND—A. H. Cathcart, United States Navy.
IMPERIAL—C. A. Morris, Birmingham, Ala.
GRAND—Salvador Zaragoza, Manila, P. I.
MANHATTAN—Dr. C. M. Williams, Albany.
NETHERLAND—J. T. Sheridan, Toronto.
MURRAY HILL—E. J. Kenyon, Providence.
FIFTH AVENUE—E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, Washington; Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.
GILSEY—C. B. Little, Omaha.
VICTORIA—C. F. Daly, Chicago; Col. A. V. Hunt, Olean, N. Y.
HOFFMAN—Nathan Frank, St. Louis.
ALBEMARLE—L. J. Whittemore, Detroit.
NAVARRE—Capt. John McGrath, United States Army.
NORMANDIE—John Dow, Kansas City.
ASTOR—Barmell Sawyer, Montreal.
MAJESTIC—A. B. Babcock, Detroit.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. H. Bernheimer, millinery; 704 Broadway.
Davison, Paxon, Stokes Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. Bunch, notions and jewelry; 458 Broadway.
Lahr-Bacon Company, Evansville, Ind.; Miss A. Becker, shirtwaists; 456 Broadway.
"Hillmans," Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Israel, sporting goods; 458 Broadway.
Dockstader, C. B., & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; E. C. Humphreys, notions, furnishing goods, and carpets; Hotel Earlington.
Rudy, Phillips & Co., Paducah, Ky.; R. B. Phillips, carpets, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Earlington.
Brilleman, I., Albany, N. Y.; jewelry; Hoffman House.
Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; A. Murdoch, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Wellington.
Stein, H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; H. Stein, dry goods; Hotel Grenoble.
Singer Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Singer, cloaks; Hotel Manhattan.
Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; H. F. Newcomb, house furnishing goods; 45 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.
Ach, S., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Ach, millinery; Georgian Hotel.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. J. B. O'Connor, jewelry and leather goods; 784 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; H. A. Morgan, gloves; O. G. Erickson, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Neb.; G. Watkins, domestics, linens, and laces; Hotel Normandie.
Taylor, Jern, Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. Dow, linens, 487 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, linens and white goods, Broadway and Tenth Street; Gregorian Hotel.
Gale & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. Phillips, millinery and ribbons, 93 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; C. E. B. Lamson, dry goods; T. A. Stoney, upholstery goods, 47 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss A. M. Blanchard, ladies' wear; 3 Walker Street.
Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. R. Gentry, carpets; Criterion Hotel.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. Ryan, ladies' and infants' wear, 377 Broadway; Holland House.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. L. Fidler, laces and dress trimmings, 621 Broadway; Winsonia Hotel.
Bouldin-Mere Company, Wellington, Kan.; C. H. Devlin, cloaks; Somerset Hotel.
Purnell & Bacon, Greenville, Texas; William Purnell, dry goods; Bartholdi Hotel.
Appleton & Edge, Lexington, Ky.; C. H. Edge, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Neuwirth, H., Joplin, Mo.; Mrs. H. Neuwirth, ladies' and children's outfitters; 671 Teller Avenue.
Peck, G. E., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Margaret Schlater, handkerchiefs; Hotel Navarre.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago; J. B. Rose, cloaks; Hotel Earlington.
Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; D. W. Newton, books; Hotel Navarre.
Turner, G. W., Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; G. W. Turner, wall paper; Herald Square Hotel.
Cain-Benno Company, The, Mansfield, Ohio; H. Young, dry goods; Marlborough Hotel.
Sutherland, A. T., Fulton, Mo.; dry goods; Hotel Raleigh.
Roy, the Tailor, El Paso, Texas; N. J. Roy, tailor; 345 West Fifty-eighth Street.
Scutter-Leesburg Shoe Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. D. Brandt, shoes; Highland House.
Wilson, A. S., St. Louis, Mo.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Mayer & Smith, Chicago, Ill.; George H. Smith, wall paper; J. Meyer, wall paper; Hatfield House.
Cushman Supply Company, Batesville, Ark.; F. H. Hutchinson, general merchandise; L. E. Barkelow, general merchandise; Park Avenue Hotel.
Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles F. Cleaveland, dry goods; J. H. Cleaveland, dry goods; F. M. Cleaveland, dry goods; Marlborough Hotel.
Hillmans, Chicago, Ill.; John F. Brennan, dry goods, 36 Worth Street; F. E. Farlee, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Ely & Walker, St. Louis, Mo.; W. R. Dalton, dry goods; Astor House.
Sullivan, Louis, St. Louis; J. J. Reynolds, millinery; Wellington Hotel.
Hughes, B. J., North Baltimore, Ohio; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Martin & Martin, Cleveland, Ohio; R. B. Martin, shoes; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Sachs & Vogel, St. Paul, Minn.; C. W. Hubbard, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.
Buyers, W. H., St. Louis, Mo.; general store; Hotel Bartholdi.
Morseman, Innes & Co., Wichita, Kan.; A. Morseman, department store; 149 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
MacPherson & Edwards, Springfield, Ill.; H. G. Swerles, department store; Herald Square Hotel.
Wertheim & Freedman, Milwaukee, Wis.; Rose Wertheimer, millinery; St. Andrews Hotel.
Swartz, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Minnie Pfau, dry goods; Hotel Majestic.
Sadler Brothers, Spencer, Ind.; Charles F. Allison, dry goods; 214 West Forty-fourth Street.
Well, J. F., & Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.; J. F. Wall, clothing; Kensington Hotel.
Silberstein, N. J., Chicago, Ill.; ladies' furnishings; Hotel Raleigh.
Model Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; S. I. Wolf, dry goods.
Jerdan, Booth & Co., Shreveport, La.; J. H. Jordan, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—There were showers in the Ohio Valley, the Middle South Atlantic and Gulf States, the slope and central Rocky Mountain region, and the eastern portion of the middle plateau. Elsewhere the weather has been fair since Thursday night. Temperatures have varied irregularly, but do not differ materially from the seasonable average.

There will be showers Saturday in the Middle South Atlantic and East Gulf States, the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys, central Rocky Mountain region, and the extreme Southwest. There will be rain in the West Gulf States. Showers or rain will continue Sunday in the Southern States, the upper Mississippi Valley, the central Rocky Mountain region, and the Southwest, and will extend into the Ohio Valley and upper lake region. There will also be showers Sunday in the Northwest, accompanied by lower temperature.

On the New England coast the winds will be light and variable; on the Middle Atlantic Coast light and mostly east; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh and variable; on the East Gulf Coast fresh and possibly brisk, variable; on the West Gulf coast increasing northeast becoming high; on the upper lakes light to fresh and variable; on the lower lakes light to fresh east.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have light variable winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

New England—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday; light variable winds.

Delaware—Partly cloudy Saturday, probably showers; Sunday fair; variable winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Saturday, probably showers; Sunday fair, warmer; light east winds.

Virginia—Showers Saturday; Sunday partly cloudy and warmer, light east winds.

North Carolina and South Carolina—Showers Saturday and probably Sunday; variable winds.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Saturday, probably showers; Sunday fair, variable winds.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Saturday; probably showers in extreme southern portion; Sunday fair, variable winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Fair Saturday; showers and cooler at night or Sunday.

West Virginia—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday.

Minnesota—Fair in west, showers in east portion Saturday; Sunday showers, cooler in west portion, variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday; light to fresh east winds.

LOCAL FORECAST—Partly cloudy, probably showers to-day; fair; variable winds to-morrow.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1902	1903	
	—Weather Bureau.—		Times.
3 A. M.	64	67	69
6 A. M.	62	64	69
9 A. M.	67	64	66
12 M.	70	65	73
3 P. M.	76	70	75
6 P. M.	74	70	72
9 P. M.	70	67	68
12 P. M.	67	65	65

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 260 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square 70¼
Weather Bureau 68
Corresponding date 1902 69
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years 73

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 65 degrees and at 8 P. M. 68 degrees, the maximum register being 72 degrees at 3:30 P. M. and the minimum 63 degrees at 6 A. M. At 8 A. M. there was 69 per cent. of humidity and at 8 P. M. 80 per cent.

WESTCHESTER REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

WHITE PLAINS—SOUND VIEW AVENUE.

THIS OLD HISTORIC VILLAGE

on the beautiful hills of Westchester County, over 400 feet above the sea, lying half way between the Hudson River and the Sound, with a population of 9,000, is only 22 miles from

THE CENTER OF MANHATTAN.

BARGAINS

GRAND SALE

A LARGE NUMBER OF ½-ACRE PLOTS.

PRICES $500 AND UPWARD

According to Location. Payable in 25 Monthly Payments.

These plots are situated on Sound View Avenue or directly back, in the Southern part of the town, near the New York Post Road, on which the trolley connects direct to New York, the Railroad Station, and every large town in Westchester County.

THIS PROPERTY is entered by either of two massive stone entrances, with fine drives, has beautiful shade trees, pure air and water; no Mosquitoes or Malaria, is surrounded with large, magnificent residences valued from $5,000 to $80,000, making it the ideal spot for a home.

WHITE PLAINS has good schools, fine macadamized roads, the best in the State for driving, automobiling, and bicycling. Churches of all denominations, public library, stores, and is the County Seat of Westchester County, with handsome public buildings.

Commutation, 10½ Cents. Family Ticket, 28 Cents.

Within 34 minutes of 42d Street, Grand Central Station, and has 40 trains each way daily. Service unequalled by any railroad in the country.

WHITE PLAINS, with the New Electric Road—as shown by "New York Herald" February 4, 1903, will connect with the subway touching all business sections of Manhattan from 188th Street to Battery, and will make WHITE PLAINS the greatest residential suburban town, with the best equipped railroad in North America, and within less than 30 minutes of 42d Street, New York City.

Do not delay and let this wonderful opportunity pass. It is within the reach of everybody.

SUCCESS NEVER COMES UNLESS ONE GOES AFTER IT

NOR AN IDEAL SPOT for a HOME or INVESTMENT until one seeks for it. We have spent time and money looking for a place—have had the success in finding BOTH in one—SOUND VIEW AVENUE, WHITE PLAINS. We give you the benefit of our work by asking you to visit and inspect our property.

CALL, SEND, OR WRITE for further particulars and FREE TICKETS to the property. EXCURSIONS every day except Sunday on the 11:40 A. M., 2:08 or 3:06 P. M. Any other time by appointment.

NEW NETHERLAND REALTY COMPANY,
503 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, N. E. Corner 42d St.

REAL ESTATE.

Investors

Seeking Mortgages can obtain through this Company the choicest First Mortgages on real estate. Before offering them to the public the Company appraises the property and the Finance Committee approves the security for the Company's own funds.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $8,000,000

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York

37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
38 Court St., Brooklyn.

HORACE S. ELY. ALFRED E. MARLING.

Horace S. Ely & Co.
REAL ESTATE,
21 Liberty St. 27 W. 30th St.

The 2-story apartment house, Nos. 202 and 204 West 92d St., between Broadway and West End Av., New York City, covering lot 75x135, has been sold to the Corporation Liquidating Company, Park Row Building, N. Y. City.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE INvestment of Eighty Thousand Dollars ($80,000) in New York City real estate, (apartment building,) subject to low rate long time mortgage. Will net twelve per cent. (12%) per annum. The property is now owned by contending interests and must be sold. Principals only need apply to or address ALEXANDER S. FISHER, Attorney, 66 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Must sacrifice elegant 3-story arranged two-family brick house, near rapid transit, one-half block from Amsterdam Av.; easy terms. Cahn, 3,959 3d Av.

Plot 50x100 on East 81st St.; fine chance for investor. Frederick M. Wilson, 3d Av. and 138th St., S. W. corner, Room 15.

Actual Bargain.—Modern double tenement, West 46th St.; price, $16,500; rents, $1,945. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

West 46th St.—4-story flat; all improvements under new law; $30,000. John J. Hoeckl, 650 9th Av.

83d St.—20-ft. flat, $17,500. Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

Bronx.

BENJ. M. IRVING,
494 BERGEN AVE., COR. 147TH ST.
BRONX PROPERTIES, EXCHANGING, APPRAISING, MORTGAGES SECURED.

Large assortment 1-2-3 family houses, located throughout Bronx; easy terms. Cahn, 3,959 3d Av.

Lots, 187th St., East; terms; maps mailed; rapid transit; titles guaranteed. Rose, 33 West 42d.

$425 up, $5 monthly. Bronx lots, near 3d Av. L station. Shatzkin, 769 East 171st St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTtage in Bay Ridge Park, for Sale or Exchange.—Above, with all modern improvements, 10 rooms and bath, parquet floors and hardwood trim, on neatly laid out and high grounds, 100x80 feet, commanding extensive view, and within a few blocks of school. Apply Stewart, 72d St. and Fort Hamilton Av. Take 5th Av. Bay Ridge car in Brooklyn.

Flatbush lots $150, worth $500; must close estate immediately; splendidly improved neighborhood; easy terms; 25 minutes to bridge. Call Executor, 850 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

PAYS 11 PER CENT.

4-story double brick flat, 25x65x90; Albany Av.; price, $11,000; rents, $1,296; easy terms. Vernon Miller, 150 Nassau St.

AUCTION SALES.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, Auctioneer.

Will sell to-day, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at northwest corner of Cypress Avenue and Evergreen Place, Borough of Queens, New York City, the fixtures of a beer bottling establishment, consisting of three horses, two wagons, 2,000 boxes filled with empty bottles, one crown foot corking apparatus, one bottle washing, one rinsing, and one hand corking apparatus, one bottle table, one bottle buck, and two bottle washing tubs. By order of Attorney for Mortgagee.

Herbert Gray, Auctioneer, every evening this week, bric-a-brac, 282 Bowery, commencing 7 o'clock.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FLANAGAN, WILLIAM L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the thirteenth day of March, 1903. FLORENCE A. FLANAGAN, Executrix. DE WITT C. FLANAGAN, RANDOLPH HURRY, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attys. for Executrix and Executors, 30 Broad Street, N. Y. City.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

SOUTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND
LAND FOR SEASIDE HOMES
BELLE HARBOR

The natural summer home for the New York business man, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Bay. Within forty-five minutes of the city. Sewerage, gas, electric light, and water at your door. Land beautifully laid out, handsome summer villas now being built.

Apply for particulars to Dr. Thomas P. Hughes, Room 1,304, Commercial Cable Building, 20 Broad St., N. Y. Telephone, 7,749—Cortlandt, or on the property at Belle Harbor.

Port Jefferson, 800 acres woodland, $12 acre; 1,150 acres sold lately. Jones, 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—PENNSYLVANIA.

SUMMER RESORT FOR SALE.

Nelson & Farley offer for sale what is known as "Adams Lake," one mile from the village of Equinunk, Wayne County, Penn., on the road to Lake Como, two miles from Lordville Station, on Erie R. R., 500 feet above the Delaware River and 1,500 feet above tide; stocked with pike, bass, perch, and other pond fish. With it will go what is necessary to make it an inviting Summer resort. The scenery is romantic, and a more cool, healthy, and inviting location cannot be found; 154 miles from New York City.
NELSON & FARLEY, Equinunk, Penn.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW YORK STATE.

Catskill Mountains.—Delightful cool Summer residence, surrounded by old shade trees, for sale; 2,500 feet elevation; cottage with nine rooms and bath; completely furnished; large piazzas; garden, fruit trees; tennis court; fine forest trees; near clubhouse and good livery; photos; a bargain if sold in this season. Apply to H. Wanders, 342 East 9th St.

NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A.—Bargain; 150-acre farm, Franklin County, Massachusetts; twelve-room house; large new barn, henhouses, &c.; price, $2,000. Write to Gilbert Maynard, Warwick, Mass.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Furnished houses to lease for the Summer. Sanborn G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; only house left of twenty; rent, $720; bargain $8,000; easy terms; latest improvements, steam, gas, electricity, &c.; refined surroundings; other houses building; illustrated booklet free. Montclair Realty Co.

For Sale.—Farm of 196 acres, in Washington Valley, the garden spot of New Jersey; 3½ miles from Somerville or Bound Brook. For particulars address Robert Thompson, Martinsville, Somerset County, N. J.

Upper Montclair.—8-room house for sale, $6,500; architect's design; lot 60x200. Owner, 220 Broadway, fourth floor, Room 2.

Agency Montclair, N. J., residence properties; sale and rent. Clarence B. Tubbs, opp. Lackawanna Station.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVING CHURCH AND BUILDING MATERIALS.
WANT OFFERS.
30 AND 32 WEST 22D, N. Y.
Apply
H. J. SACHS,
119 West 23d St.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COLORED TENEMENTS
Profitably Managed.
COLORED SPECIALIST.

First and best in this line in the city. Proofs furnished of wide successful experience in the management of colored tenements.

Philip A. Payton, Jr.
Agent—Broker—Appraiser.
67 W. 134th St.

FLATS AND PRIVATE HOUSES

wanted for select colored tenants, to sell or manage; reference, bonds.
COLORED TENEMENTS A SPECIALTY.
CLOYD L. BOYKIN,
115 W. 134th St. Tel. 2138 J M'n'rd.

CLIENT HAS $25,000 AT 4½% TO INVEST in first mortgage on practically new triple avenue flat, valued $35,000 or over; upper west side preferred. Particulars, Bernhard N. Behrend, 10 East 42d St.

3-story flat, with store and stable; lot 25x100; suitable for any business; on prominent avenue in Bronx; to exchange for tenement in the Fifties, east. Kretsch, 99 Nassau St.

Wanted—Private houses, either for sale or rent, below 59th; principals only. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

Wanted for Cash—Any cheap lots, plots, old buildings or tenements; any part Manhattan Island. Chas. E. Smith, 96 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Doctor's Office.—A large office, with window and entrance on the street, $1,600. The Sevilla, 117 West 58th St.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET.

Loft, 50x100; light, heat, power; elevator; suitable any manufacturing. 352-360 Broome St.

Factory loft, 50x75; light, heat, power, elevator; new, modern building. 532 West 24th St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100
On Line of New Portchester Railway.
$1.00 WEEKLY—NO ASSESSMENTS.
Near Station; on trolley; water, gas, electric light; fishing, bathing, sailing. WARRANTY REALTY CO., 115 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET — UNFURNISHED.

EAST 37TH STREET.
Private dwelling, near Lexington Av., for rent. John Kenneth Kellogg, 30 William St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 WEST 58TH ST.
One large apartment of parlor, five bedrooms, and two baths, from October 1st, $2,000; several smaller apartments, $600 to $1,400, all unfurnished; two furnished apartments for the Summer; restaurant a la carte; persons objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
COR. 72D ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.,
OFFER APARTMENTS TO RENT IN
The Foxhall, 116th St., Amsterdam Av.
Splendid Location. High-Class House.
5 TO 7 ROOMS—RENTS $660 TO $1,200
The Cecil, West End Ave. 105th St.
Very Desirable 8-Room Apart. at $1,200.
The Portland, 53 West 72d St.
8 Exceptionally Large Rooms at $1,320.

82d St., 101 W.; 8r. & bath, steam heat	$85
84th St., 100 W.; 8r. & bath, steam heat	$35 & $40
71st St., 100 W.; 8r. & bath, steam heat	$35 & $40
86th St., 61 W.; 7r. & bath, hall service	[illegible]
86th St., 101 W.; 7r. & bath, hall serv.	$40 & $45
87th St., 73 W.; 7r. & bath, hall service	[illegible]
87th St., 100 W.; 7r. & bath, hall service	[illegible]
90th St., 100 W.; 7r. & bath, steam heat	$40

Apply on Premises or to
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 72d St. & Columbus Ave.

THE STUART,
Cor. Broadway & 94th St.
A very desirable nine-room apartment to rent; first-class in every particular.
Also, a six-room and bath apartment in the Stuart Annex, 2511 Broadway.
Steam Heat, Private Entrance, suitable for bachelors or private family.
Apply to CHRIS HEISER, 30 Liberty St., or Janitor. Tel. 455—Cortlandt.

MARJORIE & TERESA
241 TO 247 WEST 112TH ST.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES.
RENTS $1,000—$1,100.
8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, with every modern convenience; all night elevator service; telephone in each apartment. Must be seen to be appreciated.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Telephone 3808 Morningside.

MILTONA
28 and 30 West 131st St.
Newly completed Apartment House.
5 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Telephone, Electric Lights, Elevator Service.
LIVERIED HALL ATTENDANTS.
RENTS $35 TO $45.

HAROLD,
N. W. Cor. Manhattan Ave. & 118th St.
Near Morningside Park.
Handsome 4-5-6 room apartments; marble bathrooms; finished floors; hardwood finish, spacious entrance and reception room; elevator and hall service day and night; telephone in each apartment; steam; hot water, &c. Rents $35 to $45.

"THE GRANTLEY,"
557 WEST 124TH ST.
Six and seven rooms, elevator Apartments, electric light, telephone; all conveniences; $35 to $50. Premises, or M. L. & G. ERNST, 58 Liberty St.

Lexington Ave. & 34th St., N. E. Cor.
Two large rooms, bath; southern exposure.
FOR BACHELORS ONLY. RENT, $480.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK.
118TH TO 119TH STREET.
TWO MODERN BUILDINGS, APARTMENTS OF 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATHS.
RENTS $45 TO $65.
ONE 9-ROOM APARTMENT, $[illegible].
H. C. COLEMAN, AGT.

FERNLEIGH HALL,
51 to 55 East 129th St.
Five and six rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rentals.

For doctor, from Oct. 1st, an apartment of 8 rooms, first floor, in corner in modern apartment house, 118th to 119th St., on Morningside Av.; rent, $900.

To Let—8-room apartment, 180 West 129th; $40; also 6-room, 2,185 7th Av., $33; all improvements. Janitor or Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

Apartments in semi-public building, for bachelor or couple; bath, Dutch kitchen; artistic and unusual; excellent attendance. 226 West 58th St.

Cathedral Heights.—Healthiest location; 5-room elevator apartment; electric light; telephone; special inducements. 500 West 112th St.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

Family of six, including two servants, desire to lease an apartment for housekeeping on Gramercy Park or on a street adjoining, with right to the enclosure; best references given and required; kindly answer in writing to Room 11, 41 Chambers St., New York, giving all particulars.

Wanted—Small apartment or floor, Washington Heights preferred; please state particulars. Two Adults, Box E 184 Times Office.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows: North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 3:45, 6:00, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 60, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 3:55 A. M. Troy 6:50 A. M.
7:50 A. M.—†Adirondack, Thousand Islands and Montreal Special.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:41 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL, 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:15, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:40 A. M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M. Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:00, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M. St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED, 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 24¼ via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only. Due Saratoga 5:40 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—*20TH CENTURY LIMITED. 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED, except Saturday and Sunday. Due Saratoga 7:10 P. M.
3:30 P.M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:30, Troy 7:00 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED, 24-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P.M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS, 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, THOUSAND ISLANDS AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL, LIMITED, sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago 35 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

8:30 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturdays only 1:00 P. M. Sunday at 9:00 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 125th St. Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE BETWEEN NEW YORK, BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND via Springfield and the BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD. (N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

[illegible]

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 261, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.) Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and West 42d St. Station, N. R.

[illegible]

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn Annex [illegible]

Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, General Manager. C. E. LAMBERT, General Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below).

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK [illegible]

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON [illegible]

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT [illegible]

ATLANTIC CITY [illegible]

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON [illegible]

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) [illegible]

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS [illegible]

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT [illegible]

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From ft. Rector St., Pier 8, Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach and Long Branch, Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant [illegible]

*Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ||Parlor cars only. ¶Via Tamaqua. ‡Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 B'way, Williamsburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres't and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.—PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Leave South Ferry, Liberty St. Ferry.

Balto.-Washington	†8:25AM	†8:30AM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington	*10:25AM	*10:30AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	*11:25AM	*11:45AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	*12:55PM	*1:00PM	Diner
"Royal Limited"	*3:55PM	*4:00PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	*4:55PM	*5:00PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	*6:55PM	*7:00PM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington	12:10nt.	*12:10nt.	Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:10pt.	*12:10nt.	
Chicago, Columbus	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.	*3:55pm.	*4:00pm.	Limited
*Pittsburg Limited	*3:55pm.	*4:00pm.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:10nt.	*10:10nt.	Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet
Norfolk	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm.	Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. [illegible]

[illegible]

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 355, 1,354 and 1,554 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 343 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route).

6:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:30), 3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:25 [illegible] 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15) (Dining Car), 5:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK—7:55 A. M. week-days and 7:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station) [illegible]

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 112, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

Catskill Mountains.

To all points on the Catskill Mountain, Otis and Catskill & Tannersville Railways, making direct connections with the New York Central trains leaving N. Y. at 7:54 and 11:30 A. M., also the "DETROIT SPECIAL" at 4 P. M. daily, INCLUDING Sundays, with Parlor and Dining Cars; and the West Shore trains leaving at 9:10 and 11:30 A. M.; also Continental Limited leaving 3:25 P. M. Also direct connections with the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE and the CATSKILL EVENING LINE steamers.

Purchase Tickets via Catskill.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lve. Franklin St.		Lve. W. 42nd St.
†8:15 A. M.	Way Train	8:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego	8:00 A. M.
9:00 A. M.	Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:45 A. M.	Liberty Special	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kingston	3:15 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
*6:30 P. M.	Western Express	6:50 P. M.

*Saturday only. ‡Daily.

Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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All Traveling Expenses Included.

BERMUDA.

Delightful 10-Day Ocean Trips, Aug. 26, Sept. 12, 26 ... $64.50

THOUSAND ISLANDS, ST. LAWRENCE and RAPIDS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, LAKES CHAMPLAIN and GEORGE, SARATOGA, &c.

8-day trip... $58.50 ... Aug. 19
10-day trip... $75.00 ... Aug. 25
11-day trip... $87.50 ... Aug. 21

And many other pleasant Summer Tours.

Independent Travel Tickets to All Summer Resorts at Lowest Fares.

Programmes and particulars from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, New York.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMSHIPS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.

Is the most delightful sea trip out of New York. Fast modern Steamships NORTH STAR and HORATIO HALL sail for PORTLAND Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Direct route to the White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Rangeley Lakes, and all the famous Eastern Coast and Inland Summer Resorts.

Only direct route to Portland, the scene of the great Army and Navy War Game.

Send for illustrated descriptive booklet, mailed free. Offices, 290 Broadway and Pier (New) 32 East River, New York. Telephone, 1200 Orchard.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Piers 51 and 52 North River.

Etruria, Aug. 15, 10 AM | Umbria, Aug. 29, 10 AM
Campania, Aug. 22, 3 PM | Lucania, Sept. 5, 2 PM

EXTRA TUESDAY SERVICE.

Aurania, Aug. 18, 1 PM | Carpathia, Sept. 1, 1 PM

Carrying Second and Third-Class Only.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow and Londonderry.

Astoria, Aug. 15, Noon | Ethiopia, Aug. 29, Noon
Columbia, Aug. 22, 8 AM | Anchoria, Sept. 5, Noon

First saloon, $50 to $100.

Second Cabin, $35 and up; third class, $25 and up. For New Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.

Sailing Wednesday at 10 A. M.

Ryndam ... Aug. 19 | Potsdam ... Sept. 9
Noordam ... Aug. 26 | Statendam ... Sept. 16
Rotterdam ... Sept. 2 | Ryndam ... Sept. 23

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

100-HOUR SEA TRIP

$32 covers all expenses.

New York, Savannah and Return.

SAVANNAH LINE

Can be made in one week. New ships. Superior service. Cheapest and most luxurious trip out of New York. Full information 317 B'way. Telephone 415 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHY GO TO CANADA?

Some go to spend their money. Some go to spend other people's money. Here's a chance for you to go and save money.

The good ship "CANADA," Dominion Line, (10,000 Tons,) sails from Boston to Quebec and Montreal, Sept. 12th. Four days at sea, on a palatial ocean liner, making a voyage along the American Coast, the Gulf and noble River St. Lawrence and all for $45.00.

You don't "have to stay" in Canada, as the "forty-five" includes a ticket to Boston by any old line, and return by rail from Montreal to New York.

If you have the price, come in for a circular. If not, please leave them for the other fellow.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1185 Broadway, New York.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

K.Wm.II.Aug.25,7:30AM | Kaiser..Sept. 29, 10 AM
Kaiser...Sept. 1, 10 AM | Kronprinz..Oct. 6, 4 PM
Kronprinz.Sept.8,6:30AM | K.Wm. II.Oct. 20, 3 PM
K.Wm.II.Sep.22, 6:30PM | Kaiser...Oct. 27, 10 AM

THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."

707 FEET—19,500 TONS—40,000 HORSE-POWER. SAILS AUG. 25, SEPT. 22, OCT. 20.

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

Bremen...Aug. 20, 3 PM | Kurfuerst.Sept. 17, 1 PM
Luise...Aug. 27, 1 PM | K. Albert.Sept. 24, Noon
Friedrich...Sept. 3, 1 PM | Bremen...Oct. 1, Noon
Barbarossa.Sept. 10, N'n | Friedrich...Oct. 8, 11 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

Lahn...Aug. 15, 11 AM | Hohenz'n.Oct. 10, 11 AM
Hohenz'n.Aug. 29, 11 AM | P. Irene..Oct. 24, 11 AM
P. Irene.Sept. 12, 11 AM | Lahn...Nov. 7, 11 AM
Lahn...Sept. 26, 11 AM | Hohenz'n.Nov. 21, 11 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N.Y.

Louis H. Meyer, 66 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG

Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Service.

F. Bismarck, Aug. 15, 9AM | Patricia, Aug. 29 10:30AM
Bluecher, Aug. 20, 10AM | Moltke, Sept. 3, 10AM
Pennsylvania, Aug. 22, 4 PM | Palatia, Sept. 5, 4 PM
A. Victoria, Aug. 27, 10AM | F. Bism'k, Sept. 10, 10AM

THE GREAT OCEAN FLYER.

S. S. Deutschland.

Record Voyage: 5 Days, 7 Hrs., 38 Min.

SAILS SEPT. 15, OCT. 13, NOV. 12.

TO THE Mediterranean

NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.

By superb Twin-Screw Steamers.

Fr. Oskar, Nov. 5, 10AM | Fr. Oskar, Jan. 5, 10AM
*A. Victoria, No. 19, 10AM | P. Adalbert, Ja. 30, 10AM
P. Adalbert, Dec. 8, 10AM | *A. Victoria, Feb. 2, 10AM

*Calls at Gibraltar and Algiers.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Louis, Aug. 19, 10 AM | Phila... Sept. 2, 10 AM
New York, Aug. 26, 10AM | St. Louis, Sept. 9, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Finland, Aug. 15, 10 AM | Kroonland, Aug. 29, 10AM
Vaderland, Aug. 22, 10 AM | Zeeland, Sept. 5, 10 AM

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

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by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Programs mailed.

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25 Union Square.
'Phone 6860—18 St. New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic, Aug. 19, Noon | Oceanic, Aug. 26, 8 AM
Celtic, Aug. 21, 4 PM | Cymric, Aug. 28, 6:30 AM
Victorian, Aug. 25, 7 AM | Teutonic, Sept. 2, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

Mesaba, Aug. 15, 9 AM | Minneapolis, Aug. 29, 10 AM
Minnetonka, Aug. 22, 3 AM | Minnehaha, Sept. 5, 4 PM

Only first-class passengers carried.

FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY AT 1 BROADWAY.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.

Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.

Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 24 Wall St.

Delightful Summer cruise to Halifax & St. Johns. Bowring & Co., 17 State Street, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only at 6 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE for Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston and East.

For MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Leave Pier 36 N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only 6 P.M.

NORWICH LINE for New London, Fisher's Island, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, North and East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North. Week days, Str. RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 40, N. R., 3 P. M., foot 21st St., E. R., 3 P. M. Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 40, N. R., 12 Midnight. Sundays Str. RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 40, N. R., 9:30 A. M.; foot 21st St., E. R., 10:15 A. M., returning, due New York 9 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE for Bridgeport, Danbury, Waterbury, Pittsfield and Berkshire Hills, from Pier 31, E. R. (near Market St.) Week days Steamer ALLAN JOY leaves 11 A. M. WM. G. PAYNE 2 P. M. (Saturday 2 P. M.). Sundays 9 P. M. Str. WM. G. PAYNE stops foot E. 31st St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 31, E. R.

TICKETS AND STATEROOMS all lines at 167, 261, 271, 1,185, 1,354 Broadway, 5 Park Place, 25 Union Square, 245 Columbus Avenue, 273 W. 125th Street, 153 E. 125th Street, New York; 4 Court, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at Piers.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS

For RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE, and NEWBURGH, week days, except Saturdays, at 6:00 P. M.; Saturdays at 1:00 P. M. For NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, WEST POINT, week days, except Saturdays at 3:00 P. M.; Saturdays at 3:00 P. M.; W. 129th St. 3:30 P. M. Morning Boat, Str. HOMER RAMSDELL, from Franklin St., 9:30 A. M., W. 129th St., 10 A. M., for NEWBURGH, FISHKILL LDG., MT. BEACON, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, and WEST POINT, every day, including Sunday.

JOY LINE — ONLY $2.00

New York to Providence. First-Class Service.

Fast and elegant steamers leave New York daily, excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St. Phone, 800 Orchard. Orchestra on each steamer.

New York to Boston, $3. "All the way by water." Stateroom berth free. About 24 hours sail. Steamers leave New York Saturday at 5 P. M.

PEOPLES LINE

FOR ALBANY.

ADIRONDACK OR DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. week days, connecting with express trains for SUMMER RESORTS North, East, and West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for SHARON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, NORTH CREEK, and steamer on LAKE GEORGE. Summer Excursion book free. Orchestra on steamers.

TROY LINE.

Steamer "Saratoga" or "City of Troy" leaves West 10th Street, pier daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

Excursion: Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50. Dining-room on Main Deck. Searchlight Display.

Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR BOATS.

Leave Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:00 P. M., Saturdays, 1 P. M. MONDAYS, EXTRA TRIP, 9 A. M. FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR, $2.00 EXCURSION.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 25, (new,) E. R., daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, all New England points. Send for illus. folder.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the World.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier ... 8:40 "
" West 22d St. ... 9:00 "
" West 129th St. ... 9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful One-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.), W. 22nd St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.), 129th St. on Saturdays and Holidays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

Sandy Hook Route

From Pier 8, Foot Rector St., N. R.

Boats leave at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., and 1:00, 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 8:00 P. M.) Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M., for all

NEW JERSEY COAST RESORTS.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson, and The Berkshires, Coxsackie, and way landings. Steamer KAATERSKILL or ONTEORA every weekday from Pier 43 N. R. at 6 P. M. and from West 129th St. at 7 P. M.

Extra boat (ONTEORA), Saturdays, 1:30 P. M. from Pier 43, 1:50 from West 129th St., for Catskill, Hudson by annex, and Malden.

Connections—Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany, and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck.
Descriptive Folder Mailed Free.

LEGAL SALES.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Middle District of Tennessee.—At April Term, 1903.—THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, vs. THE AETNA IRON MANUFACTURING, MINING AND OIL COMPANY. No. [illegible]—Equity.

Pursuant to a decree of sale by the above-styled court, in the above-entitled cause, of record upon pages [illegible] of Minute Book "DD" of said court, and amended upon page [illegible] of said book "DD," I will sell, at public auction, at the Court House door, in the town of Centreville, county seat of Hickman County, State of Tennessee, upon the fifteenth day of September, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, the following properties, rights, franchises, etc., of the Aetna Iron Manufacturing, Mining and Oil Company, to wit:

The following real estate, situate in the County of Hickman, State of Tennessee, fully described in the mortgage dated January 29th, 1894, made by the Aetna Iron Manufacturing, Mining and Oil Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, and registered in Book 8, pages 1, 2 and 3, in the Register's Office of Hickman County, and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at two white oak trees, the northeast corner of grant No. 10,122, for 1447 acres, from State of Tennessee to W. C. Napier, and [illegible]

[illegible]

Together with the blast furnace situated on said tract, and all the forests, timber, minerals, mining rights, mines, buildings, and fixtures thereon, mills, farms, improvements, franchises, rights, and immunities belonging to said Aetna Iron Manufacturing, Mining & Oil Company upon January 29th, 1894, and described in the aforesaid mortgage, and all of its property thereafter acquired.

Terms:—The sale will be made for one-third cash and balance in six and twelve months, without appraisement, equity of redemption or exemption. Interest-bearing notes will be taken for the deferred payments, and a lien retained upon the property sold to secure the payment thereof.

Payment of purchase money may, however, be made in valid outstanding bonds and coupons of said company at such value as will equal the holder-purchaser's right to share in the proceeds of sale, except as to such parts thereof as the court may, from time to time, require to be paid in cash.

Every intending bidder, before bidding, will be required to deposit with me a certified check or cash for the sum of $5,000.00, which shall be forfeited if the terms of the sale shall not be complied with.

H. M. DOAK, Master Commissioner.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

STOKES & STOKES, Church and College Streets, Nashville, Tenn. Complainants' Solicitors.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISING.

Real estate, house, flat and apartment announcements occupied 514,[illegible] lines of space in THE NEW YORK TIMES during the year 1902—a gain of 75,178 lines over the previous year.

EXCURSIONS.

"The New York World's Fair."

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. Exhibition extraordinary: a band of Genuine Hindoo Jugglers. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants, Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clambake. Dinners a la carte. Kleine-Deutschland. The Dairy. Boating, Bathing, Bowling, Billiards, Fishing.

TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE—LEAVE:

Cortlandt Street pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.

Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00 P. M.

East 23d Street, 9:30, 10:30, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.

Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M., for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M., for 23d St. and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:30 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.

EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

International Yacht Races.

The Great Steel Steamer PLYMOUTH RATE $5.00 of the FALL RIVER and PROVIDENCE Lines will leave Pier 19, N. R., foot Murray St., 9 A. M., and the Steel Twin Screw Flyer RICHARD PECK RATE $4.00 of the NEW HAVEN Line, from Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., at 9:30 A. M., for the Yacht Races, commencing Aug. 20th. The PLYMOUTH and RICHARD PECK are ideal ocean-going steamboats, and are most perfectly equipped for Yacht Race service under all weather conditions. Spacious saloons; ample observation decks. A FINE BAND OF MUSIC will accompany each steamer. Catering by the company. Tickets either steamer at Fall River Line office, Pier 19, N. R., also at other principal city offices, including N. Y. Transfer Co. and the Tyson Hotel Agencies.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.

Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,) By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier ... 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier ... 9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier ... 9:20 "

Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Afternoon Boat Str. MARY POWELL.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45, W. 22d St. 2, W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:40. Tickets good to return by any West Shore train, $1; N. Y. Central, $1.10, or Str. "Ramsdell," $1. Ample time to see Dress Parade, Public Buildings, &c. Orchestra on board.

This excursion made every Saturday.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
"THE WAY TO THE SEA."

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:30, 10:30, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:00 P. M.

Leave East N. Y. 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days 5:50, 6:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20, 10:50 P. M. Additional trains Saturday 1:30, 2:30, 3:20, 3:50 P. M.

LONG BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 7:30, 8:30, 10:30 A. M., (1:30 Saturdays,) 1:50, 3:40, 4:20, 5:20, 5:30, 6:20, 8:00, 10:00 P. M.

TO GET TO THE

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

Off Sandy Hook, Commencing Aug. 20,

TAKE THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.'S

Ocean-going Steamship "MANHATTAN," Sailing from Pier (New) 32, East River, at 9 A. M. on race days.

TICKETS LIMITED, FARE $5.00. MUSIC.

Full information at ticket office, 290 Broadway, and Pier (New) 32, East River, New York. Telephone, 1200 Orchard.

ROCKAWAY LINE

Strs. GENL. SLOCUM, GRAND REPUBLIC

Leave West 129th St. 8 A. M.; West 22d St. 10 A. M.; Battery Landing, 10:40 A. M.; Rockaway, 5 P. M.

Floating Roof Garden every evening except Friday.

Str. GRAND REPUBLIC WILL LEAVE DAILY FOR THE YACHT RACES

West 22d St. 8:40 A. M.; Battery Landing, 9:15 A. M.

FARE, $2.00.

MAUCH CHUNK,

SWITCHBACK & GLEN ONOKO

EXCURSION AUG. 16th

via New Jersey Central.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, Adults, $1.50. Children, 75c.

SWITCHBACK TICKETS, 50c. ADDITIONAL.

Special train from Liberty Street Station, 8:30 A. M. South Ferry, 8:25 A. M.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The famous Long Island Sound Steamer

SHINNECOCK

of the Montauk Steamboat Co. will leave company pier, foot Wall St., New York, every race day at 9:15 A. M. The Shinnecock is a magnificent new, steel, ocean-going steamer; speed, 18¼ knots. Licensed to carry 1,800; limited to 900. Meals table d'hote and a la carte. Military Band.

Tickets, $5, Staterooms, $2 up, for sale at company pier, and Mutual Co., 127 Produce Exchange. Tel. 782 Broad.

COOK'S, 261 AND 1185 BROADWAY.

McBRIDE'S, 71 B'WAY, ASTOR HOUSE.

NEWPORT & RETURN SUNDAYS $1.50

LONG ISLAND R. R. & STEAMER "CITY OF WORCESTER" from Greenport, L. I. Express train leaves foot E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20; Brooklyn, F. B. Av., 8:18; Bedford, 8:20 A. M. Tickets on sale at L. I. R. R. ticket offices. Right is reserved to postpone excursion and redeem tickets. Staterooms, music, and refreshments on steamer.

DAILY EXCURSIONS UP THE HUDSON

TO WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND SUMMIT OF MT. BEACON.

COOL—COMFORTABLE—DELIGHTFUL.

Str. HOMER RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St. 9:30 A. M.; W. 129th St. 10 A. M. Returning, leaves Newburgh 3:30 P. M. Round trip to West Point or Newburgh, 75c. Round trip to Mt. Beacon, $1.00.

THIS SUNDAY, AUG 16.

GRAND EXCURSION

up the beautiful Hudson.

Three-Decked Iron Steamer Tolchester.

West Point and Newburgh.

Abarno's Orchestra. Leave East 24th St. 8:30 A. M.; South 8th St., Williamsburg, 9:00 A. M.; Christopher St. 9:30 A. M.; 129th St., North River, 10:00 A. M. Excursion, 50 cents.

Saturday Half Holiday Excursion	UP THE SOUND
	to Great Neck, Sea Cliff, Glen Cove and Glenwood. Steamer leaves Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., 1:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 1:50 P. M. Returning, due in New York at 8:30 P. M. Excursion, 50c.

UP THE SOUND	EVERY SUNDAY
	TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD. The popular steamer "ORIENT" leaves Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning in the evening. Excursion, 50c.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS.

On SUNDAYS the fleet steel STEAMER RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., 9:30; East 31st St., 10:15 A. M. Returning due New York 8:00 P. M. Nearly all day on Beautiful L. I. Sound. An hour in New Haven. Music. Tickets, $1.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS. 50c.

On Sundays the splendid Norwich Line Steamer CITY OF LOWELL leaves Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M. for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Return, due N. Y., 8 P. M. Music. Fine Restaurant, Lunch Counter, &c. Popular prices.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. CONEY ISLAND

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 3:20, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:25, 5:10, 5:55, 6:40, 7:25, 8:10, 8:55, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

ACKER, MERRALL AND CONDIT'S LIQUORS and CIGARS served under company management.

YACHT RACES.

Reliance—Shamrock III.

The Boats of the Iron Steamboat Company have sea-going licenses, and will accompany the yachts all through the contests.

Leave foot 22d St., N. R., 9 A. M.

Lve. Pier (New) No. 1, N.R., 9.20 A.M.

FARE EACH RACE, $2.00.

Tickets may be had at Company's office, Room 189, 32 Broadway, New York City, and at Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., and foot 22d St., N. R.

NORTH BEACH

EAST 134TH ST. ROUTE (Bronx).

SUNDAYS—Hourly 8AM. to 2PM., then half-hourly. WEEK DAYS—Hourly 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

EAST 99TH ST. ROUTE.

SUNDAYS—Hourly to 1 P. M., then half-hourly. WEEK DAYS—Hourly 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The 5,000-ton Twin Screw Steamer "City of Savannah" will go to the yacht races.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHERE TO DINE.

Apply at 3 Park Pl.

A, a la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.

Cafe Martin, 26th St. and Broadway. } Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte. Suppers.

Cafe des Beaux-Arts, 80 W. 40 St. Musique et chants des Troubadours. SELECT AND EXCLUSIVE RESTAURANT.

Cafe de Logerot, Fifth Av., 18th St. Parisian Dinner, $1.25. With Imported Wine, $1.50. Orchestra. Hours 6 to 8 P. M.

Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin, University Pl. & 9th St. Tdh Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Française. Also Service a la Carte. Music 6-8 PM. Stretti's Orch.

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.

Burns' World Renowned Restaurant. 45th St. & 6th Av. Fine Orchestra. Terrapin. Game. Shellfish.

Healy's, B'way, Col. Av. & 66th St., offers to-night good orchestra & fine ALC. Dinner.

Jack's, 43d St. & 6th Av., 74th & Columbus. Noted for shell fish and game.

Broadway Central, 3rd St. & B'way. American Dinner, 75c. 5:30 to 8 P. M.

Vendome Garden, B'way & 41 St. New York's latest fad. Elevators. Alc. Novel music.

Harlem Casino, 124th St. & 7th Av. Alc. Tdh. 75c., $1. Sat. Sun. Vienna music.

[illegible] 6th Avenue & 18th Street. Lunch and Dinner. A la carte to 8 P. M.

Pabst's Grand Circle. 58th St. & 8th Av., opp. Central Park. Alc. Bus. Men's Lch. Tdh. dinner Sun. 12-8. Music by Simberg.

Hotel Empire, B'way, 63d St. Orchestral Concerts. T. d'Hote D., $1; also Alc.

Terrace Garden, 58th St. & Lex. Av. A la Carte. Opera & open air Concerts.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL COURT GARDEN, 32d St. and Park Av. A la carte.

"Huguet's," ST. GEORGE, S. I. Table d'hote & a la carte. De Costa's orchestra.

FOR SALE.

For Sale—A modern and thoroughly equipped manufacturing plant, located in Eastern New York State; produces a staple commodity and has been in operation for several years with steady demand for entire output; modern machinery and best of shipping facilities; conservatively estimated the plant will pay to purchaser from 20 to 30 per cent. on capital invested; the present owner will make known to the entire satisfaction of those interested his reason for disposing of the property; an excellent opportunity for a safe and profitable investment. For terms and all particulars address Box E 137, Times.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All Makes.

F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 3240 Frank.

Typewriters—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklin; Sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 229 B'WAY, cor. Park Place. Tel. 1,375 Cort.

Typewriter Headquarters, 326 Broadway.—Call up 3166 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; supplies, repairing. Tel. 4,686 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 302 Broadway.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 5c. yard up. Telephone, 357—Melrose.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A first-class cigar store; large paper route, stationery, and fishing tackle for sale cheap. L. P. Boyle, Far Rockaway, L. I.

PATENTS.

Patents promptly procured. Advice and book free. Edgar Tate & Co., Registered Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Pawn tickets, old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longmann's Sons, gold and silver refiners, 4 John St.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—FRANCES W. A. DONOHOE, as guardian of Marjorie M., Frances E., Garret E., and Frank H. Winants, plaintiff, against PATRICK RYAN, William H. Spencer, and "Mary" Spencer, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her real Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff, the plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of said William H. Spencer, if any, she being unknown to plaintiff, Jennie C. Johnston, Richard L. Edwards, Charles A. Wittmack, James Shanahan, William Thompson, John Lehtonen, "Charles" E. Clark, the name "Charles" being fictitious, his real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff and plaintiff intending to designate thereby the tenant of the second floor east of the premises hereinafter described, Sadie Powers, Charles W. Jacocks, Paul Steinborn, Catharine Hart, Thomas Hines, Charles Seymour, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired to be had in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 17, 1903.

HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 203 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To the defendants William H. Spencer and "Mary" Spencer, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff, plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of said William H. Spencer, if any, she being unknown to plaintiff:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of July, 1903, and on the 21st day of July, 1903, filed, with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said State, which complaint was originally filed in said Clerk's office on the 18th day of June, 1903.—Dated July 21st, 1903. HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

jy25-law6wS

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.—A dainty case, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.

EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone 1968—38th. 1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

$185 Billings, beautiful rosewood case upright, including stool and cover, $4 monthly until paid. Goetz & Co., 81-83-85-87 Court St., Brooklyn.

Behr Brothers, $150, upright piano, fine condition, $5 monthly. Goetz & Co., 85 Court St., Brooklyn.

$75 Wagner upright, suitable for beginner; $3 monthly until paid. Goetz & Co., 85 Court St., Brooklyn.

Chickering upright, $125, rosewood case, $5 monthly until paid. Goetz & Co., 85 Court St., Brooklyn.

$40 Ryall's upright, big bargain, $3 monthly until paid. Goetz & Co., 85 Court St., Brooklyn.

$90 Erard upright, $4 monthly until paid. Goetz & Co., 85 Court St., Brooklyn; open evenings.

Upright $125, celebrated maker, fine condition; square, $35; pianos rented. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 21 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Six good square pianos, $20 to $45; upright, good maker, $100. Wissner, 538 Fulton St., B'klyn.

BOARDERS WANTED.

Furnished rooms, board; overlooking Park; large and small, in suite; first class. 139 E. 21st St.

The Mary Fisher House, 2,480 Grand Av., Fordham Heights; fine rural location; $8 per week upward.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

22d St., 428 West.—Newly furnished rooms, single suite; also rear parlor; references.

40th St., 131 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, closets, running water, all conveniences; transients.

58th St., 44 East.—Large, well-furnished room; private family; references essential.

127th St., 7 West.—Pleasant front, square room; also front basement; nicely furnished; $3.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites, call on Earl A. Kaske, 1,182 B'way.

Gentleman or party desiring a beautiful room or luxurious suite, with bath, in lady's elegant private home, near West 72d St. L station, address R Box 180 Times Office.

Lexington Av., 841, Corner 64th St.—Beautiful suite; three rooms; tiled bath; together or singly; private house; moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Farm House—Healthful location, excellent boating, bathing, and fishing. Table supplied from own garden and dairy; Post Office on premises; reduction for September and October. Parties met at station. Mrs. E. B. Haines, Woodbine Cottage, Glenrock, Dutchess Co., New York.

Berkshire Hills.—County residence; modern improvements; shady lawns; spacious verandas; table and service excellent; own vegetables; terms moderate; cottage annex, $5; special September rates. Mrs. E. E. Lynd, Lyndwood, Poestenkill, N. Y.

Lake View Farm.—Gentleman's place, for select families; one hour out, West Shore Railroad; boating, bathing, fishing, driving; new house; improvements; excellent table. Valley Cottage, Rockland Co., N. Y.

Wigton Hall, Spring Valley, N. Y.—Fine country place; hour out; eight minutes from station; airy rooms; A1 table and service; bath and toilet; outdoor sports. J. L. Wigton.

MT. AIRY HOUSE, BERNARDSVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

A private boarding house. Arrangements can now be made for Fall board.

Good board; large airy rooms; bathing and fishing, large piazzas, shade trees, &c.; adults only. Telephone 3051 Tompkinsville. Blue Cottage, Arrochar, Staten Island.

Lady or gentleman boarders; good healthy location and fine table; terms moderate. C. Arnold, Killingworth, Conn.

Cool rooms, facing the ocean, with good board, near depot. Call 46 Second Av., Rockaway Park.

LOANS.

MONEY SUPPLIED Salaried People

Without security; easy payments; largest business in 48 principal cities. Tolman, Room 418, 640 Broadway; Room 66, 217 West 125th St.; Room 14, 1,183 Broadway; Room 153, World Building; Room 514, 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Salary loans procured without indorsement promptly, confidentially; lowest terms. Room 105 Potter Building, 38 Park Row.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Canvassers wanted to sell specialties; good salaries. M. Loewenstein, 71 Washington Square South.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Canvassers to sell good household specialties; good opportunity. M. Loewenstein, 71 Washington Square South.

Engineers wanted with city licenses to operate single and double drum hoisting engines; wages, $5 per day of eight hours; must be thoroughly competent; willing to sign arbitration plan and join union. Address, stating experience, Steady, 1,364 Broadway.

Engineers licensed, $5.00 per day; non-union men to handle double and single drum engines; must be thoroughly competent; give experience and reference. Hoistings, Box 50, 1,364 Broadway.

Salesmen wanted who are familiar with grocery or housefurnishing trade. M. Loewenstein, 71 Washington Square South.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, ENERGETIC BOY, ABOUT 15 OR 16 YEARS OLD, TO BE GENERALLY USEFUL AROUND OFFICE. "PERMANENT," 1,025 TIMES, HARLEM.

Wanted—Architectural draughtsman; good salary for right man. Apply at once, Central Union Gas Co., 158th St. and Locust Av.

Wanted—Bright boy, fair penman, to make himself generally useful about office. Box R 105, Times Office.

Wanted—Man; $7 England, $10 Germany, Antwerp; $25 Africa, also free transportation return passage. 115 First St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

GARDENERS.

Gardener.—Head or superintendent on a gentleman's country place, by a thoroughly practical and competent man; married; small family; can furnish first-class references. Florist, Box 161, Morris Plains, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An artistic upholsterer would work at residence, city or country, on furniture, wall hangings, curtains, other work. Address for 10 days, Upholsterer, 1,364 Broadway.

Gentleman would like to be employed evenings on any kind of clerical work; best of references. Francis, 1,025 3d Av.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH BOROWSKY, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the stock in trade of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of clothing, gents' furnishings, &c., is offered for sale by Walter F. Long, Esq., receiver for above bankrupt. The above stock in trade may be inspected at the warerooms of Charles Shongood, 115-118 Leonard Street, on Wednesday, August 19th, 1903, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and bids may be submitted to Schuyler C. Carlton, attorney for receiver, at his office, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, on Saturday, Aug. 22, 1903, at 11 A. M. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for at least 10 per cent. of the amount bid. In case the receiver shall reject all bids, then the said stock in trade will be sold at auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, August 25, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., at 115-118 Leonard Street.

Order of WALTER F. LONG, Receiver.

SCHUYLER C. CARLTON, Attorney for Receiver, 120 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DANIEL LE ROY DRESSER and CHARLES E. REISS, individually and as members of the firm of DRESSER & CO., Bankrupts.—No. 6,[illegible].

To the creditors of Daniel Le Roy Dresser and Charles E. Reiss, individually and as members of the firm of Dresser & Co., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1903, the said Daniel Le Roy Dresser and Charles E. Reiss were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the adjourned first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 78 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 13th, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LEWIS, SCRIBNER AND COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Dudley Dupignac, Trustee, at public auction, by Gus Bronner, auctioneer, at Nos. 112 and 118 Leonard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 21st day of August, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. A general description of the property is as follows: Books, electro plates, office furniture, safe, clock, dress suit cases, neckties, bookcases, water cooler, electric light fixtures, maps, stationery, rugs, &c.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated New York, August 5th, 1903.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 35 Broad Street, New York City.

BUILDERS RECOGNIZE WALKING DELEGATES

Formal Action on New Organization of Business Agents.

Identification Cards to be Issued Insuring Admission to Structures Where Work is in Progress.

The Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association yesterday formally recognised the walking delegates of the unions that have signed the arbitration agreement. That is regarded as the worst blow the old Board of Building Trades has yet received.

These walking delegates, who are organised as the Board of Representatives of New York and its vicinity, sent a committee yesterday after a meeting in Curran's Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, to the Board of Governors, asking for recognition of the delegates as representatives of its unions. The appointment of the committee was the result of a resolution by the Electrical Workers' Union, which has signed the arbitration agreement, to the effect that its delegates must be recognised at buildings as agents of their respective unions.

The Board of Representatives adopted this resolution and sent its committee to the Board of Governors at the Building Trades' Club, 1,123 Broadway, late in the afternoon. The committee was closeted with the Board of Governors for some time. It complained of alleged discrimination against representatives of certain unions whose delegates were refused admittance to buildings. The committee said that the members were willing that the walking delegates should not have power to order sympathetic strikes.

It was decided by the Board of Governors to issue cards of identification to the business agents of the new Board of Representatives, so that they could have access to buildings and attend to the business of their unions. Chairman Otto M. Eidlitz of the Board of Governors said after the conference:

"Notwithstanding the fact that we have declared from the first that we are running no crusade against walking delegates or business agents, just the contrary impression seems to have prevailed. Unwittingly walking delegates of some of these unions have been refused admittance to buildings. This we had no intention of doing."

This action singles out the new Board of Representatives as the one to be recognised. The old board represents the unions opposed to the arbitration agreement.

L. K. Prince said that the employers have all the men for pipe covering they need from the union of hot and cold insulators and that the new Iron Furrers and Lathers' Union has furnished within 100 of the men needed in that trade. The employers had all the housesmiths needed in the trade and matters were nearly at their normal stage.

It was learned yesterday that the United Portable Hoisting and Safety Engineers' Union, which signed the plan of arbitration and then rejected it, may reconsider its decision again. It has sent no notification to the employers that it has rescinded its action in signing the arbitration agreement. Many members of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union, which rejected the plan of arbitration, it was said last evening, want to have it accepted and other unions are wavering on the subject.

The fast diminishing Board of Building Trades met yesterday at the International Hotel, Fifty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, instead of Brevoort Hall, its old meeting place. A letter was received from District Assembly No. 49 of the Knights of Labor repudiating John W. Hayes, General Master Workman of the Hayes faction of the Knights, and pledging its support to the Board.

It was reported by Secretary Fyfe that the members of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union would refuse to dress stone at the new Public Library, Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, for some individual stone setters who had signed the arbitration agreement. The contractors are Norcross Brothers.

PARKS FOR GENERAL STRIKE.

Calls Out More Ironworkers, and Says International Union Will Shut Down Work in Other Cities.

It was announced by Samuel Parks last night in Maennerchor Hall after the regular meeting of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union that strikes will be ordered to-day against the J. B. & J. M. Cornell Company, the Wiegand-Cooper Company, and Milliken Brothers in every building in the country where they have contracts. These strikes are to be directed principally against the arbitration agreement of the Employers' Association. J. M. Cornell is President of the Iron League, and, according to Parks, the J. B. & J. M. Cornell Company has been more or less at odds with the union for years. The three firms are selected as the first to make a general fight on against the arbitration agreement.

The meeting was largely attended, and everything that Parks said was received with enthusiasm. The second of the five assessments of $1 per week per capita, levied for a fund to keep up the fight, was collected, making in all something more than $10,000 of the total sum to be collected. Parks made the following statement after the meeting:

"More strikes have been ordered here, and we have communicated by wire with the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, which will co-operate in the fight. The International Association will order strikes in every building out of the city where required. I expect the committee to act to-morrow and go right ahead with the strikes."

The firms in the Iron League are members of the National Association of Structural Iron Manufacturers and Erectors. Parks, in reply to questions, said that the men engaged in manufacturing the structural iron may become involved in the strike, and that it may become a National one. The arbitration agreement, he says, is a violation of the agreement made before May last with the Employers' National Union, and in this he is sustained by Frank Buchanan, President of the International Union.

WANDERING MAN IDENTIFIED.

Broad Street Brokers Say He Is E. C. Paxton, a Wealthy Miller.

E. C. Paxton of Addison, N. Y., who was found Thursday night wandering aimlessly at Duane and Hudson Streets, asking people he met who he might be, where he might have come from and how he could be where he was, was identified yesterday at Hudson Street Hospital through letters he had in his pocket. One of them contained a marked circular from a firm in Broad Street.

The manager remembered the man when inquiry was made about him and said that he had represented himself as a prosperous miller who had money to invest. He was advised to leave the market alone in its present condition and seemed gloomy at the idea of not getting rich in a hurry. The last heard of him in the Broad Street office was Thursday morning, when he said that he was short on stocks which declined during the day.

His malady was diagnosed at the Hudson Street Hospital as asphasia, and this was confirmed at Bellevue, where he was taken for examination as to his sanity. There he told the physicians he had been taken ill on Broadway after he had taken a drink. The physicians were positive the man had not been under the influence of liquor and had not been drugged. His money and watch were in his pockets.

Deny Sale of Bank Building.

Officers of the Mount Morris Bank declined yesterday to discuss a rumor current in Harlem that it had sold its building on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue. A story that the purchaser was the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company accompanied the story. Ira A. Place, counsel for the Central, said that no such transaction had taken place.

SAYS CLERK TOOK $10,000.

George R. Creighton, Lawyer's Employe, Accused of Many Thefts.

George R. Creighton, for years a trusted clerk in the employ of Townsend Wandell, a lawyer, of 51 Chambers Street, was arrested yesterday on a warrant accusing him of the theft of $280 belonging to the estate of Charles G. Smull, of which Mr. Wandell is executor. Although the warrant charges the theft of only $280, Creighton, according to his employer, on Thursday admitted peculations amounting to $10,000, and possibly $12,000.

The accused is about thirty years old, and has been with Mr. Wandell nearly sixteen years. He is married, and lives at 168 Rutledge Street, Brooklyn. Yesterday, when asked about the charges against him, he said that he had been making wagers on the races and that he was $1,000 ahead. He added that there were no women in the case. In reply to a question as to what he had done with the money, he answered, significantly, with a counter-query.

"Did you ever," he asked, "have a lot of money, and then spend it, and after it was all gone wonder what became of it? Well, that's how I feel."

When he was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court, Creighton told Magistrate Hogan he was willing to make restitution to Mr. Wandell, and asked if that fact would not make it possible for him to be released on a small bail. Magistrate Hogan told him that he would have to consult with the District Attorney's office on that point. Mr. Wandell said that the prisoner offered to settle with him on Thursday if he would drop the prosecution, but that he had declined, on the ground that he did not relish compounding a felony.

It was the custom of Mr. Wandell to intrust to the young man the depositing of large amounts of money and checks in various banks, particularly the National Park and the Chemical Bank and the Washington Trust Company. Creighton invariably deposited the checks, retaining for his own use either a considerable portion of or all the cash. He would, as a rule, deposit about $100 less than was given him—as, for instance, on April 8 last he received $605.33 to deposit in the Chemical. He deposited $505.33 instead, afterward raising the figures in the bankbook to the amount intrusted to him. On May 4 he again deposited $100 in place of $200.

Creighton is also said to have forged the names of several officials in the Tax Department to receipts for large amounts of money. These receipts were given to Mr. Wandell, who never doubted their authenticity, they being written on Tax Office stationery. Several checks are also said to have been forged by the young man. A peculiar thing about the forgery of Mr. Wandell's name is the fact that Creighton is a very bad penman, while Mr. Wandell writes a very neat hand. Yesterday Mr. Wandell said even now it was almost impossible to discover any difference between the real and the fraudulent signatures.

Creighton was arrested early yesterday morning by Central Office Detectives Peabody, McConville, and Clarke at the office of Mr. Wandell. His young wife and several members of his family were in court when he was arraigned in the afternoon. Mrs. Creighton appeared almost broken-hearted over her husband's predicament. On his way back into the Tombs, Creighton, as he passed one of the men with his wife, held out his hand. The man declined the proffered hand, saying that while he was friendly with the prisoner, he considered that he had disgraced him and would not shake his hand. Creighton did not look at his wife, and walked out with his head cast down and a look of absolute dejection on his face. Thomas Gilleran of 51 Chambers Street appeared as counsel for the prisoner, while Assistant District Attorney Hart appeared for the prosecution. Magistrate Hogan fixed bail at $5,000.

GOVERNOR'S CUP SHOT FOR.

Riflemen of National Guard Competed for Marksmen's Honors at Creedmoor.

The diplomacy of Col. N. B. Thurston, range officer, prevented a scandal at Creedmoor yesterday. The contest for the Governor's Cup, which earns for the winner the title of "Champion Skirmisher of the National Guard," was hardly ended when several riflemen protested that they had seen Ordnance Sergt. John Corrie of the Ninth Regiment, and once a famous shot of the Twelfth, fire only four times at 500 yards, instead of the required five shots, and then shoot six times at 800 yards, where bull's eyes are made more easily.

Formal protest was made by Adjt. R. A. de Rusby of the Twelfth against Corrie's score. When the totals were footed up it was found Corrie was only second man, so Col. Thurston said: "What's the use of protesting a man who didn't win when there's only one prize?" This argument proved effective, for the protest was withdrawn, but there was much grumbling, as Corrie's excellent shooting had surprised his competitors.

The winner of the cup was Capt. J. B. Warbasse, Assistant Surgeon of the Thirteenth Regiment, who astonished everybody by making fifteen bull's-eyes. He scored five bulls at 200 yards, four bulls and one centre at 300, the same at 500, and two bulls, one centre, and an inner at 600. Other men who finished well up were Lieut. Thompson of Company E and Battalion Quartermaster Lamb of the Twelfth Regiment, each having 88, while Sergt. Verdon of the Twelfth, Private Ecclestone of the Seventy-first, and Lieut. Kemp of the Seventy-fourth tied for third with 86.

The day's shooting closed with the Adjutant General's match for teams of three from any company or field, staff, or non-commissioned staff of a regiment. In this seven shots each were fired off shoulder at 300 yards and prone at 800 yards. There was lively competition in this. The match was won by Company C of the Seventh Regiment, composed of First Sergt. F. X. O'Connor, Private F. Wessell, and Private E. C. Robinson. The score was 142, made up of 70 at 300 and 72 at 800.

There was a tie for second place between Companies D of the Seventy-first and Seventh, with a score of 138.

The season's competitions will close to-day with the State match, in which teams of twelve from the leading regiments of the State will compete. The ranges will be 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, the first time these high ranges have been shot in this match. The favorite in this match is the Seventy-first team.

KIDNAPPING CHARGE FAILS.

Edward Valk Was Accused of Taking James Hutchins's Child, Now with His Mother.

Edward Valk, a salesman living at the Rossmore Hotel, was discharged by Magistrate Mayo in the West Side Police Court yesterday afternoon, where he was arraigned on the charge of kidnapping the twelve-year-old son of James Hutchins of Portsmouth Va.

During the proceedings the boy was brought into court by his mother, and Emanuel Friend said to him:

"Who had you rather be with, your mother or your father?"

"I want to stay with my mother always," replied the boy quickly.

Mr. Friend in his arguments stated that the father of the boy had not during the last three years aided in his support, and his mother had paid all expenses.

Mr. Valk was arrested on Monday. A short time before that Mrs. Hutchins was living with her sister, Mrs. Carhart, at 101 West Fifty-second Street. She left her sister's home, and the latter immediately telegraphed to Mr. Hutchins in Portsmouth. The husband, who was present, was three years ago convicted of killing a man who was attentive to his wife, but was pardoned. At the examination yesterday Mr. Friend requested that Hutchins be searched, and that was done by Detective Kiernan, but no weapon was found.

Arrangement for Bonded Baggage.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has inaugurated a new system by which the baggage of travelers from Europe to Canadian points can be bonded on arrival at the Port of New York and checked through to destination without the necessity of examination. It is also arranged that east-bound baggage from Toronto, destined for European ports, shall be bonded in the Toronto station and checked through to the steamship dock in New York, where it will be free from examination by the United States Customs House officers.

COMPLAIN OF MAGISTRATE

Couple Say Hogan Ignored Charges Against Joseph Cowan.

Jacobsons Get Supreme Court Order in Effect to Force Hearing of Allegation Against Broker.

Magistrate Hogan, at present sitting in the Tombs Police Court, was served yesterday with an order to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue compelling him to take up a complaint preferred by Max Jacobson, an electrician of 1,125 Lexington Avenue, and his wife, Laura Jacobson, against Joseph Cowan, the young Wall Street broker. The order was made returnable for Aug. 20 in Part I., Special Term of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Cowan, who is the head of the firm of Joseph Cowan & Co., was arrested recently on the complaint of Mrs. Blanche Hubbell Smith of Milwaukee, Wis., who accused him of having appropriated to his own use $53,000 which she had entrusted to him for investment. Magistrate Hogan dismissed the complaint, and the young broker afterward effected a settlement with Mrs. Smith. The complaint of Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson is of a similar nature.

The order was obtained yesterday by Charles J. Gerlich, of Gerlich & Schwegler of 4 Warren Street, who has been retained by Mr. Jacobson. In the affidavits on which the order was obtained it is alleged by Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson that on Sept. 17, 1901, they delivered to Joseph Cowan fifty shares of United States Steel stock to be transferred on the books of the company, and that instead of doing so Cowan appropriated the stock to his own use.

Jacobson further alleges that on Aug. 10 he appeared before Magistrate Hogan with his counsel, laid his information before him, and asked that a warrant be issued for Cowan's arrest. The warrant was refused and a summons issued instead, returnable on Aug. 12.

This summons was served on Cowan as he left court after having been discharged in the case where Mrs. Smith was the complainant. Mr. Jacobson further alleges in his affidavit that when Cowan appeared in court on Aug. 12, in response to the summons, Magistrate Hogan without any cause whatever refused to entertain the complaint against him or issue a warrant for his arrest.

Mr. Gerlich, in speaking about his experience with Magistrate Hogan yesterday afternoon, said that when he appeared in court on Aug. 12 the Magistrate positively declined to listen to anything he had to say, and that after he had heard a statement from Mr. Zaring, who appeared for Cowan, he threw the case out of court.

"I asked that a stenographer be called," said Mr. Gerlich, "and that the proceeding, as well as my protest, be made a matter of record, but this was refused. I cannot understand the conduct of the Magistrate in this case. The complaint of my client was analogous to that of Mrs. Smith, and if Magistrate Hogan entertained that complaint he should have entertained the one preferred by us.

"I am determined to see this matter through and have no misgivings as to the outcome. The Magistrate was manifestly in the wrong. The whole question has been thrashed out in the Supreme Court in the case of Prendergast vs. Tolberg, which was argued before Justice McAdam on March 27, 1901. In that case Magistrate Pool, who had declined to entertain a complaint, just as did Magistrate Hogan, was severely censured by the court. Prendergast was a Deputy Sheriff at that time. Tolberg, against whom Magistrate Pool had refused to entertain the complaint, was examined and committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. In that case it was established that a Magistrate must hear a complaint. After he has done this he can either issue a warrant or refuse to do so, but as to the hearing what the complainant has to say, he has no choice."

Magistrate Hogan said yesterday that he had been served with the order, but that as three or four days yet remained before he would have to answer it, he had not as yet taken time to look over the affidavits. When told of Mr. Gerlich's statement to the effect that he had thrown the Jacobson case out of court without even listening to what the complainant had to say, the Magistrate replied:

"Don't tell me what the lawyer said. I don't want to hear it, and I don't care. I have nothing to say about that at all."

SUIT AGAINST S. M. ROOSEVELT.

Organizer of Phosphate Companies Seeks Payment from President's Cousin.

Henry G. Wiley of 20 Broad Street yesterday made a motion for a reference in the suit brought by Edmond Kelly against S. M. Roosevelt. Mr. Kelly is living in Paris and asserts that Mr. Roosevelt, who is a cousin of the President, employed him in organizing various corporations, for which services he makes claim to $24,000 and $10,000 disbursements.

Mr. Kelly says that Mr. Roosevelt was interested in the Powter patents for gaining valuable phosphates from garbage, and that on behalf of Mr. Roosevelt he organised several companies, among them being the United States Phosphate Company, the International Reduction Company, and the National Hygiene Company.

Edward Stephens and A. G. Vermilia of Temple Court, counsel for Mr. Roosevelt, assert that if there is anything due Mr. Kelly it is from the corporations and not from him. The case will probably be tried in October, when Mr. Kelly is to return from Paris.

OVERCOME BY FUMES OF OIL.

William Moxhall Apparently Dying After Experimenting in Greenpoint Tank.

While at work yesterday afternoon in the Kings County Oil Works, in Greenpoint, William Moxhall, fifty years old, was overcome by gas and was removed to St. Catharine's Hospital, Williamsburg, in an apparently dying condition.

Moxhall is an oil tester, and lives at 12 Orient Avenue. He was experimenting in a tank with some oil, when the fumes overpowered him and he fell to the floor. He was found later by employes, who summoned an ambulance. After making unsuccessful efforts to revive Moxhall, Dr. Callahan removed him to the hospital.

MOSQUITOS STOP PRAYERS.

Savage Attacks Break Up Jersey City Seventh Day Adventists' Meeting.

The Seventh Day Advent Church of Jersey City undertook to hold a prayer meeting in a tent at Union Street and the Hudson Boulevard on Thursday night. Irreligious mosquitos took possession of the place, and, although the tent had been fitted with electric fans, warranted to drive out all insects, the guarantee did not hold good. The mosquitos paid no attention to the fans, but concentrated their energies upon the worshippers.

After half an hour's battle the congregation beat a hasty retreat, put out the lights, and left the tent to darkness and the mosquitos.

CAPT. DILLON'S TRIAL ENDS.

Deputy Commissioner Davis Requires Brief on Involved Case.

The trial of Capt. James Dillon of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who has been tried on charges of neglect of duty, in failing to obtain evidence against twenty-two saloons in his precinct, where violations of the excise law were allowed, was ended yesterday at Police Headquarters.

Deputy Commissioner Davis then said that as the case was so involved he would desire briefs on each side. He gave the lawyers until Saturday to file them.

Escalator for Elevated Station.

Owing to the congestion of traffic at Thirty-third Street, Broadway, and Sixth Avenue, the Interborough Railroad Company has decided to install at its south-bound station at that point an escalator and connecting foot bridge. The contract for the improvement has been let and work will begin at once.

RUSSELL OBJECTS TO LOW

Chairman of Greater New York Democracy Wants a Democrat.

Goes to Saratoga, Where His Political Associates, as Well as Tammany Leaders, Are Congregating.

Following closely on the published reports of the defection from the ranks of the Greater New York Democracy and to Tammany Hall came the unexpected return to the city yesterday of William Hepburn Russell, Commissioner of Accounts under Mayor Low and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Greater New York Democracy. Mr. Russell said that he had just come from his vacation at Nantucket, and that he was losing no time in getting away from the city for Saratoga Springs, in proof of which he left on a late afternoon train for that resort, where now are gathered so many of the prominent Tammany politicians as well as Jacob A. Cantor and other leading men of the Greater New York Democracy.

"It may look suspicious that I am going to Saratoga at this time," said Mr. Russell, "but really I had planned it some time ago, and there is nothing about the trip connected with any rumored negotiations for the return to Tammany of the men of my organization. I have no doubt from what I have read in the papers, and from what I heard before I went away, that many of the members of the Greater New York Democracy, including Mr. Cantor, are willing and anxious to return to Tammany, but as an organization I believe that the denials of Mr. Sheehan settle that question.

"One thing, however, stands out in this entire matter, and this is the urgent necessity for the Fusion forces to nominate an independent Democrat for Mayor. That and that alone can take away the charge that the Republicans are striving to use the Fusion movement here to elect a Republican Mayor to help out in the State and National campaigns of next year.

"Mr. Low has made a good Mayor from a business administration standpoint, although he has disappointed many independent Democrats in the matter of the patronage recognition he has given them. In some ways the Mayor is entitled to a renomination, but from the standpoint of practical politics the nominee should be an independent Democrat. Mayor Low, if again the Fusion candidate, might possibly pull through and win, but the chances of electing him would not be nearly as rosy as though such an independent Democrat as Coler or Swanstrom or Monroe were named.

"Undoubtedly there is a disposition among all Democrats at this time to get together in view of the important elections of next year. The old antagonism to Tammany because of Croker is gradually dying out, because it is apparent that Croker is becoming rapidly a lesser figure in the Tammany arrangements. Should he return, he undoubtedly would have a good deal to say about things, but I do not believe Croker will return, and this is having a good effect on the organization. Murphy is doing very well and seems to be taking the advice of all his district leaders, and if he consents to nominate a man like Coler or Shepard Tammany would be almost certain to win, especially if a Republican is named to head the Fusion ticket."

Then Mr. Russell was seen to rush in the direction of the Grand Central Station, and he will be on the ground early for any "get-together" conferences that may be held at Saratoga over Sunday. It developed yesterday that Charles F. Murphy will go to Saratoga in all probability early in the week, although no date is known to have been definitely fixed.

There were many rumors about town yesterday to the effect that some of the organization line Democrats in the Greater New York Democracy would organize another independent Democracy in the event of the Greater New York Democracy going into Tammany as a whole, or of any considerable part of it following Cantor into the wigwam. Others, who have been with the old County Democracy or the Irving Hall Democracy, or some of the other opposition Democracies that have sprung up from time to time, said that they thought such Greater New York Democrats as do not re-enter Tammany will be found in the Citizens' Union organization this Fall.

FURMAN TO RUN FOR MAYOR.

Social Democratic Candidate Says, "We as Slaves Have Nothing to Lose."

A formal letter of acceptance was sent yesterday by Dr. Charles L. Furman, the candidate of the Social Democratic Party for Mayor of this city, to the headquarters of the local committee of the party. He says, among other things, that the wealth-creating class must capture the ballot from the law-making class. The law-enforcing power of the country, he says, has up to the present always operated to the detriment of the working class. He adds:

"Thus recognising the fact of the existing class antagonism, we, as slaves, have nothing to lose; we as men have nothing to fear."

SPECTACULAR RESCUE AT FIRE.

Fireman and Policeman Get a Panic-stricken Girl from Sixth-Story Window.

Eleven panic-stricken girls found themselves caught in the sixth story of a burning building at 210 Centre Street yesterday morning and one of them was rescued in a dangerous and spectacular fashion.

Six of the girls already had got down the fire escapes when Fireman Brown of Engine Company No. 31, in Elm Street, made a dash for the sixth floor. The volume of smoke stopped him and, accompanied by Policeman Raymond of the Elizabeth Street Station, he hurried to the rear windows of the fifth story. Above him were the frightened girls. Brown climbed into a window, pulled down the sashes, and, mounting upon them, with Policeman Raymond hugging his legs and with one hand clinging to the top of the window, he reached out his head and shoulders and the other arm.

Half way out of the window above hung Annie Pepper, a twenty-two-year-old girl living at 105 Forsyth Street. She was astride the sill and calling wildly for help.

Brown called to her to give him her hand, which he could just reach, and having got a firm hold on her wrist told her to let herself down with the other hand. As she did so he swung her into the window and then she was conveyed safely to the street. By that time a scaling ladder from Hook and Ladder No. 9 had reached the window, and the smoke having cleared somewhat Brown climbed up to the sixth story to find that the other four girls had been taken out by firemen who had reached the floor from the window of the next house. The girls were employes of the Vienna Pearl Button Company. On other floors were numerous other working people—fifty in all—and some of these had to take to the fire escapes, but all got out safely.

It was said the fire began in a bucket of japanning varnish, which the elevator man was taking down to the cellar. The elevator man himself escaped with some burns and a singed beard, and the fire was confined to the elevator shaft—the panic being caused by the smoke. The damage was estimated at $1,500.

ODD CLAIM IN TROLLEY SUIT.

Company, in Defense, Says One-Armed Man Could Not Guide Coach.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 14.—Papers were served to-day in a suit for $10,000 damages, brought by Benjamin F. C. Banta of Newark, a son of Mrs. Sarah Banta, proprietress of the Hotel Bristol at Asbury Park, against James Smith, Jr., receiver of the Atlantic Coast Electric Railway Company.

The action grows out of a trolley accident on July 5, when a trolley car ran into a coach in which Banta was riding with his ten-year-old daughter Cora. The coach was demolished and Banta's ear was so badly lacerated that twelve stitches were necessary to put it together. The little girl escaped. Banta claims that the car was going at a high rate of speed.

A one-armed man was driving the coach, and the company claims he was not able to properly guide his team.

EXCISE COMMISSIONER LOSES.

Court Fails to Order an Amendment Desired in Papers on File.

Commissioner Cullinan of the State Excise Department has been defeated in his attempt to have the Supreme Court amend an answer filed by Patrick J. Shea in a pending suit. The answer contained the allegation that Commissioner Cullinan has been guilty of conspiracy and collusion with the Fidelity and Casualty Company in an effort by that corporation to retain $1,600 deposited by Shea for a bond guaranteeing that he would conduct his saloon in a proper manner. Justice Greenbaum yesterday denied the application of the Excise Commissioner to have the objectionable matter stricken out.

Shea was in 1900 and 1901 the proprietor of the Cairo Café at 32 and 34 West Twenty-ninth Street. He gave up the business subsequently, never having been prosecuted, and then sought the return of his money. The Fidelity and Casualty Company declined to give it up. Shea then brought an action for its recovery through Lawyer Wahle. The company claimed it had the right to hold Shea's $1,600 until the expiration of the period prescribed by the statute of limitations. The Excise Commissioner then began a suit against Shea and the Fidelity and Casualty Company, declaring that Shea had violated the law by keeping a disorderly house, and asking for the forfeiture of the $1,600 to the State.

Shea in his answer to this suit denied he ever had kept his premises in otherwise than an orderly manner or had ever violated any provision of the excise law. He further alleged that Commissioner Cullinan's action was the result of collusion and conspiracy between him and the Fidelity and Casualty Company to defraud him of the sum of $1,600 due him by the bonding corporation, and was brought for the purpose of enabling the company to interpose as a matter of defense to his action against it the pendency of the Commissioner's suit and the matters referred to in his complaint.

BROOKLYNITES STILL TO WAIT.

Commissioner Lindenthal Tells Delegation Rapid Transit People Disapprove Poulson Bridge Terminal Relief Plan.

Commissioner Lindenthal of the Department of Bridges yesterday was waited upon by a delegation of Brooklynites seeking a trial of the Poulson plan for relieving the congestion at the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge. The Commissioner told the people that he is powerless in the matter, as he already has made a request to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit officials that the plan be tried out thoroughly, and that President Winter of that company has declined to act in the matter, failing to see any good in the scheme.

Both Nelis Poulson and Benjamin F. Blair were speakers at the hearing given by the Bridge Commissioner in his office. Mr. Blair explained the existing evils in conditions, and in the name of the Brooklyn League demanded that every means be tried to end them, while Mr. Poulson said that relief was a certainty, if his five-loop plan be adopted. The Commissioner said that his powers ended when he made the request of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit people, and that he had no power to enforce the granting of his request. If the appeal to the company is without effect, the Commissioner declares, there will be nothing to do but wait and see the result of the improvements planned by the company itself.

The delegates included Henry Batterman, William H. Kinnear of the Brooklyn League, James T. Hoile of the Brooklyn Manufacturers' Association, Frederick C. Cocheu of the Bay Ridge Property Owners' Association, George W. Mears, John B. Creighton, Mr. Poulson, and Mr. Blair.

Bids to Finish Williamsburg Bridge.

Bids for the construction of the roadways and of the approaches to the Williamsburg Bridge were opened yesterday by Deputy Commissioner Robinson of the Bridge Department, three bids being received. The Century Construction Company's bid was $154,200; the United Engineering and Contracting Company bid $149,485, and John J. Hopper bid $185,000. The Deputy Commissioner said that all the bids will be gone over carefully and the awards made later. The advertisement calling for bids declared that the work must be done by Nov. 14, and the completion of this work on time will mean that the bridge will be ready by Dec. 1 for traffic.

LEGAL NOTES.

SONS CHARGED FATHER WITH BUSINESS TREACHERY.—A case in which two sons charged their father with having learned the ingredients of a secret formula of theirs for making carbon papers, and then disclosing such formula to a third son and another man for the purpose of competing with the two sons in business, was decided a few days ago by Justice Rich of the Supreme Court at Rochester. Winfield P. and Charles J. Pembroke were the plaintiffs in the suit, and their father and brother, Winfield S. and George H. Pembroke, respectively, together with Charles A. Dake, were the defendants. The plaintiffs are the inventors and discoverers of a machine for applying "dope" to paper in making carbon paper, and of the formula for the "dope." They call their company the Kee Lox, which is said to be American Indian for Flower City. Their father, Mr. Pembroke, Sr., was until Feb. 24, 1902, foreman of the company's factory. It was claimed that he had learned all he knew of the business while serving as his sons' foreman, and that he agreed to keep the secret of their manufacturing methods. Justice Rich, in giving a decision in favor of the plaintiffs, finds that Pembroke disclosed the formula to his son George and to Dake while still in the employ of the Kee Lox Company. He also finds that the Indeliba Company formed by the defendants had not made a marketable carbon paper until Pembroke, Sr., went to work for it after leaving his two sons. Then followed the manufacture by the Indeliba Company of a carbon paper practically indistinguishable from the Kee Lox product. The Indeliba paper, said Justice Rich, was marked with a figure so closely resembling that of the Kee Lox as to deceive the ordinary buyer, and that it was also advertised and designated as "non-grease," a term used by the Kee Lox. The Indeliba Company also put up its paper in red paper holders with a flap at the top, packed in pasteboard boxes ready for market, a method original with the older company. Justice Rich therefore orders that an injunction issue.

UNSEALED WRITTEN CONTRACTS.—In an action on a mechanic's lien, brought by the Eagle Iron Works against Thomas M. Farley, it appeared that the contract between the parties was in the form of a written offer by the plaintiff to furnish and set certain iron work on buildings in the course of construction by the defendant for $8,532. The acceptance of the offer was also in writing. But neither in the offer nor in the acceptance was anything said in reference to the time or manner of payment. The iron works gave testimony to the effect that after the acceptance, and before it had begun to furnish the iron, an oral agreement was entered into whereby Mr. Farley undertook to pay for the work in installments. As he had failed to pay these installments, the trial Justice refused to allow the plaintiff to proceed with the work, and rendered judgment for the services and work up to that time. The Second Appellate Division, on appeal, declares untenable the position taken by Mr. Farley's counsel, that because the written contract was an entire one, the admission of evidence of an alleged parol agreement to modify that contract by providing for installment payments was erroneous. "A written contract, not under seal," said Justice Willard Bartlett, for the court, "may be modified before breach by the subsequent oral agreement of the parties. 'Undoubtedly the existence of a separate oral agreement as to any matter on which a written contract is silent, and which is not inconsistent with its terms, may be proved by parol, if under the circumstances of the particular case it may properly be inferred that the parties did not intend the written paper to be a complete and final statement of the whole of the transaction between them.'"

FAVOR SUBWAY SPUR FOR SEVENTH AVENUE

Broadway Merchants Oppose Any Construction on Their Street.

Edward Hatch, Sr., is Pushing the Fight Far Beyond the Original Anti-Ditching Lines.

There was a new turn yesterday to the protest of the property owners and merchants on Broadway between Fourteenth and Forty-second Streets against the building of an open ditch instead of a tunnel on their part of Broadway. Many of the leading men in the movement declared themselves opposed to any excavation whatever along the thoroughfare, saying that the spur could be of little use for traffic, because of its nearness to the Fourth Avenue line. Also, they are afraid that if even a tunnel is begun it will result in a ditch, meaning the loss to them of hundreds of thousands of dollars in trade.

Sentiment now is veering toward opposition to the construction of any branch of the subway on Broadway, and, in case any spur is built, of having it pass along Seventh Avenue. The big dry goods houses between Sixteenth and Twenty-first Streets are taking the most active interest in the opposition, prominent among them being Aitken, Son & Co., and Lord & Taylor.

Edward Hatch, Sr., of Lord & Taylor, who intends to push the fight, absolutely disfavors anything calculated to disturb Broadway, above or below ground.

"Anybody can see," he said yesterday, "that if Broadway is disturbed on its surface, even during a few months, the merchants and hotels of the district would lose immense sums of money. If the subway people go underground and build a tunnel they probably will find a way to come to the surface and make a ditch. In this immediate neighborhood any construction is difficult because of the old Minetta Brook which, though subterranean, is as active as ever. The region is full of quicksands and many of our buildings are on piles. Before the tunnel could be finished we probably would have another Park Avenue affair.

"But, granting that the tunnel will be finished without inconveniencing anybody, what reason is there for building it under Broadway? We are only a stone's throw from the Fourth Avenue subway, and it will be sufficient for all traffic in this quarter. It is intended primarily for rapid transit, and for local traffic the surface cars are amply sufficient.

"Even if the tunnel were under Broadway, nobody would use it for local traffic, for who wants to ride below ground and in vitiated air when a surface car answers the same need? There are perhaps more women than men who pass along Broadway in this quarter, and I am sure they would prefer surface cars, for they like to look at the shop windows and see what is going on.

"If a branch line is needed for the subway it certainly should pass further west of Broadway, where it could pick up extra travel and not inconvenience so many people. We are preparing to fight for this. It was only a little while ago that George Taylor of Aitken, Son & Co., was here to see me about organizing."

Representing McGibbon & Co., linen merchants at Broadway and Nineteenth Street, James R. Lord was of opinion that the best interests of the city—users of the subway and Broadway merchants included—would be served by taking Seventh Avenue for the route of the spur. He pointed out that the Minetta Brook, buried though it is, is still an active stream, with which builders in that part of Broadway have to reckon. Quicksands made it one of the hardest places in the city to excavate, he said, and the building of the tunnel there would be a long and expensive process—though, of course, not an impossible task. Mr. Lord added that he was "quite sure that the majority of the merchants south of Twenty-third Street do not want a tunnel in Broadway."

E. H. Popper of Oppenheim, Collins & Co. is another who holds the same objections as Mr. Hatch regarding the building of a Broadway branch to the subway. He, too, fails to see the advantage of such a short section, when compared to the cost of building it and of the possible loss to the merchants of the section.

"This firm," he said, "will join any movement to prevent the tearing up of Broadway."

M. L. Merifield, the proprietor of the Continental Hotel, said that, while he was strenuously opposed to the Broadway ditch, as a matter of civic duty he would favor the tunnel if it were thought to be necessary by the Rapid Transit Commission.

Morgan Ross, manager of the Imperial Hotel, takes the opposite view from the persons above mentioned. He wants the tunnel, so long as the street is not torn up, as he thinks it would bring more traffic to Broadway. He went on to say that subways had been constructed successfully in Baltimore and Boston, and he supposed as much could be done here.

START ON BROADWAY TUNNEL.

Scaffoldings for Bridge Erected Opposite St. Paul's, Where Shafts Are to be Sunk.

Gaunt timber frameworks incumbered the sidewalk before St. Paul's churchyard in Broadway yesterday. They had been erected during the night and mark the first step by the Degnon-McLean Company in carrying the subway from the Post Office to the Battery by a plan said to avoid blockading the city's main thoroughfare. A similar structure will be built in front of the National Park Bank, directly across the way, and the two will be connected by a bridge, upon which a shed will be erected. In that will be placed the derricks and other machinery necessary for the work below, the whole being only a few steps north of the site of the old pedestrians' bridge, at Broadway and Fulton Street, which during the sixties was deemed necessary for the safe passage of foot travelers from one side of the street to the other.

The subway bridge will carry temporary wooden sidewalks on each side, to which passersby will have to climb while the subway laborers are delving on the level of the present sidewalks. Special footways will be constructed from these raised passages to St. Paul's Chapel on one side and the Park Bank on the other. The supports on either side of Broadway are heavy thirty-foot beams and will leave twenty-six feet of headroom over the roadway. A six-foot passage will be left on the sidewalk before the church, while there will be a little more room on the east side of the way. Openings in the sidewalk about six by twenty feet will permit of the passage of men and buckets from the tunnel headings, advancing beneath the level of the street, these shafts being surrounded by high board fences. Work on the structure can only progress between 8 o'clock in the evening and 8 o'clock in the morning, owing to the stress of traffic. It may be a fortnight or more before any digging is done.

A similar structure will be erected, bridging Broadway, in front of Trinity Church, and the contractors hope to carry their tunnels north and south until they meet from these two points without further disturbance of the surface, though it is possible other shafts may be sunk at Liberty Street.

Much longer spans than this have been worked successfully in other tunneling operations, but the situation here is complicated, from an engineering standpoint, by the network of water, gas, and sewer pipes and electrical conduits that will have to be passed. Below Wall Street the Subway will soon sink below the water level, necessitating working from caissons, as in the construction of the foundations of the great office buildings along this section of the line.

CYCLING DECLINE KILLS CLUB.

Brooklyn Borough, Formerly Brooklyn Bicycle Club, Assigns for Creditors' Benefit.

The Brooklyn Borough Club, formerly known as the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors yesterday. The assignee is William H. Reid of Brooklyn and the document is signed by William F. McCahill, President, and John A. Kennedy, Treasurer. It is said that the liabilities of the club amount to $8,000. There was no schedule of assets filed.

At the time when bicycling was fashionable the Brooklyn Bicycle Club was one of the largest and most popular organizations of its kind in the borough. When the craze died the membership fell off until two years ago the name was changed to the Brooklyn Borough Club.

Body from River Identified.

The body found in the Hudson River off Two Hundred and Sixty-third Street Wednesday is probably that of Adolph T. Geri of Allegheny City, Penn. Geri, who was Secretary of the Royal Arcanum lodge in his home city, has been missing some time. The identification at the Morgue yesterday was made by Simon Kuhn and W. H. McGuire of Allegheny City. A member of the missing man's family has been sent for.

A short tale's soon told. Clothes, furnishings, hats and shoes till 12 o'clock—it's Saturday.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave. We fill orders by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

BESTOVOTES. The perfection of an Oat breakfast food. Quickly prepared; ravenously eaten; intensely enjoyed.
HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 5th Ave.

"THE BEST EVER" REPPO CRAVATS
WOVEN FOR WEAR. LOOK SWELL WEAR WELL
OFFER & LEVINSON, Wholesale Cravateers, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY, 3 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND. TO-NIGHT AT 8, PAIN'S POMPEII AND GRAND FIREWORKS. MATINEE AT 4 EVENINGS AT 8. THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

THE DEWEY 14th St. Tel. Call 6386—18th. To-night Grand OPENING of the season WITH EAGLE BURLESQUERS. 2 Great Burlesques, "Wizard of Jersey," "Aboard Good Ship Jane." 10—Big Acts—10. 40—Chorus Girls—40.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Matinee Wed'y & Sat'y. CHARLES FROHMAN, Manager. OPENS NEXT MONDAY. JOHN C. RICE & THOS. A. WISE in Leo Ditrichstein's newest farce, VIVIAN'S PAPAS. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

MAJESTIC GRAND CIRCLE, B'way & 59th St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2. TO-NIGHT Lipton Night—Souvenir Shamrock Flags. WIZARD OF OZ with FRED A. STONE as the Scarecrow. BEST SEATS Wed. Mat. $1.00. Ev. & Sat. Mat. $1.50.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—50c. THE BEST SHOW IN TOWN. JAPAN —BY— NIGHT. Great Cast, Pretty Girls, Catchy Music, Delightfully Cool. Rainy Nights, Performances in New Hall. Big Comic Opera Hit, OTOYO.

PROCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS. 23d St. Big Continuous Vaudeville. 58th St. "Slaves of the Mine." 5th Av. Cont. Vaudeville. 125th St. Big Vaudeville.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Liebler & Co.'s production of Hall Caine's play The Christian, with Edw. J. Morgan. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mat. To-day at 2. Ev. 8:15.

LUNA PARK EXTRA FREE ATTRACTIONS TO-DAY & SUNDAY.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Commencing NEXT MONDAY, Aug. 17. NAT. M. WILLS, THE HAPPY TRAMP, in the new musical comedy, A SON OF REST.

CASINO Mat. To-day, 2:15. To-night at 8:15. THE RUNAWAYS.

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN. Str. Grand Republic. High Class Vaudeville. W. 129th St. 8 P. M.; W. 23d St. 8:30; Battery Ldg. 9. Every Evening Except Friday. Fare 50c.

DUSS Madison Square Garden. Evgs. 8:30. Soloist, Charlotte G. George. Gen. Adm. 50c. Knabe Piano Used. Venice in New York. Last 2 Weeks.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th and 59th Sts., near Lex. Ave. TO-NIGHT "LA TRAVIATA."

CRYSTAL GARDENS (N. Y. Theatre) Evs. (except Sunday) 8:30. "LIFTING THE CUP." DARLING OF THE GALLERY GODS. Ned Wayburn's Minstrel Misses.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS 42 St., B'y & 7th Av. 12 VAUDEVILLE CELEBRITIES. Includ. mysterious AGA. Extravaganza, ballet.

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BOSTOCK'S CONEY'S BEST.

KEITH'S B'way and 14 St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

N. Y. STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. Mats. Mon. Wed. Sat. BLACK PATTI TROUBADOURS. Next Week—Two Little Vagrants.

3D AV. Mat. To-day. The Limited Mail. Next week—"DOWN BY THE SEA."

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1903. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books. One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

ROME and Roman life have been much in evidence in recent fiction, and now comes Mr. Marion Crawford dealing with them in a new novel, "The Heart of Rome." The title promises much, and the announcement will interest many readers. We need only recall Mr. Hall Caine, Miss Marie Corelli, Emile Zola, and Mr. Richard Bagot as writers who have lately wrestled with a subject presupposing a peculiar intimacy of knowledge possessed by few, especially by few English writers. Of these, Mr. Bagot has shown that he is by far the most familiar with the realities of the inner Roman life, but Mr. Crawford knows his Rome thoroughly, too, as many of his books have testified, and his power of seizing its salient qualities and expressing them in the development of his story is all his own.

Whether that manuscript in a red box really was left in a red box at the English publisher's office or not—and if he says it was we do not see our way clear to doubting it—and whether the person who left it is really unknown or not, the facts in the case have been worked up with delightful artistic skill, and with a certain originality of method. The preliminary advertising for the author, the decision to publish the manuscript, author or no author, the promise of just dealing to this unknown party in the matter of royalties when he shall choose to disclose himself, and the council of authors that unanimously selected the title for the book to fit the facts, all are likely to appeal to the imagination, and give a fillip to the dull season in the publishing trade. Everything has followed in the proper sequence, and as in the face of explicit statements it is not to be supposed that the publisher evolved any such a scheme, the credit he is entitled to is for having sagaciously pursued the "lead" given him by the author's erratic proceeding. But its ultimate success depends on the book itself, upon which it is to be hoped the author has expended the same originality of method that he has in his relations with his publisher.

It is true that in literature, as in other things, the South has usually been spoken of too much as a thing apart and a country by itself. This is the point of view from which John Bell Henneman approaches a discussion of "The National Element in Southern Literature" in The Sewanee Review. His contention is that the provincialism that has admittedly characterized much of the literary production of the South since it has had any literature was but a part of the provincialism of American letters generally. It is emerging from that provincialism somewhat later, perhaps, than the rest of the country, but not so much later than some of it. We hear a good deal nowadays about "Indiana" and "California" and other local "schools" of literature, which, though they are not to be taken too seriously as yet, denote an awakening and an inspiration. But Mr. Henneman maintains that the South has done much more than any of these; that since 1870—since the days when in Lanier's pathetic phrase it was a question of "simply not dying"—it has been giving, perhaps, the finest and freest expression to the native American local and romantic spirit—and best interpreting the types that represent it. A score of names will come to mind to justify this claim, and Mr. Henneman's further one of "steady effort, crowned with the strength of growth and accomplishment." And when the day of a truly National American literature comes, there will be an important, a significant strain in it contributed by the South. To-day the South is one of the most vital forces at work in it, and every day seems to add to its vitality.

It will probably surprise many who know and love Dumas at his best—the Dumas of "The Three Musketeers" and "Monte Cristo"—that the projected edition of his works in English will run into seventy-five volumes. Even at that it will be far from complete. It is said that some thirty of these novels have never been translated into English before; as to which, indeed, it may be surmised that they have not been thought worthy of it. There are legends that the works bearing the name of Dumas number 1,600 volumes; that in one year he contracted to deliver, and did deliver, no fewer than forty volumes, and that, as a matter of course, many of these volumes were manufactured by his assistants, or even by young writers whose work he bought and put forth as his own. It is likely that the courageous publishers of the English edition have submitted them all to a careful sifting, and that the forthcoming seventy-five are the real Dumas. Fortunately, they are sixpenny volumes, and lovers of the real Dumas need not give up hope of possessing them. But how can it be that Mr. Andrew Lang is writing the introduction to "The Three Musketeers"? Was it not Mr. Lang who a few days ago was declaiming vigorously and sarcastically against cheap books and the cheapening of literature in popular editions?

It is curious that there has never been an adequate biography of Robert Schumann in English. There was a rather inferior and abridged translation of Wasielewski's life, with all its helpless floundering in critical mire, and another of Reissmann's book, also far from the right track in criticism. There was Mr. Fuller Maitland's excellent little handbook in the "Great Musicians" series, and there was nothing else till now, when, in the "Master Musicians" series, Annie Patterson has brought a somewhat fuller treatment, though even this is rather elementary in its point of view. Mme. Schumann's long survival of her husband acted in some sort as a bar to the full and free treatment of her part in his life. Since her death the detailed biography of her by Prof. Litzmann has brought to view much of the story that has been kept back, and more may be expected to follow. But it is time for a life of Sehtmann that shall advance beyond the handbook method, not only in presenting a picture of the man, but in giving the ripened judgment of to-day upon his work.

LORD ACTON'S MONUMENT.

The Seventh Volume of the Cambridge Modern History Treating of the United States.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

PROF. WILLIAM E. DODD.

THIS is the second complete history of the United States that has appeared during the past year, Woodrow Wilson's History of the American People being the first. President Wilson's is more popular, while this is a more strictly scientific work. The Cambridge history embraces one volume of 750 pages, exclusive of index and bibliography, while "The American People" fills five sumptuous tomes; the one requires more than 400,000 words in the telling, the other something over 300,000. Both are notable and important books.

The general plan and method of "The Cambridge Modern History" are too familiar to require explanation. The volume before us treats of the United States. It is of particular interest to Americans because it is a part of the Cambridge history, and because, for that reason, it is apt to be the standard European account of our country's growth for a number of years to come. We shall be judged by what this book says of us.

It is written, according to the plan of the series, by a number of English and American specialists, most prominent among whom are Mr. John A. Doyle of Oxford, President Woodrow Wilson, J. B. McMaster, the late John G. Nicolay, and John Bassett Moore. The general editors who have succeeded to the work of the late Lord Acton are Messrs. A. W. Ward, G. W. Prothero, and Stanley Leathes, all of England. But "The United States" violates the usual method of the Cambridge history in that it is one complete chronological history. This is easily understood. The treatment of our history under such headings as apply to general European history would be meaningless.

Mr. Doyle is the author of the chapters on "The First Century of English Colonization," "The English Colonies," "The Quarrel with Great Britain," and "The War of Independence," 190 pages in all. Miss Mary Bateson of Newnham College wrote the chapter on "The French in America," and Mr. A. G. Bradley, Trinity College, Cambridge, "The Conquest of Canada." These three writers bring the history down to and through the Revolution, with the exception of the chapter on the Declaration of Independence, by Prof. Melville M. Bigelow of the Boston University Law School. This portion of the book contains also a fairly comprehensive account of all the English Colonies of North America up to 1795.

There are some small errors in this part of the work—errors due as much to the inaccuracies of former American writers as to any other cause: to say the Regulator's war in North Carolina culminated in a fight near Raleigh (p. 145), that Wilmington was the capital of the Colony (p. 173), to refer repeatedly to the Virginia militia Commander Buford as "Burford" (p. 224), that the Dan River is the dividing line between North Carolina and Virginia (p. 228), shows that the Colonial and State records of North Carolina and similarly important documents of Virginia and South Carolina have not been as closely studied as they should have been. The assertion (p. 69) that the two Houses of Congress were invented by the Federal Convention to satisfy the demands of the small States for equal representation with the large ones is but natural to English writers, most of whom accept the view of Gladstone that our Constitution is simply the result of a few strokes of the pen. It is, of course, a mistake. Inaccuracies of this kind might not be worth noting but for the fact that the Cambridge History is a sort of encyclopedia of history in which an error is doubly harmful.

It must not be understood from this that Mr. Doyle's share in the work is not of the first importance and value. Though the reader rises from the perusal of his chapters with the impression that the author very much regrets the outcome of the events of the years 1775-1776, he is convinced that the essential facts of the time have been faithfully presented to him. Mr. Doyle's mental attitude is not unfairly represented in the following quotation from the concluding paragraph of the chapter on the Revolution: "Almost from the hour of their foundation the Colonies had been developing not only political methods but political ideals different from those of the mother country. The material interests which bound them to Great Britain were real, but they were too indirect and remote to appeal readily to ordinary men." Nowhere does our author blame George

*THE CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY. Planned by the late Lord Acton, LL. D., Regius Professor of Modern History. Edited by A. W. Ward, Litt. D.; G. W. Prothero, Litt. D., and Stanley Leathes, M. A. Vol. VII.: The United States. Pp. xxvi.-[illegible]. New York: The Macmillan Company. [illegible]

III. with the loss of the American possessions, an omission somewhat remarkable in view of previous English opinion on the subject.

That tame and tangled epoch of our dependence on England and France—the years 1789 to 1812—is admirably set forth by Prof. McMaster. The Jay treaty, the poor embargo, and the last sad years of 1809 to 1812 are clearly and forcibly described. Then comes the chapter on the war by Mr. H. W. Wilson, a chapter in which one finds little of which to complain and everything to approve. Prof. McMaster takes up the thread again at 1815 and carries it on to the "Tariff of Abominations"—the rise of the National bank, internal improvements, the westward movement, and the return of Western ideas of absolute equality and manhood suffrage, demanding new State Constitutions, new issues, and new leaders, are his principal themes.

The period of 1828 to 1850 is treated by the same author in the space of twenty-six pages. Beginning with Jackson and the nullification, he passes rapidly on to the dramatic contest over the bank, to Van Buren and the panic of 1837, the wild log cabin campaign, with all its grotesqueness; the drawing of the lines between the parties on the ever-threatening slavery issue, the outbreak against Mexico, the annexation of a vast area of new slave territory, and finally the wearisome and discouraging compromise of 1850, are all outlined in a complete and masterly manner. Perhaps the most readable part of the whole work is just this description of the epoch that witnessed the building of the sections of the Nation, the making ready for the fierce war of words of the fifties, and the still fiercer conflict of arms of 1861 to 1865. A master of the inner as well as the outer movements of our history, acquainted with the thousands of newspaper discussions, with the pamphlets and broadsides of the times, Mr. McMaster finds little difficulty in giving us the really important events and leaving out those things we need not trouble ourselves to learn. There is an ease and flow about Prof. McMaster's style seldom to be found in these days of scientific history writing.

President Woodrow Wilson sketches the years 1850 to 1860 under the title of "State Rights," dwelling somewhat at length on Douglas and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, Lincoln's rise to public station, and the unfortunate John Brown raid. Mr. Wilson does not give the attention and space to the States of the lower South in the later fifties which their aggressive and defiant attitude seems to demand. But the equally important Free Soil and Know-Nothing movements, the grim warfare on the Western frontier between the free soil and slave parties, and the rise of the Union Party in the border States of the South, all get fair and satisfactory treatment considering the space at command. Mr. Wilson is par excellence a political historian, and it is just this that makes the chapter on State Rights one of the most important.

The heart of the book, however, judged from the point of view of many, is that which pictures to us the great civil war, with all its ugliness as well as its heroic features. One hundred and eighty out of a total of 780 pages are given to the war, i. e., to the events of the years beginning with 1861 and ending in 1865. One-fourth of the space is thus devoted to one-seventy-fifth of the time covered by the whole work. This is not in accord with the views of that large and still growing group of students who maintain that wars have hitherto received entirely too much attention. Their claim is that politics, the economic and social contests and changes preceding any great clash of arms should be the subject of our study, if we would really understand the succeeding conflict. War is but the resultant of vital forces and interests constantly coming into contact with other vital forces. Still, we are all hero worshippers; we like to look upon the matchless soldier, we love the sound of the drum and fife; and then it becomes a difficult thing to relegate to a secondary place the historic characters which have so long received our homage.

But whether the editors of the Cambridge History meant to have special attention given the civil war or not, they secured one of the very best men that could have been found to undertake this part of the work. It was evidently a labor of love to the late John G. Nicolay to study again his great hero—Abraham Lincoln—and his work, the civil war. The chapters on the war were prepared by Mr. Nicolay, and after his decease were retouched and revised by Miss Nicolay and Mr. H. W. Wilson, without, however, making any serious changes in the original, it seems.

Mr. Nicolay had lived long enough to see both sides of the sectional struggle and to be able to write with moderation. His account of the war repeats a part of the chapter on State Rights, as is almost unavoidable in co-operative writing. The attempt (page 469) to make Lincoln a handsome, as well as a great, man, is perhaps wasted effort, though it is but natural for us all to see beauty in those whom we admire. Great leaders of men have often been most unpromising in outward appearance, and Lincoln will hardly go down to posterity as any other than a homely man.

The statement of the case of the South vs. the North at the beginning of Lincoln's Administration, though brief, is complete and fair to both sides. Lee's final decision to cast his sword on the side of secession is not discussed, though admitted to be a subject of paramount importance in any study of the events which followed. It is to be hoped that all the evidence in existence bearing on this point may be brought out at an early date. Lee's decision, in view of the dearth of able commanders in the North at that time, was probably of more importance even than the secession of his State.

Mr. Nicolay takes up the study of the war under three heads—the Atlantic blockade and the capture of the forts and harbors of the South, the Virginia campaigns against Richmond, and the opening of the Mississippi and the conquest of Tennessee and Georgia. But the first of these topics is discussed by Mr. H. W. Wilson, which leaves to our author the tracing of the main outlines of the two great struggles—the capture of the Confederate capital and the breaking up of the lower South.

The account of McClellan's rise to supreme power in the army, his station over his rapid promotion, his slow movements toward Richmond, his inexcusable delays and morbid fear of defeat, with the ultimate breaking-up of the Peninsular campaign, occupy some half dozen pages. It is in the trying relations of Lincoln with his incompetent General, with a public clamoring for they knew not what, that the finest traits of the President's character came out. Lincoln's patience was remarkable indeed. Lee's second invasion of the North, the catastrophe at Gettysburg, and the unopposed retreat to Virginia require but four pages, yet all the essential facts are related. Grant's victories in the West and South, his transfer to Virginia, and his dogged successes even at fearful cost receive ample praise. Who could not "fight it out along this line if it takes all Summer," with all the men, arms, and money that could be desired? Though Grant was the greatest commander that Lincoln had so far discovered, his progress against Richmond cannot be described as brilliant. Just how many troops Lee had at the time when Grant began "to fight it out" has been variously estimated. Mr. Nicolay gives him 61,953, while Grant's army numbered 122,146! At the time of the surrender, twelve months later, Lee had 28,000 men at most, and Grant more than he had at the beginning.

All through the chapters on the war there are timely and fitting character sketches of the Union leaders. These short sketches add very much to the interest and value of the book. It is a pity that similar sketches are not given of the more important Confederate commanders.

Perhaps the best short account of the war for some time to come will be these chapters of Mr. Nicolay, and, though there is just the slightest touch of the partisan running through them, neither the North nor the South need have any regrets about their being made the standard for European readers. There is hardly an unnecessary word. Only one slip has been noted—that Johnston surrendered to Sherman at Raleigh (p. 452.) This event took place at Durham, N. C., thirty miles west of Raleigh.

The statement is often, almost generally, made in the South to-day that Lincoln proposed at the Hampton Roads Conference to pay the South $400,000,000 for the slaves on condition of immediate surrender. This is not mentioned in Nicolay's account of the conference. It is, however, given considerable attention as a proposition made to the Cabinet immediately after Lincoln's return to Washington. Every member of the Cabinet opposed the plan, and the rejected paper was filed away among the papers of the martyred President—proof of the forgiving and generous spirit of that wonderful man. The picture here drawn of Lincoln is one in which any member of the race may delight. The whole country may well be proud of having produced such a man. As has been suggested, it is unfortunate for the sake of the truth of history, that no adequate portrayal of the next greatest man the war brought forth, Robert E. Lee, has been given.

Prof. Moore's treatment of the United States as a world power does not fall below the high standard of historical writing maintained so uniformly throughout the whole volume. He passes over the highly questionable conduct of President McKinley (p. 671) at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war without praise or censure, and in such a way that the reader is not quite able to say whether he is proud of his country's attitude toward Spain or not.

The United States as portrayed in the Cambridge History concludes with a chapter on the Economic Development of the United States, and another on the American Intellect, written respectively by Profs. H. C. Emery of Yale and Barrett Wendell of Harvard. In these chapters something of the recent issues concerning labor and capital, combination vs. competition, is said. Prof. Wendell reviews briefly our literature, philosophy, art, and science, and concludes: "Throughout the course of their National history, Americans have never quite lost the wonderful old Elizabethan fusion of firm faith in ideals with versatile and swiftly sensible management of practical affairs. In ideal philosophy they still seek the simple essentials of truth; in practical life they still show a tendency to do, clearly and instinctively, the essential thing; and in the simplicity of heart which is still theirs, they never quite understand how far from consistent their lofty phrases and their workaday deeds may seem to unsympathetic observers." (P. 761.)

Thus concludes the work whose appearance has been looked forward to with considerable interest. There is no ground for disappointment. The book as a whole is the most scholarly, the most accurate we have, covering the whole period of our history. There is no padding, no attempt at adornment or rhetoric, not even any illustrations. It represents the best scholarship of both England and America, and as such it will be, as was said at the outset, the standard history of the United States as well as of the English Colonies of North America before 1776 for some years to come.

There are some small errors, most of which have already been pointed out. Some repetition—inseparable from the plan of the book—occurs; for instance, at the end of the chapters treating of the quarrel with England and the beginning of the Revolutionary War, also at the end of the discussion of State rights and the beginning of the civil war. But no serious objection can be made to this. WILLIAM E. DODD.

Randolph-Macon College, Va.

CHAS. G. D. ROBERTS.

His Interesting Collection of Short Stories.*

THREE new stories and the highly appropriate and satisfying illustrations of Mr. Charles Livingston Bull add value and interest to a recent edition of one of Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts's earliest books, "Earth's Enigmas," though they were far from being absolutely necessary to render acceptable the reappearance of a volume of such excellent short stories. There are many writers of the day who exhibit skill in this difficult form of fiction, and their work is enjoyed when found in its natural vehicle of publication, the periodical, but for some reason a number of short stories collected in a single volume and read consecutively, as generally happens, almost always prove in some degree unsatisfactory, however great may be their individual merits.

This defect does not seem to exist in Mr. Roberts's collection, and the explanation that first suggests itself is that these little tales, in spite of their diverse subjects, all have a thread of harmony running through them, a similarity in thought and purpose that insensibly carries the reader's mind from one to the other and so prevent that constant necessity for adjustment to some fresh point of view which is the most obviously undesirable characteristic of most collections of short stories. Proof of this is the fact that Mr. Roberts has succeeded in finding a title that admirably fits the spirit of these separate tales, instead of being reduced to the usual inglorious necessity of making the most ambitious of them do duty as a title, and including the rest under a makeshift "and others."

But harmony in this case does not preclude variety, and there is a wide diversity both of matter and manner in Mr. Roberts's effort to give expression to what he calls "some of those problems of life or nature to which, as it appears to many of us, there is no adequate solution within sight." Several of the stories tell some tragedy of the animal life in the wilderness; others are the almost literal transcript of dreams which seemed to the author to have a coherency, completeness, and symbolic significance sufficiently marked to justify him in setting them down, and still others, and perhaps the best of all, are sketches of that primitive but most fascinating life of the Canadian woods with which Mr. Roberts has since made his readers delightfully familiar. All, it is needless to say, are told with the conciseness, force, and grace of the accomplished story teller that Mr. Roberts undoubtedly is.

He takes one into the world of animal life as easily and as naturally as does Mr. Kipling, and convinces one as fully that his knowledge of the furred and feathered creatures of whom he writes was obtained by long and close study of them in their native haunts. His panthers and eagles are lords of the forest and air, and exhibit all the terrible qualities necessary to their station. The very presence of the two hungry panthers, faring forth into the gloom of the woods to find their prey, can be felt as one turns the few pages of "Do Seek Their Meat from God," and their quest seems the very opposite of cruel, as the author pictures their two half-starved cubs safely hidden away in a cave to await the return of their protectors. A child cries in a lonely cabin, and, to the beasts, it seems the voice of God pointing the way to satisfy their own dire need of food and that of their young ones, but to a human father hastening homeward it speaks so irresistibly of a child's distress and terror that, much against his will, he retraces his steps and rescues the child, only to find that it is his own little son, strayed away into the vacant cabin. The boy is saved, but the two panthers are shot for his sake, and not many weeks later, when the settler was following the trail of a bear, he came upon what seemed to be a wild beast's lair. There were bones scattered about, and on some dry herbage, in the deepest corner of the den, he found the dead bodies of two small panther cubs.

"The Young Ravens That Call Upon Him" pictures another tragedy, in which an eagle, in search for something to ease the bitter hunger of his nestlings, carries off a ewe's one precious lamb, and brings comfort to his own nest by leaving her frantic with grief and loneliness.

"Strayed" is a story of a splendid young ox that left the Cabineau camp because the call of the native pasture in his heart could not be resisted and the woods drew him by subtle spell. Poor fellow! He hated the yoke and remembered only the delights of the dewy fields, where the herds used to feed when at will they roamed untrammeled. He forgot the cruel beasts, to which a solitary steer could offer no effectual resistance.

Mr. Roberts has included two very creepy stories: one about a terrible stone dog that kept guard over a ruined fountain, and upon a certain occasion quite convinced the author that there are in this world many things difficult of explanation, to say the least; and the other about a barn haunted by the ghost of a suicide. Both of these should be read for comfort in the broad light of day.

Of the eight stories that relate so graphically the simple life among lumbermen little need be said, for the very good reason that every one knows what good work Mr. Roberts is capable of doing in that direction. His fishermen and hunters and lumbermen are true to life and invariably interesting, for that reason if for no other, but Mr. Roberts, even in the short sketches, has done something more than fling down his characters, ready-made. Most of them bear, for the reader, a very distinct personality, in spite of the speed with which they come and go.

Again, let it be said that too much praise can hardly be given to Mr. Bull's illustrations. They really illuminate and make plainer the author's text, and unfortunately that meed of praise can rarely be given to an illustrator. He is more apt to give one the impression of having had too many ideas of his own to pay much attention to the author's words.

*EARTH'S ENIGMAS. By Charles G. D. Roberts. Illustrated by Charles Livingston Bull. One volume. Pp. 283. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

Arthur S. Hardy's Latest Book.

HIS DAUGHTER FIRST. By Arthur Sherburne Hardy. One vol. Pp. 340. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"His Daughter First," by Arthur Sherburne Hardy, is distinctly one of those pleasant works of fiction written for the old-fashioned purpose of amusing its readers, without inflicting upon them any of the common modern accompaniments of disturbing social or psychological questions and unsatisfactory or even harrowing conclusions. The little corner of the world that Mr. Hardy presents is full of excellent people, and in all the 340 pages that are required to tell about it there is not an ounce of pessimism or cynicism that can be construed as in the slightest degree an expression of the author's own view of humanity and its doings. On the contrary, the one character who exhibits mild symptoms of possessing enough penetration to be frequently suspicious of men and their motives and to take delight in confirming her doubts is supplied, in addition, with such unusually benign and sympathetic qualities that the reader is forced finally to take the author's view that her gruffness was but an admirable oddity or an odd admirability. Another character, a young woman who starts out with every evidence of being selfish, overbearing, and, to put it mildly, crafty and insincere, is transformed suddenly into a model of passionate devotion to a not very worthy object, with the result that the object himself obligingly ceases to be looked at somewhat coldly by his male friends and becomes "quite a good fellow" in their eyes. The rest are all good, beautiful, and true to start with, and so remain at the end, where Mr. Hardy delights his readers with the sure conviction, the sine qua non of a popular novel to a former generation, that all the not very complicated tangles in the affairs of at least six of his seven lovers have been successfully straightened out. He even goes so far as to console the old woman with a totally unexpected and gratuitous trip to foreign lands.

It is certainly a little disappointing to one who remembers the quite exceptional interest of Mr. Hardy's earlier stories to have him reappear, after a long silence, with work that will not advance his reputation and will hardly justify that already attained. What would be a very creditable performance for a novice in the field of fiction is not altogether comprehensible as the mature offering of the full-fledged novelist that Mr. Hardy seemed to be when he gave "But Yet a Woman" and "The Wind of Destiny." Something more is now demanded from the story teller who would aspire to the upper ranks of his fellow-craftsmen than simply the development in good English of a probable series of events among imaginable people. There must be a distinct message from author to reader while he takes this method to impart a message that plainly differentiates him from other writers. The question which most naturally presents itself to one who has read "His Daughter First" is why Mr. Hardy chose to expend considerable labor upon something so entirely unimportant. Nothing about scene, events, or characters rises above the very ordinary daily round of life in any New England community, or any other community, for that matter. There is not even anything typically New England about it all, nor does the author accomplish more than to show what became generally known long ago, that there is nothing inherently interesting about New Englanders, as such, at the present day. Now that their once painfully acute consciences have been toned down to the normal, much of their literary value has disappeared.

The gist of these remarks is apt to be that, though "His Daughter First" is a good story, it is not good enough for Mr. Hardy. It is a tale of lovers pure and simple, whose affairs run so smoothly to the proper conclusion that there are only one or two instances when the plot might be said to "thicken" to any appreciable degree. This was to be expected in a novel absolutely devoid of a villain or even of a single character with mischievous proclivities enough to tangle up the affairs of his neighbors. Mr. Hardy had not the heart to make any of his New England people permanently wicked, and the result is of course a sedate absence of excitement in their lives and a corresponding lack of enthusiasm in reading about them.

Sidelights on Thibet.

"The Travels of John Wryland" have just come from the press of the Equitable Publishing Company of Allentown, Penn. The work is now, for the first time, put before the public. It is Wryland's own story of the incidents of his journey to Thibet, of his becoming King of the Island of Palti, and of the war he waged on the Ne-or-Mans. The narrative is said to throw new light upon the geography of Thibet, and upon the history, laws, institutions, architecture, and inhabitants of Palti. The people, it appears, seem to possess a thorough knowledge of war and statesmanship.

LEO XIII.

His Personal Memoirs, as Told by Mgr. Bernard O'Reilly.*

WITH a proper religious fervor the Right Rev. Bernard O'Reilly presents the life of Leo XIII. Since the biography was written with the sanction of the Church, and with the encouragement and approbation of his late Holiness, the authenticity of it cannot be questioned. As the head of a religion which numbers 200,000,000 to-day, grievous was the task imposed on the incumbent of the Pontifical throne. For his wisdom, his high sense of duty, his devotion, no words can express the high opinion in which he was held, not alone by Catholics, but by those of other creeds. Those were troublous times during and after the death of Pius IX. It seemed then almost impossible to bring about peace, not in Italy alone, but in other Catholic countries, and then consider how tactful was Leo XIII.—not tactful in the diplomatic sense, but truthful always, holding that the right way was the one of justice and absolute truthfulness. In the long history of the Popes there cannot be found any one of them who was guided by a higher sense of duty than was Joachim Vincent Raphael Lodovico Pecci, or who labored more zealously for the propagation of the faith of his Church. Leo XIII. from the day when he was elected Pope until his death was the exemplification of sound judgment, guided by his sense of duty.

The birthplace of the late Pope was Carpineto; according to the guidebooks, "a populous little town of 5,000 inhabitants, situated in a cleft of the Monti Lepini." Near Carpineto, on the crest of an elevation, lived the Count and Countess of Pecci. They had six children, the youngest of which was Joachim Vincent, who was born March 2, 1810. The Peccis were of old Siennese origin. Count Domenico Lodovico Pecci, had embraced a military career under Napoleon. His wife was the daughter of a noble house, and she brought to her husband "the inheritance of Christian virtues and noble womanly qualities." Describing the precise time when Pope Leo was born, the author writes:

As in France, so in Italy, skepticism had first tainted the upper classes, and from them and by them the intellectual pestilence had been spread downward through the ambitious middle classes, reaching at length the laboring population in city and country. And so when the revolution of 1789 first startled Europe by its utterances and innovations, every one of its doctrines found a wide echo in Italy, and too willing apostles among the titled and the learned devoted all their energy and influence to the work of popularizing it. Voltaireanism and Illuminism had become incarnate in the Revolution of 1793, and sent their armies into Italy. A few years later there were found, unhappily, but too many influential Italians to hail their advent as the hosts of liberty which denied God and declared war on the existing order of things. Napoleon's inconsistent and spasmodic efforts to restore the altar which his soldiers had polluted and torn down, and to use, in forwarding his own schemes of domination, the mighty moral forces of religion, were productive in Italy of more harm than good.

There had been plunder and devastation, and the various religious orders deprived of their property were scattered. One of the first acts of Pius VIII. was the restoration of the Society of Jesus, and a school of the Jesuits was opened at Viterbo. Pecci was sent to the Jesuits for instruction, and remained there from 1818 to 1824. His ability and industry were at once conspicuous. The author cites his first distinction:

He gave early promise of uncommon literary distinction. Just as he had completed his twelfth year a college festival was got up to welcome the Provincial of the Jesuits, Father Vincent Pavani. This gave to Vincent Pecci the first recorded opportunity of showing his fluency in Latin verse, as well as his admiration for the character of the venerable man who honored the name of Vincent.

When Leo XII. was Pope he applied himself "to collect around him in Rome the most accomplished educators." Italy, he thought, ought, by the superior culture and the superior virtues of its inhabitants, to set the example to the rest of the civilized world. Viterbo was too far away from Rome. In 1824 he restored the Collegio Romano to the Jesuits. In 1825 Vincent Pecci came to Rome and became a student at the college. The lad's success was wonderful and he won many academic honors. In 1830 he was matriculated among the theological or divinity students of the Gregorian University. He paid marked attention to civil and ecclesiastical jurisprudence. He was graduated with the degree of Doctor in Civil and Canonical Law. He was about twenty-eight when he prepared himself to receive holy orders. In 1837 he received his sub-deaconship and deaconship in Rome. After that the life of Pecci was devoted to the service of the Holy See. He must have attracted the attention of Gregory XVI. for his uncommon ability, for in 1838 he was appointed Delegate or Governor of the Province of Benevento. This province was in a most unfortunate condition. French rule in the province had brought about the worst results. When the rule of Murat in Naples came to an end the country was lawless. The Papal authorities were in conflict with the Neapolitan Government. The biographer writes:

Gregory XVI. and his counselors must have had a very high opinion of the youthful prelate and his ability to cope with well-organized bands of desperate men to think of dispatching him on such a mission, when others far more experienced and of higher dignity had failed to check the inveterate disorder and had retired, baffled, from their battle with brigandage and smuggling.

In 1843, as Archbishop of Damiata, Pecci was sent to Brussels. When the separation of Belgium from Holland took place, religious differences set in. There were national antipathies. The biographer writes that "by a stroke of the pen the political and religious destiny of five or six millions of Catholics were disturbed." He insists that neither the Dutch nor the Belgians were suited to constitutional government. We quote the Right Rev. Bernard O'Reilly's remarkable assertion:

The political quacks who think that the constitutional forms which suit the English race at home or in the United States ought also to suit Belgium, or France, or Spain, or Italy, forget that the institutions of a country are the natural growth and outcome of a people's habits and social life. Where, as in Great Britain and in America, the form of government, with the laws and the judiciary, has ever been a part of the people's existence, it needs no political education to train the masses to the knowledge and exercise of their political rights. They are matters of course, as familiar to the farmer in the country as his implements and methods of agriculture; as handy to the craftsman in the cities as the rules and practice of his trade. How different among the Latin nations of Continental Europe and their offshoots was the use of suffrage, whether open or secret, in electing to municipal or national offices!

Whether this affirmation carries weight or not we are not prepared to state, but it might be said that the author is by no means complimentary to "the Latin races." The mission to Belgium was a difficult one, and on the whole was successful, inasmuch as the Papal Representative patched some kind of a peace between two warring factions. In 1846 Mgr. Pecci returned to Rome, having visited London and Paris. Arriving in Rome, he found the Pope near his end. With the election of Pius IX. the troubles of Italy then commenced. Returning to Perugia, Pecci was received with delight; but he seems to have been conscious of the troubles yet to come. The Archbishop remained in Perugia for thirty-two years. He labored incessantly to educate the people. Those were dark years, from 1848 and onward. Archbishop Pecci did all in his power to quench the fires and to help the people. After the death of Pius IX., in 1878, the question was asked: "Will the Piedmontese Government not take possession of the Vatican and St. Peter's?" The author refers to Legge's "Pius IX." for confirmation of the many terrible denunciations directed against the expiring Pope. Are we to find fault with the author for not mincing matters? He writes:

Be it said, too, without any offense to the great mass of English and American Protestants who had clapped their hands with transport and sung their loud paeans of thanksgiving when the Porta Pia was breached and the Piedmontese entered Rome and hoisted the flag of Savoy on the Quirinal and Castle of St. Angelo, their exultation would have been complete if, ere the remains of Pius IX. had been cold in death, that same cross of Savoy had floated from the topmost point of the Vatican and the dome of St. Peter's.

Pecci was elected Pope on the 20th of February, 1878. Now follow at length the labors of the late Pope. They were turned in many directions, but all of them were of a peaceful nature. Devoted to the faith, he seemed to appreciate that there had been changes made in the methods of a civilized world. The author gives in full many of the documents issued by Leo XIII. We recommend particularly the encyclical on "Matrimony," issued in 1880. It was a grand service the Pope rendered when he taught that matrimony, its traditions, "are the foundations of the moral world." Ever since 1738 the higher dignitaries of the Catholic Church have shown their dread of Masonry, more particularly those existing in the Latin countries, and Leo XIII. wrote an encyclical against Masonry. It was "the winning personality" of the late Pope which won him so many victories. That was never "better exhibited" than in the difficult matter of our own relations toward the Catholic Church in the Philippines. Pope Leo never played State against State. He despised finesse. He adopted "the noble plan of conciliating all rivalries and softening all asperities."

*LIFE OF LEO XIII. From an Authentic Memoir Furnished by His Order. Written with the Encouragement, Approbation, and Blessing of His Holiness the Pope. By the Right Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, Domestic Prelate of His Holiness. Cloth. Illuminated cover. Illustrated with many portraits, &c. Pp. 744. Chicago, Philadelphia, and Toronto: The John C. Winston Company.

Strolling Through Europe.

The Cook's tourist inevitably loses the best of European travel, partly because of the haste with which he scampers from place to place, partly because of the way his kind are herded from one great show centre to another. The ideal way is to take plenty of time, linger in the spots that appeal to one and cut those that pall. This plan costs very little more than the other in cash, but of course it takes much longer. "European Days and Ways," by Dr. James F. Rusling, a Brigadier General of United States Volunteers, is a record of such a leisurely stroll about the Continent, returning by way of England. The book is practically a diary of the trip made by the author and his family from the time they left Hoboken on May 27 till they got back to Trenton on Oct. 11 of the same year. ($1.50 net, Eaton & Mains, New York.) The itinerary is full of variety, nor did the party keep to the beaten track. They sailed directly for the Mediterranean, poked about in Italy, took their time in Switzerland, saw the Tyrol, Munich, Heidelberg, &c. Then came that marvelous trip down the Rhine, a little tour in the Netherlands, a side trip to Paris, and then England and home. True to his military training the author devotes a chapter to Waterloo, and does not forget other famous battlefields. His style is easy, flowing, and chatty, his observation acute, and this record of his trip can serve as a guide for many others who can afford time to sojourn about Europe. It seems odd that, according to all indications, the only foreign language any one in the party knew was Italian.

Henry Holt's New Editions.

Second editions of Henry Battell Loomis's "Cheerful Americans" and Mr. Van Zile's "A Duke and His Double" have been sent to press by Henry Holt & Co. It is stated that the illustrations by Florence Scovel Shinn and Fanny Y. Cory have probably done much to make Mr. Loomis's book popular, while Mr. Van Zile's story has been praised for its "dramatic effectiveness."

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THE SMART SET

A MAGAZINE OF CLEVERNESS

OUT TODAY

IRELAND.

Her Story and Former Troubles Told by Justin McCarthy.*

WITH Mr. Howard Angus Kennedy let us pray that "there are signs that the night of hatred and the twilight of suspicion are brightening into the new dawn in the history of the partnership between Great Britain and Ireland, into a day of mutual understanding, respect, and in the end affection." There is no Irishman alive to-day who is more respected than Justin McCarthy, not alone for his ability but for his supreme honesty. Clear in his literary style, and in the narration of historical events he is unswayed by mere prejudice. Understanding what are peculiarities of the Celtic race, their finer traits, even appreciating what may be their less amiable qualities, in one short volume, "Ireland and Its Story," he gives succinctly the leading events in Ireland from the beginning. With the best of judgment, Justin McCarthy endeavors not to gloss over the miseries of the past, giving the causes for them, but at the same time he tries to infuse in his work a better spirit. His text seems to be, to let what has gone be forgotten and forgiven. It is a true "short history," giving the reader all the salient events, and allotting to every one of them its due proportion.

What was the beginnings of Ireland? Whence came the original Celt? We do not know. The more the pity, for the character of a people is in large measure due to inheritance. In the time that has long gone past there was isolation, and so ways, manners, forms of government became in a certain measure fixed. But then Ireland being insular the chances were that many people of a different race might have mixed their blood with that of the early settlers. There never was a country which delighted more in legends. The Irishman always did respect those antiquated stories. Mr. McCarthy writes:

> Every stream, well, and cavern, every indentation of the seashore, every valley and mountain peak, has its own stories and memories of beings who did not belong to this earth. A distinguished Englishman once said that whereas in the inland counties of England he had found many a peasant who neither knew the name of the river within sight of his cottage nor troubled himself about its early history, he never met with an Irish peasant who was not ready to give him a whole string of legends and stories about the stream which flowed under his eyes every day.

Did the original Celt come from the Far East? Certainly some of the peculiarities of the Irishman of to-day are ingrained. No matter where you find him he keeps to his peculiarities. He has never quite assimilated himself to the habits of the people with whom he has had to cast his lot. These are precisely Mr. McCarthy's words. It is not because he is proud, but apparently it is a matter of instinct. The author tells the story of a Spanish Prime Minister, whose descent was Irish, but the original ancestor was from centuries back. "He himself had never set foot on Irish soil, but still retained so much of ancestral feeling against the State which had forced his people into exile that he positively refused even, for diplomatic purposes, to learn English."

As to the early religion of the Irish, we know little about that. That there were Druidical priests seems probable. With the coming of St. Patrick begins the authentic history of Ireland. Legend says that St. Patrick had been a slave in Ireland, "and even in his days of slavery he formed an affection for the country and its population." The date of St. Patrick's coming to Ireland as a bearer of the Gospel is said to have been in the year 432. The wonderful thing is to understand how at once Ireland became Christian and, according to the old traditions, to have been the "home of Christianity," and on that account was called "the Isle of Saints."

Now followed many disturbing influences. The Danes overran the country some time in the eighth century, and held it for a hundred years. Then arose the darling of Hibernian imagination, and he was Brian Boroihme, or Boru. There is no reason to suppose that there was not an actual Boru, or that he did not defeat the Danes in 1014. After Brian's death Celts and Danes seem to have come to terms. Something like a chief sovereign was chosen, and under him were lesser Kings. Then came rivalries and feuds. Dermot Macmurrogh, (according to the ballad,) fell in love with another King's wife, and having been trounced by the woman's husband Dermot sought refuge in England, and asked the Norman Barons to help him. The only English Pope that Catholicism ever had was Pope Adrian IV., and so he gave Henry II. a bull of authority over Ireland. Then followed the Norman conquest of Ireland, and, for good or bad, the history of Ireland is ever after thus associated with England. The Normans divided up Ireland, and then for many years "the history of Ireland told of long struggles between the Irish inhabitants and the Norman settlers." Mr. McCarthy presents a fact here not well known to the general reader.

> A new race grew up of Norman or English invaders, who were proud in later days to be described by the Norman prefix of Fitz, as the Fitzgeralds, the Fitzmaurices, Fitzpatricks, and many others. The Fitzgeralds were probably the most numerous, and gave the title of Geraldines to the new order of settlers. Many of their descendants took a leading part in all the Irish uprisings against English rule down to the days when Lord Edward Fitzgerald was one of the leaders in the rebellion of 1798. So thoroughly is this Geraldine race associated with Irish nationality that the name of Fitzgerald would now seem to the ordinary English reader as distinctly Hibernian as O'Donoghue or O'Neill.

Passing rapidly over some centuries, strife in Ireland being constant, we come to that disturbed period of the Reformation. Mr. McCarthy writes: "By far the greater part of the Irish remained absolutely faithful to the form of Christian worship which had been established by St. Patrick." Something else, which the author calls "a curious fact," is this: "That some of the noble families who had settled in Ireland and conformed to the doctrines of the Protestant Church remained still faithful to that of the Irish national party." During many reigns religious troubles were constant. Every endeavor was made to suppress the Catholic Church. "Then the defense of the ancestral soil became identified with the defense of the ancestral faith. So strongly did these sentiments take hold of the great majority of the Irish that almost any foreign power which happened to be the enemy of England was regarded as the friend of Ireland." Rebellion followed rebellion, and there came about the complete devastation of Ireland. James was a despot. With the coming of Charles I. better conditions might have been expected, but Charles wanted money and sold all kinds of things in Ireland. Ireland was hopeful, for it did seem that the Irishman could worship as he pleased, providing he paid for the privilege. As to Cromwell, Mr. McCarthy writes: "Cromwell had many qualities which make a great conqueror, but he never was a conqueror of hearts." The rule of Cromwell did probably more than anything else to make the Irish for many generations devoted to the Stuart cause. When the House of Orange ousted the last of the Stuarts, then came more trouble, ending with the battle of the Boyne. The Treaty of Limerick bore no fruit, for the English disputed its conditions, or those favorable to the Irish. Many of the Irish sought homes abroad, and "for many generations that followed there never was a foreign sovereign engaged in war against England who did not have Irish officers and soldiers to serve him."

In Queen Anne's reign the same methods were in vogue as those carried out in the Russia of to-day.

> A Catholic could not be a Judge, a member of the bar, of the Magistracy, or of any municipal corporation. He was not allowed to serve in the army or navy; he could not be a Sheriff, a Grand Juror, a police constable, or even a parish vestryman. He was forbidden to carry any weapons. * * * If the eldest son of a Catholic became a Protestant, he became the owner of whatever his father might possess, and thus reduced his father to the position of tenant. A Catholic wife who turned Protestant was legally set free from the control of her husband, and a certain portion of her husband's property was assigned for her independent use.

Be it said to their credit, many devoted members of the Protestant Church saw how wicked were these laws, and declaimed against them. Burke, who was a Protestant, declared that the penal code of his day was a machine of elaborate contrivance, "made for the [illegible] of human nature," and "proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man." There were enactments tending to restrain all Irish trade, manufactures, and commerce. Under the reign of the Georges, Dean Swift was a warm advocate of Ireland. Swift was in revolt against the injustice done. The author's summary of Lord Chesterfield, who was Lord Lieutenant, will surprise many. He was opposed to the many restrictive measures imposed on Ireland, and did his best to remove them. This is to be found in Chesterfield's own statement.

> I came determined to proscribe no set of persons whatever, and determined to be governed by none. * * * It was said that my lenity to the papists had wrought no alteration either in their religious sentiments. I did not expect that it would, but surely that was no reason for cruelty toward them.

Coming down to modern times, Mr. McCarthy describes the career of Daniel O'Connell, who was "probably the greatest popular orator known to the world." One of O'Connell's strongest points was that no political cause would justify bloodshed, and in this he differed from many of the so-called friends of Ireland. The Young Ireland Party and its leading spirits are described. Duffy, Dillon, Davis were in the fore, and under their guidance that most remarkable journal, The Nation, was started. Those who hoped to help Ireland stepped beyond the line of good judgment, and there came the end of the movement. The many personages who have figured in the efforts to better Ireland are all noticed. The Fenian movement, originating in the United States, the subjection of Canada being the primary object, ended in a miserable failure. The blowing up of Clerkenwell Prison discredited the cause of Ireland, as did later the infamous murders of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phoenix Park, Dublin, in 1882. It is not certain that Mr. McCarthy has a strong admiration for Charles Stewart Parnell, the warm advocate of home rule. His main policy in the English House of Commons was that of obstruction. It was a "miserable scandal" that hurt Parnell. He lost touch with many of his former constituents. The close of his career was a most melancholy one.

In his last page Mr. McCarthy expresses the hope that a better time is coming for Ireland, for England is conscious that home rule as carried on in Canada and Australia is possible in Ireland.

*IRELAND AND HER STORY. By Justin McCarthy. Cloth. Pp. 122. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.

Summer Fiction Lists.

Charles Scribner's Sons are issuing a booklet giving descriptions of their new novels and short stories. The little brochure contains pictures of the authors and of scenes in the stories, the prices of the books described, decorations, &c.

Another catalogue on the same lines is being sent out by the Fleming H. Revell Company. By way of illustration the cover designs of the different stories described in the pamphlet are given. The price and format are also included.

BROWNING.

The Cleverness and Seeming Paradox in G. K. Chesterton's Study of the Poet.*

WHEN the announcement of Mr. Chesterton's biography of Browning was first made many were upon the alert. For they had already recognized in the biographer an original writer, and even a force in letters, and felt that whatever the ultimate value of the criticism they would have at least good entertainment. They expected the work would be unlike any other biography, and they have not been disappointed. Those traits for which its author is notable are here fully displayed, and not only result in putting Browning before us in a very striking manner, but enhance our interest in Mr. Chesterton. Here, as a master of paradox he magnifies his office, and as the apostle of the commonplace he is faithful to his mission.

Mr. Chesterton's natural key is struck within the first dozen lines of the book, and on the first page we have the true taste of his quality. The ordinary man thinks that complexity and mystery enhance the difficulty of a subject and entail space in proportion. Mr. Chesterton thinks that these only make it the more easy, and he has put much thought in small bulk. To him the simple is the mystery, and he applies his thesis to Browning with such skill and dexterity and freshness of illustration that he would be reckless who should oppose it and dismal who should surrender.

The mystery that haunts Browning's poetry is not the mystery of Browning. It is no mystery at all. The man is the mystery, "because he was a very ordinary and spontaneous man. Anything that is deliberate, twisted, created as a trap and a mystery must be discovered at last; everything that is done naturally remains mysterious." On the seeming paradox in these two propositions hang the keys to the so-called mystery of Browning.

As was Browning so is his biographer—a fighter and a quick hitter, a born debater, and of great resource. He says so much that appeals to the common mind and that the educated man can fully enjoy that he has what makes the first-rate lecturer. We should not be surprised to see him in the hands of the "manager" or undertaking the "defense of the indefensible" at Harvard. In the future a volume of his aphorisms is almost a certainty. His paradoxes, startling though they sometimes are, are as a nail in a sure place, and will generally remain undisturbed.

What floats on the surface of opinion regarding Browning's works is handled in the introductory pages in a brief and pointed manner. The subject is attacked at close range and treated with unflagging animation. The going throughout is strong and nervous, and the illustrations are vivid and telling. Mr. Chesterton thinks rapidly and brings his observations quickly to a point. The reader may feel the need of guarding against being taken unawares and giving his assent to propositions he may have only been startled into by the writer's brilliancy and the gleam of his humor. By those for whom the book is written it will be read with thorough enjoyment.

Considerable space is given to Browning's family and the question of what blood flowed in his veins. But abandoning the hope of getting at anything clear Mr. Chesterton comforts himself with the thought that the alien blood he may have had made him all the more characteristically an Englishman. If it should be thought that some space might have been saved from this inquiry to better purpose we must remember what the biographer has "resisted" in having abstained from following Dr. Furnivall's investigations of the Browning family "since the beginning of the world." We also see here Mr. Chesterton's fitness for his task by his having looked at Browning as of possible descent from a baron of the middle ages and in the light of a Hebrew, of an Italian, and of a negro origin. "Any or all of these races," he says, "might readily be connected with Browning's personality, and we should still have the all-important fact that he was and remained an Englishman of the middle class."

The objection might be and has been made that there is lack of proportion in this presentation of Browning. But an exhaustive discussion is within the space an impossibility. As well attempt to deal with Mr. Chesterton's public utterances in one column of this review. One has only to recall the vast bulk of Browning to add the story of his life and of the life that most concerned his to see this. This 12mo book of 200 pages is unusually well packed with thought, with an unusually small waste of words, and it may perhaps be safely said that as biography it makes Browning live before us and as criticism is most alive to what is of most interest.

Among other qualifications for his task Mr. Chesterton has that of close mental sympathy with his subject. What there is in Browning which the thought of the time would regard as illogical and indefensible, as in the character of Paracelsus and the intellect of the Middle Ages, he holds to be in strict accordance with truth. He sees in the Alchemist the supreme type of the human intellect and in the Middle Ages the "most painfully logical period that the world has ever seen." The "supreme characteristic" of the mediaeval state was that it "cared for the things of the mind for their own sake." And here we have some of the gems of this Chesterton gallery. "To complain," he says, "of the researches [of those times] on the ground that they were not materially fruitful is to act as we should act in telling a gardener that his roses were not so digestible as our cabbages. * * * The Eden of the Middle Ages was really a garden where each of God's flowers—truth, beauty, and reason—flourished for its own sake, and with its own name. The Eden of modern progress is a kitchen garden."

We have a very good sight of Mr. Chesterton in his remarks upon Sordello. In them are the characteristic stories of Carlyle, of Tennyson, and of Douglas Jerrold; of Mrs. Carlyle wishing to know, after reading it with great interest, if Sordello was a man, or a city, or a book; of Tennyson understanding only the first line and the last, and they both lies; of Jerrold's saying, "My God! I am an idiot. I cannot understand two consecutive lines of an English poem." With it arose the legend of an author who could not be understood. But Sordello being considered quite unintelligible does not disconcert Mr. Chesterton. He is quite in his element in it. Sordello's obscurity comes from obscurity the reason of Browning's obscurity. He was not obscure from intellectual vanity, as some have thought, nor from the intoxication of fame. He was then in his youth, "when a man is thinking of love and publicity," and if we study the matter sufficiently we shall come to the conclusion that "he was not unintelligible because he was proud, but because he was humble." Byron was vain, but Byron was "magnificently lucid." The genuine humility in Browning made him think that his ideas were common to the postman and the tailor, and Mr. Chesterton arrives at last at the conclusion that "Sordello was the most glorious compliment that has ever been paid to the average man." We do not question the space given to the discussion of this poem, for it bears widely upon the popular conception of Browning and that entertained by the Browningites. With them Mr. Chesterton has no sympathy, and is, like the poet himself, "very far from being a Browningite."

The chapter on the "Early Works" treats of all between "Pauline," 1833, and "A Blot on the 'Scutcheon," 1843. Considerable space is given here to the "Dramatic Lyrics," in which the biographer is quite himself, dexterous without flourishes, clever without flightiness, and we get some very good surprises. The best of these lyrics are the love poems in which grotesque things are used to express sublimated emotion. The realistic images in these—"garden rakes, strange medicine bottles, window blinds, burnt dish"—these are the evidences of Browning's pre-eminence as one of the poets of passion. For there is nothing so fiercely realistic as sentiment and emotion. Thought and the intellect are content with soft abstractions, but sentiment and emotion must have "real things and the real woman." "Browning's love poetry is the finest * * * the truest of all love poetry, because it does not speak much about love. He approaches the celestial time when a man does not think about heaven, but about a parasol."

The event of Browning's life, the secret marriage and elopement, is disposed of within very few pages, and the social ethics of the subject is discussed with keen insight and masterly conclusions. The question is here raised of the publication of the celebrated correspondence. Mr. Chesterton considers nothing too sacred to be known. He objects to certain letters not because they tell us about the love of the Brownings, but because they do not tell us about it. There should have been selections of the "serious and universal" portion of them. But on the whole it matters very little, for very few people will be able to make "head or tail of three consecutive sentences in them." That, as far as Browning is concerned, is natural and appropriate, for his prose was the most roundabout thing in the world.

Mr. Chesterton's sympathy with the defenseless and appreciation of the commonplace warm him for the task of interpreting and justifying the grotesque in art and in Browning, which he does with vigorous argument and the most entertaining irony and illustration. Among the widely and acutely different views of Browning as an artist he is charged with lack of form and disregard of it, and it is held that the grotesque was purposely adopted by him to express novel and profound ideas. Mr. Chesterton ventures upon showing that it would be far nearer the truth to say that Browning "cared more for form than any other English poet who ever lived." His defense of the grotesque and exposition of its philosophical use is an important contribution to the literature of criticism.

If this volume contained only the concluding chapters, headed "The Ring and the Book" and "The Philosophy of Browning," it would even then be difficult to overestimate its value. In these the author has put us deeply in his debt. The first is an able and satisfying interpretation of this great poem. He calls it "the great epic of the enormous importance of small things."

The bold and impressive utterances in the second may be indicated by a reference to what is said there of Browning's view of the universe. "We have certainly felt that this world did not explain itself, that something in its complete and patent picture has been omitted. And Browning was right in saying that in a cosmos where incompleteness implies completeness life implies immortality. This then is the first of the doctrines or opinions of Browning: the hope that lies in the imperfection of man. The second of the great Browning doctrines requires some audacity to express. It can only be properly stated as the hope that lies in the imperfection of God."

A. BLACKWOOD.

*ROBERT BROWNING. (English Men of Letters.) By G. K. Chesterton. New York: The Macmillan Company. 12mo. Cloth. Pp. 207. 75 cents.

ELSIE VENNER.

A New Edition of Dr. Holmes's Weird Story.*

THE serpent tale of Elsie Venner is a worm that dieth not yet, whereof a new volume of the same, of late issued by the Cambridge Press, gives token. It is nearly half a century since it was first given to the public; numerous editions have been printed in that interval; in succeeding prefaces of the earliest of these the author set forth that it was not written for popularity, but that it had already found its appreciative, if somewhat limited, public. This it seems to have held up to the present time, as new editions would not appear unless there were some popular call for them. If it has not been so widely read as some of its author's books it has at least not been forgotten. The flood of recent American fiction has been something which even the optimistic autocrat could never have dreamed of, and that his book rides above it like the chambered Nautilus of his own buoyant verse over the ocean's tumult, is an assuring token of its enduring seaworthiness.

As a picture of New England life and manners there are probably a good many readers who will think that it would have been more attractive if Elsie and her obscurely shadowed forth serpentine characteristics had been left out of it altogether. She is introduced among the plain, honest Yankee folk around her as a kind of basilisk.

Whose breath,
Teeth sting, and eyeballs all are death.

The theory she illustrates is that of a dual nature arising out of prenatal influences. Her mother was bitten by a serpent before the daughter was born, infiltrating her with snaky qualities, which expressed themselves in various ways through her woman's form and life. The mountain rising above her home had caverns full of rattlesnakes and she secretly haunted about them and was the familiar and queen of their noxious occupants. They seemed to recognize her as partaking of their qualities and to obey her as having authority over them. In the domestic circle, at school and elsewhere the snake nature breathed through her and expressed itself in her movements and aspects. As a figure moving in and out among schoolmasters, widows, serving-men, country doctors and parsons and others of a village and rural neighborhood, there is something uncanny about her, and whatever interest she lends to the tale is balanced by a sentiment of repulsion which does not fail to attend her.

But the author's literary style has a quality to preserve as well as adorn whatever is committed to it, as strange flies and spiders in amber acquire preciousness from the medium which guards them against the crumbling touches of time and decay. Whether in his own language he "bowls a large snort" at us across the breakfast table, or hands us a feather which the night journeying heron has wafted downward in its flight, our attention is alike enchained. Whatever it be that he offers us, his style "makes that and the action fine." Hapless Elsie is an abnormal conception; never in life was any like her; the Corinthian Lamia fallen from her voluptuous woman's form into her alternate serpent shape and gliding away through her enchanted and terror-stricken halls could hardly have been more repellent. Still the autocrat contrives to introduce her into society without producing a local revolution, and into his book without enforcing the reader to fling it away as if an asp were hidden in its leaves.

He is best remembered in his other volumes. When he touches the strings of his golden harp all the elves of mirth and melody dance round it, like fairies in a ring. When he mounts his philosophic tripod and discourses of things in general everybody listens enraptured. Here is wisdom for you if you will; genial, sunny, fructifying as afternoons in June, the early apple blushing toward mellowness and a smell of meadows and a sound of bees in the air. The philosophic descant which he offers us is not like unsavory discourses in that line to be found easily enough if looked for.

Harsh and crabbed as dull fools suppose,
But musical as is Apollo's lute.

He was an admitted master in two forms of literary art before he adventured upon fiction as a third, with the general result of pointing out that his real strength lay in other directions. But counting his novels to fall short of being masterpieces, they have in them abundant material out of which masterpieces are made, and anything which serves, as the renewed issue of this volume does, to draw attention anew to his work—when so much with insistent clamor puts forth its claim to attention—is to be accepted with cordial and hospitable welcome.

For this strange tale the author asserts a serious purpose, and sets forth its motive idea in this wise:

Believing, as I do, that our prevailing theologies are founded upon an utterly false view of the relation of man to his Creator, I attempted to illustrate the doctrine of inherited moral responsibility for other people's misbehavior. I tried to make out a case for my poor Elsie, whom the most hardened theologian would find it hard to blame for her ophidian tastes and tendencies. How, then, is he to blame mankind for inheriting sinfulness from their first parents? May not the serpent have bitten Eve before the birth of Cain, her first born?

That would have made an excuse for Cain's children as Elsie's ante-natal misfortune made an excuse for her. But what difference does it make in the child's responsibility whether his inherited tendencies come from a snake bite or some other source which we know nothing about and could not have prevented from acting? All this is plain enough, and the only use of the story is to bring the dogma of inherited guilt and its consequences into a clearer point of view. Winds of contention will no doubt continue to blow around the high-builded and deep-seated pinnacles of the said dogmas for a long time yet to come, as they have done in the past, without conclusively settling anything, whether they are light, midsummer breathings out of a novel or thunder-voiced blasts out of the unmeasured and unplummeted caverns of old theology. The question will abide as long as the Serpent, eternity's emblem—not settled in any way by the tampering of that reptile with the daughters of men, a trick which it found out early and which the autocrat would have us believe it has not yet forgotten.

T. C. EVANS.

*ELSIE VENNER: A ROMANCE OF DESTINY. By Oliver Wendell Holmes. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Riverside Press, Cambridge.

The Bampton Lectures.

THE INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY UPON NATIONAL CHARACTER. Illustrated by The Lives and Legends of the English Saints, Being the Bampton Lectures Preached Before the University of Oxford in the Year 1903. By William Holden Hutton, B. D. Fellow Tutor and Precentor of St. John's College, Oxford, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Ely. Pp. xiv.-385. 8vo. Cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4 net.

The author of these lectures puts his worst foot forward in what he calls "a morsel contributed to the rubbish heap of trivial and unnecessary autobiography"—his apology and explanation for the lectures presented in his book. Hardly could anything be more discouraging. The writer could not blame the reader for stopping short with the preface. If he does not do so it will be because he regards Mr. Hutton's depreciation of his lectures as insincere, like the New England housewife's depreciation of her best cake or chicken pie. An attack of "the common enemy, the influenza," is only one of many hindrances that are pleaded. A wayfaring man, though a fool, may take exception to that miserable tautology, "grateful thanks," which occurs in this preface, but in general the remoteness of the writer's subject, not only from the general reader but from the modern scholar, is his security from any wide appreciation of the defects which he protests as eagerly as if he were himself a saint and these the faults to confess which is one virtue more.

One does not have to be a churchman of Mr. Hutton's type, the Puseyite, to appreciate the saintly type of character and its contribution to the course of Christian history. Indeed, Mr. Hutton is able to quote such scripture as Prof. William James's "Varieties of Religious Experience" with the surprise and satisfaction of finding "Saul also among the prophets." It a difficult matter, it would not be impossible to translate Mr. Hutton's first lecture, "The Witness of the Saints," into the terms of Prof. James's, or some other, rational appreciation. In the second lecture, "National Saints," he finds the illustration of his general view in a variety of national examples, while his special purpose is to show that the different nations exhibit their peculiar traits of religion and morality in their choice of individual saints for national admiration. For Russia the example chosen is St. Vladimir, even more than Alfred, the West Saxon, the national [illegible] through missionary zeal. We are assured that Vladimir's type was reproduced in a long line of Russian saints. The German example is St. Boniface, and his peculiarity, marking a long succession, is found in the keenness of his dogmatic interest. Coming to St. Elizabeth of Thuringia, we have inevitably the miracle of the loaves in her apron turned into roses to make good her pious lie, the doubtful aspect of the story being discreetly obscured. One's sense of humor need not be acute to get some pleasant excitation from Mr. Hutton's general treatment of the miracles of the saints. The proverbial wisdom—to bit it if it were a deer and miss it if it were a calf—seems to be always in his mind. George William Ward would fain have had a Pusey bull for his breakfast every morning with The Times, and if any of Mr. Hutton's readers have an equal predilection for the miraculous he is disposed to cater to their taste, but if they are otherwise disposed, not to offend them with his urgency. It is easy for Mr. Hutton to write eloquently of St. Louis and of Joan of Arc and of St. Francis, the national saints of France and Italy, and of St. Teresa, when he reaches Spain, but he has a bad quarter of an hour when he comes to England and St. George, the pork contractor of whom Gibbon wrote, "His employment was mean; he rendered it infamous. He saved his fortune at the expense of his honor."

Mr. Hutton is disposed to doubt Gibbon's identification and believes that there was a better George, who, if he did not slay a dragon, had his admirable traits, but must remain "mythical, legendary, quite apart from true history." He has better success in his chapter "Saints of the English Conversion," where he has such figures for his picture as Augustine (Austin) and Columba. His next subject is "The Royal Saints," and here he does best with Oswald, Alfred the Great never having been duly enrolled. Henry III. and Henry VI. suggest painfully that the less the King the better the saint. The monk and hermit saints next have their meed of praise, and then "The Statesman Saints," among whom Dunstan towers and Becket has a very different standing from that accorded him by Froude or Green.

"JOE SIBLEY."

Whistler's Continued Inability to See the Joke.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

IN the year 1899 I was writing a series of articles for The Pall Mall Magazine on the subject of suppressed book illustrations, and was naturally anxious to include the delightful drawing by Du Maurier of "The Two Apprentices" in "Trilby" which contained a caricature portrait of Whistler, and only appeared in the serial publication in Harper's Magazine, being later suppressed on the novel's appearance in book form. Before venturing on its resurrection I wrote, as a matter of courtesy, to ask the permission of the great artist whose death we are all lamenting. Unfortunately, notwithstanding the lapse of time since the publication of the peccant illustration, Mr. Whistler had not yet come to regard what had been nothing more than a humorous retaliation for a caustic attack by himself on Du Maurier in its proper light. For Mr. Whistler was one of those who saw the humor in his own jokes, but not in the jokes of others.

Thus it was that I was prevented from producing the delightful drawing which only the owners of "Trilby," as it appeared in serial form, are destined to possess. To treat seriously a hyperbolical and exaggerated caricature as anything more than a legitimate response to a not altogether kindly sarcasm on the part of Mr. Whistler himself appeared to me then, and still appears to me, incredible. No one looked upon "Joe Sibley" as a true likeness, either pictorially or verbally. It was written and read as a joke, part true, but mostly false, and so would have stood had it not been given undue importance by the correspondence which took place between Whistler and Du Maurier in The Pall Mall Gazette.

As a result, in book form, "Joe Sibley" is wanting in that delightful gallery which contains "Durier," Pygmalion to Trilby's Galatea—a Galatea whose marble heart would never beat for him; "Vincent," the great American oculist, whose daughters are so beautiful and accomplished that they spend their Autumn holiday in refusing the matrimonial offers of the British aristocracy; "The Greek," who was christened Poluphloisboiopaxpaxpaxiopolus Petrilopetrolicoconose "because his real name was thought much too long;" "Carnegie," who "is now only a rural dean, and speaks the worst French I know, and speaks it wherever and whenever he can;" "Anthony, the Swiss" (substituted for "Joe Sibley"); "Lorrimer," who was so thoroughgoing in his worship of the Immortals, Veronese, Tintoret, and Co., and was "so persistent in voicing it that he made them quite unpopular in the Place St. Anatole des Arts;" not to speak of "Dodor" and "l'Zouzou," who were distinguished for being "les plus mauvais garnements of their respective regiments," and the rest of Trilby's delightful adorers. Why, it seems to me that to obtain a niche in that pillory (forgive the mixing of metaphors) and to see the fun of a little exaggerated banter, and perchance learn a little lesson from it, would not be so very bad a fate after all. But I suppose it all depends on the point of view.

Here is the ironic and characteristic letter which my modest request called forth:

"Jan. 2, 1899.

"Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge your letter and the exceedingly amiable and flattering form of the playful request it contains.

"You will possibly think it odd and indifferent in me that I do not seize the occasion you offer of stultifying myself completely by publishing now what I, before, was at such pains to suppress!

"Yet I fear I should certainly look upon any reproduction of this forbidden matter as even more intolerable than was the first offense.

"I fancy that my lawyers would be of the same opinion. And I am, dear Sir, with all consideration, yours truly,

"J. McNEILL WHISTLER.

"No. 110 Rue du Bac."

In conclusion, it may be interesting to record the fact that no communication passed between Mr. Du Maurier and Mr. Whistler upon the subject other than that which appeared in print. Notwithstanding this, the novelist, on the republication of the novel, generously deleted the obnoxious illustration and paragraphs. I have in this rapid recollection of my only dealing with the great artist just dead drawn freely upon what I wrote at the time, but the episode is so characteristic that I feel apologies for doing so are not needed. I may add that I yield to none in my admiration for one who, whatever his failings, must still command the homage of all those who stand by to learn from a great seer things that, to their own common eyes, would be invisible but for the intervention of a penetrating genius.

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BOONE'S TRAIL.

A Sixth Volume in Archer Butler Hulbert's "Historic Highways."*

NOT the highway itself so much as the phases of the history of the West suggested by Boone's Road are treated in this volume. In this respect it is in a similar vein with its predecessors in the series, the successive volumes of which confirm the value of the author's idea in thus tracing out and illuminating significant portions of American history that have received none too much of the attention of the general historians. Boone's Road, unlike most of these early highways, still holds its old-time name, and is "true to-day to every gloomy description and vile epithet that was ever written or spoken of it." It was "Boone's Trail," the "Kentucky Road," and so on, but most commonly the "Wilderness Road."

In the previous volume of this series Mr. Hulbert showed how potent was the expansive force, the commercial enterprise, and the colonizing instinct of Virginia. The same force is in evidence again here. The King of England when he had wrested the West from France "did a wondrous thing." In 1763 he issued a proclamation, nominally in the interest of the Western Indians, forbidding the occupation of the lands beyond the sources of the rivers emptying into the Atlantic. Lord Hillsborough thought thus to check the roving instincts of the colonies. But when the famous treaty of Fort Stanwix was made, at what is now Rome, N. Y., Virginia sent an agent to the Six Nations to buy some of this very land. The Tennessee River was made the western boundary, and nearly half the Central West became part of one of the thirteen colonies. Kentucky, "the dark and bloody ground," was all uninhabited, almost an unknown country, a Tom Tiddler's ground between two great stocks of Indian that had long battled for it, but none possessed it. The energy and enterprise of the Virginians had already made some attempts at penetrating it, of whom the Washingtons were the most prominent. There was a movement westward of explorers, hunters, and land speculators. For these first comers Mr. Hulbert stands up in defense; he condemns the attempt to minimize the value of their work, and the discreditable allusions to them made by the "second tide" of pioneers, the later blue-blood stock who figured their remarks with the same spice that Dickens employed a little later in his "American Notes."

Data as to the first explorers are meagre. Dr. Thomas Walker of Virginia has left a valuable journal of his adventurous expedition in 1750, but its practical results were small. Christopher Gist, the hardy frontiersman agent of the Ohio Company, made another in the same year, much more successful, though the practical results it might have had were annulled by the outbreak of the French war. Boone came up from North Carolina in 1769, and brought his family, as he said, "as soon as possible to live in Kentucky, which I esteem a second Paradise."

Boone was soon at the head and front of things. It was he who in 1774 negotiated the purchase from the Cherokees of the land between the Ohio, Kentucky, and Cumberland Rivers for Col. Richard Henderson's land company, an enormous transaction, involving 20,000,000 acres and £10,000, and it was he who was engaged to mark out the road through Cumberland Gap to this territory. The way thither had been either over the "Warriors' Path" or by Braddock's or Forbes's Road—each being dangerous and difficult beyond description, the danger and difficulty being so enhanced by "Dunmore's war" in 1773 as to stop the western tide. It is one of the wearisome chronicles of blood and rapine in Indian warfare, in which the white settlers seem to have had much blame. But the hostilities were brief, and the way was soon clear for Boone's courageous attempt, that resulted in the settlement of Boonesborough.

There are a number of contemporary records of travel over this Wilderness Road that offer glimpses of interest. Judge Henderson, Boone's chief employer, traveled over it in 1775 and was one of the first to do so. His diary is extant and writ in choice eighteenth-century English. So is William Calk's, who was making the same journey at the same time and who records all sorts of difficulties and excitements—"turabel mountains" that tired them "almost to death"; "bufelo" hunting; "turrabel cainbrakes" that block their way; "bad foards" on the river; but crowned by victorious achievement.

Notwithstanding several itineraries of men who made the trip over the Wilderness Road, it is difficult to gain much information about the modes of travel, the entertainment afforded, the social relations of the greater settlements to this "thin line of human lives across the continent." Travel over it was exceedingly dangerous throughout the eighteenth century, and it was the custom for travelers to unite in "companies," well armed. These were usually notified in the local papers to those who might like to join them.

When the Revolution broke out, the possession of the road became of great importance. British agents began the policy of inciting the Indians to murderous attacks upon the settlers and the first years of the war were full of contests in which the frontiersmen got by no means the worst of it. Boone's Road itself played but little part in the larger campaigns of the Revolution in the Far West, but Mr. Hulbert gives considerable space to the doings which "the pilgrims of Boone's Road" had in fighting the most important battles in the West.

The East received comparatively little benefit, when peace came, from this pioneer highway. Kentucky for a long period had no exports, and when she had the great river took the burden of them. But in the earliest days that "slight track" furnished a moral support to the Far West that can hardly be exaggerated, and was of material benefit to Kentucky equally great. "Never on this continent was [another] population of 70,000 people located, within fifteen years of the day the first cabins were erected, at an equal distance from the frontier line," and it was this highway of Boone's that made it possible. As to its actual physical aspect, there was probably never a more desperate pioneer, and in America Mr. James Lane Allen, who has written much of it, observes that "the more pious companies [of pioneers] as they traveled along would now and then sit down, raise a hymn, and have prayers said before they could go on." Not till 1792 was any attempt made to improve it; but nothing of importance was really ever done, and, as Mr. Allen writes, it remains to-day as it was in the beginning, in its "general total depravity." Braddock's Road and Forbes's Road pointed the way for great railroad developments. Boone's remains what it was; its day and reason for existence passed away; yet, to quote once more Mr. Allen's words, "it is impossible to come upon this road without pausing, or to write of it without a tribute."

French Refugees in America.

Chateaubriand in his "Mémoirs d'Outre-tombe" describes briefly yet with many a graphic stroke that French colony in Philadelphia which the outgoings of the French Revolution had forced to our shores. References to this colony are also to be found in the "Journaux de Voyage" written by other French travelers in this country. Owing to the variety of its personnel it might well have been called "a little France"—it was, in fact, a miniature Paris. There were Royalists who had fled when it became evident that the throne of Louis XVI. was toppling, whose nominal mission was to secure aid for their monarch, but whose actual mission was to save their own heads. With each successive development of the revolution came others, each hand an enemy and persecutor of its predecessor, until finally the Jacobins themselves appeared on the scene. It is all an interesting story, and the presence of these Frenchmen in what was then the American capital produced a phase of life which is entirely unique, but the accounts of which are widely distributed and of varying accessibility.

Louise Welle Murray, in her "The Story of Some French Refugees and Their 'Asylum,' 1793-1800," (Tioga Point Historical Society, Athens, Penn.,) has collected together much material concerning these refugees, and has preceded it by an account of the Asylum Company, which was to provide them with lands, habitations, and, incidentally, the means of real estate speculation. Miss Murray tells the story of the Land Company, the scheme of which ended in a fiasco and impoverished still more the already almost destitute Frenchmen. In this scheme Talon and de Noailles were the moving figures. While openly avowing that their plan was to establish a refuge for their fellow-exiles, they actually selected for this purpose one of the remotest and most inaccessible spots in the wilds of Pennsylvania.

Nevertheless, the dupes of the promoters, with an enthusiasm that was entirely French, went into the wilderness and sunk the remnants of their fortunes in the enterprise, actually laid out the streets of a town and built houses, until river freshets and their rapidly augmenting state of destitution caused them to give up the fight. The descendants of some of them are to be found to-day in Philadelphia, New York, Charleston, Savannah, and particularly in New Orleans.

Miss Murray's book is a well-made long octavo, paper boards, and linen back, broad margins, and simple yet effective pagination. The fac simile autographs which have been incorporated in the text add a pleasing effect, and are of no little intrinsic value. But a striking incongruity between text and pictures may be noted in the full-page illustrations, which are half-tones upon hand tinted, heavy, calendered paper, whereas, to be in perfect keeping with the book, they should have been woodcuts or steel engravings.

Tools and Machines.

TOOLS AND MACHINES. By Charles Barnard. Illustrated. Pp. 184. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

Mr. Charles Barnard has a talent for the interesting presentation of elementary truths, which is as useful as it is unusual. In his little manual of tools and machinery he begins at the very beginning of things mechanical, and carries the student along, pleasantly and naturally, through a great range of useful and practical information respecting convenient means for accomplishing results impossible with empty hands. It is distinctly a boys' book, and for a normal boy with a mechanical bent it will be a treasury of interesting facts and useful suggestions. It is a mistake to suppose that boys do not like literature with a distinctly didactic purpose if it is given them in the right way. They distinctly do. The Rollo books delighted and incidentally instructed more generations of boys than probably any other juvenile series ever written. Mr. Barnard's little book is not in the narrative form, but it reminds one of the monologues of the wise and serious-minded Jonas, to which the patient Rollo listened so respectfully.

*BOONE'S WILDERNESS ROAD. By Archer Butler Hulbert. (Historic Highways of America. Vol. VI.) With maps and illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 307. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company.

SLAVERY.

Mr. William Henry Smith's Two Volumes Dealing with its Political History.*

THE author of these volumes on the political history of slavery was, from his early training and experience, well equipped for the task to which he set himself. Immediately before the outbreak of the civil war he was on the staff of The Cincinnati Gazette, a prominent Republican journal, and was at the same time an intimate friend of Rutherford B. Hayes. He took an active part in the great Ohio campaign against Vallandigham, and a year later he became Secretary of State by a very large majority. While in office at Columbus Mr. Smith was specially efficient in handling the State troops.

The present work undertakes to trace the slavery question from the early agitation before the Revolution to the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, and there is appended to it a final chapter on the "Failure of Reconstruction," by Prof. Halsey of Lake Forest University. Of course, the greater part of the book concerns itself with that period of the slavery controversy when the history of slavery was the history of the United States, that is, the period from the Mexican war to the close of reconstruction. The honors of earliest protagonist in the anti-slavery crusade, in the opinion of Mr. Smith, belong to a Friend named John Woolman, who as early as 1762 advocated emancipation and pointed out the evils of slavery. The Constitutional Fathers were opposed to slavery on general principles and believed that with the inhibition of the African trade and the dedication of the Territories to freedom slavery would become impotent for aggression and would gradually die out. The enormous demand for negro labor caused by the invention of the cottongin, however, and Southern belief that slavery was a necessity to economic prosperity, led the South to abandon an attitude of passivity and to defend slavery as a positive good. The Southern argument received its greatest perfection at the hands of John C. Calhoun, who as a political theorist abandoned the doctrine that all men are created equal. The defense of slavery was kept alive and fanned from a spark into a flame by the too eager denunciations of Northern Abolitionists of the type of William Lloyd Garrison. Mr. Smith attaches far less importance to these sentimental agitators than to the men who sought to prevent the spread of slavery by Constitutional means. Sentiments like those of Garrison when he stigmatized the Constitution as a "covenant with death and an agreement with hell" gave Southern leaders a right to consider Abolitionists in much the same light as we should consider an organized party of Anarchists bent on subverting social order.

Slavery as a dominant issue in National politics appears in the election of 1844, when, strangely enough, the vote of the Liberty Party in New York defeated Henry Clay, who opposed the annexation of Texas, involving, as it did, an increase of slave territory. The certainty that war with Mexico meant a vast increase to our territory brought the slavery question still more prominently before the people. The importance of the Wilmot Proviso in our constitutional history is pointed out by Mr. Smith. The principle enunciated that Congress may forbid slavery in the Territories was adopted by Free Soilers, Northern Whigs, and Free Democrats, and later became the principal plank in the Republican National platform on which Lincoln was elected. Calhoun held that the principle of the Proviso was utterly wrong and unconstitutional, and would sink the South into a state of acknowledged inferiority. Mr. Smith's contention that "the North was justified in resisting an increase of slave representation, because it gave power to the minority in a manner inconsistent with the principles of our Government," seems nugatory, for the "inconsistency" rested with the Constitutional Convention, and the slave States admitted since 1787 with their compromise representation were provided for by the terms of the Constitution. The real argument of the North was not that slave representation was unjust, but that Congress had the right to prohibit slavery in Territories which might some day become States. The great precedents before the Free Soilers were the Northwest Ordinance and the Missouri Compromise. The status of the territory ceded by Mexico at the conclusion of the war was determined by the compromise measures of 1850. California was admitted as a free State and the Territories of New Mexico and Utah were organized without restrictions as to slavery. The legislation of 1850 later became in the hands of Stephen A. Douglas an alleged precedent for setting aside the Missouri Compromise and throwing open the Territories of the Louisiana Purchase to slavery, if "popular sovereignty" should so determine. The result of Douglas's ill-advised endeavor to withdraw the slavery question from the halls of Congress was civil war in Kansas and a melancholy commentary on "home rule" in the Territories. Mr. Smith shows that the contention that the principle of non-intervention in the organization of Utah and New Mexico abrogated the Missouri Compromise was without justification.

The leadership in the Free Soil movement of 1848 is assigned to Salmon P. Chase, who suggested the Ohio Free Soil Territory Convention, which issued a call for a convention at Buffalo, over which convention Mr. Chase presided. The Free Soilers made an alliance with the "Barnburners," a New York delegation of Democrats who had refused to indorse Gen. Cass, the party candidate for President; and Van Buren, the "Barnburner" nominee, was accepted by the Free Soilers. Van Buren's well-known politics alienated many anti-slavery Whigs, who voted for Gen. Taylor, believing that the contest was really between him and Gen. Cass. The Free Soil movement of 1848, however, was of great importance as the germ of the future Republican Party.

Both the great parties in 1852 accepted the compromise of 1850 as a finality, hoping to do away with the dangerous slavery question. The Whig Party suffered a defeat from which it could never recover, and the Democratic Party fell under the control of Southern extremists. But the question would not down, and in 1856 there was a new party in National politics to contest the Democratic, the Republican Party, built on the slavery issue—slavery must be fought out in Congress or in civil war.

The Dred Scott decision, given under Buchanan's Administration, upheld the Southern view that Congress was bound to protect slavery in the Territories. "Mr. Calhoun's view," observes Mr. Smith, "had finally received the sanction of the Supreme Court." The unqualified acceptance of this theory became the sine qua non of the South's remaining in the Union. The split in the Democratic Convention at Charleston, which resulted in the nomination of Breckinridge by the Southern extremists and of Douglas by the regular Democracy, left little doubt that the Republican candidate, Abraham Lincoln, would be elected. In spite of the strong Union sentiment in many of the Southern States, the example of South Carolina in seceding was soon followed by the Gulf States, and the Confederacy was organized in February, 1861.

The second volume of Mr. Smith's history treats of the civil war and reconstruction. After giving due attention to emancipation and the Thirteenth Amendment, the author discusses at considerable length the theories of reconstruction advanced by the President and by Congress. The Congressional reconstruction and the carpetbag régime seemed at first to prevail, but, as Prof. Halsey points out, they were doomed to failure:

> Thus, after ten years of strenuous effort and still more strenuous resistance, the new historic plan of reconstruction was abandoned because the best thought of the North at last realized that it is impossible to solve the social and moral problems of a people from without.

In face of all the difficulties resulting from emancipation, in spite of the grave problem called into being by the existence together of two vastly differing races, it is surely encouraging to read such words as these written by the ablest man the negro race has produced:

> In my opinion, the problem growing out of our presence in this country is the most serious and perplexing and far-reaching one that is before the country for solution. I believe, however, that we have found the way for its safe, gradual, and permanent solution. What we want most of all is education for all the people, education that will keep in mind the past history, the environment, and the present needs of those sought to be enlightened.

*A POLITICAL HISTORY OF SLAVERY. Being an Account of the Slavery Controversy from the Earliest Agitations in the Eighteenth Century to the Close of the Reconstruction Period in America. By William Henry Smith. With an Introduction by Whitelaw Reid. In two volumes. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, Knickerbocker Press, 1903.

The Jesuits in England.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have acquired the American rights of and have in active preparation. "The Jesuits in Great Britain: An Historical Inquiry Into Their Political Influence," by Walter Walsh, F. R. Hist. S., author of a number of books on religious topics. The author treats of the operations of the Order of Jesus in Great Britain during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The majority of his authorities are either Jesuits or "ordinary" Roman Catholics. He deals also with the work carried on by the Jesuits through the society's Sodalities. Mr. Walsh wishes to prove that during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the Jesuits were a "thoroughly disloyal body of men and the ringleaders in sedition and rebellion." They wanted to restore Roman Catholicism in the United Kingdom, and for the purpose their chief reliance was on the sword. The work of the Jesuits in Great Britain during the Commonwealth period, and subsequently to the accession of James II., is not recorded by Mr. Walsh. In closing his preface, the author writes:

> The British Empire at home and in its colonies and dependencies is the chief centre of Jesuit operations at the present moment. Its leaders know very well that to destroy the power of Protestantism in the dominions of King Edward VII. would be the greatest service they could render to the Church of Rome. The work of the French Jesuits in connection with the Dreyfus case and the abuse of England by Jesuit papers and magazines on the Continent in connection with the recent South African war have given the order a bad name once more among British Protestants. Expelled from France, they are flocking to England, but not for England's good. Every lover of Protestantism should realize more clearly than ever that the Jesuit Order is the great foe of our civil and religious liberty.

The author opens his book with an account of the beginning of the Jesuit missions. He then follows with chapters on the Spanish Armada, Jesuit books, assassination conspiracies, the Gunpowder Plot and the Jesuits, the conversion of Queen Anne, the secret history of Charles II., the formation of the Jesuit Order, the constitution of the Jesuits and their secret agents, and so on. The volume contains an exhaustive index.

CONFEDERATE BOOKS.

Difficulties of Writers and Publishers in War Time in the South.

From The Charleston News and Courier.

ONE of the most serious deprivations from which the cultivated class of the Southern States suffered during the late war was the stoppage of their supply of general literature. "Sans le Nord, le Sud ne saurait lire," said a brilliant but not over-exact Frenchman sixty-one years ago. This was not true, but it was true that there were very few publishing houses in the South in ante-bellum days, and the people of this section largely depended upon the North and Europe to supply their mental needs. The war stopped both sources of supply. Very few books were sent through the blockade, for quinine and brandy were more needed than books.

While the majority of the Southern soldiers did not own slaves, and were not men of literary tastes, yet the book-reading public, the college graduates and students of the South, volunteered almost en masse in the armies of the Confederacy. * * *

The demand for reading matter was very great, and as the difficulty of importing Northern and European publications into the Confederate States was one that could not be surmounted, several of the principal book sellers of Richmond, Charleston, and Mobile became publishers as well. Chief among them were A. Morris, George L. Bidgood, J. W. Randolph, and West & Johnston of Richmond, Evans & Cogswell and John Russell of Charleston, S. H. Goetzel of Mobile, Hutton & Freligh of Memphis, and James McPherson & Co. of Atlanta.

The best made book printed and published in the Confederacy during the war, according to Mr. J. D. McCabe, was the translation of Marshal Marmont's "Spirit of Military Institutions," with copious notes by the translator, an officer of the Confederate army. It was an exceedingly valuable work, as its notes and references bore directly upon the conflict then in progress. The publication of Marmont's work was due to the enterprise of Evans & Cogswell of Charleston, and afterward of Columbia. * * *

The most elegant book, as to paper, printing, and binding, which appeared in the South during the war was published in Charleston in 1864. It was "The Life and Times of Bertrand Du Guesclin: A History of the Fourteenth Century. By D. F. Jamison of South Carolina;" and was "Entered according to the Act of Congress of the Confederate States of America by John Russell, in the District Court for the District of South Carolina." * * *

The life of Du Guesclin can now be found in many private libraries in South Carolina. The work received most favorable comment abroad, and the Southern Presbyterian Review is authority for the statement that Napoleon III. ordered that it be translated into French. * * *

The greater number of publications of this period were reprints of English novels. Five dollars in Confederate money was the average price at which they were sold, and the sales were large. The works of Miss Braddon, "The Captain of the Vulture," and "Lady Audley's Secret," sold extensively, especially in the army. Evans & Cogswell republished in 1864 "The Adventures of Philip on His Way Through the World, &c., by W. M. Thackeray, (lately deceased,) splendidly illustrated, with portrait of the author and other engravings." In a notice to the Confederate press the publishers say: "The price of Philip is $7.50—one-third off to the trade."

Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables," published by West & Johnston of Richmond, was issued in five parts at $2 each. The sale was enormous. Other books in great demand were: "No Name," by Wilkie Collins, and "Great Expectations" and "Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings," by Charles Dickens.

The most important novel by a Southern author during the war was issued in Mobile by S. H. Goetzel. It was "Macaria," by Miss Augusta J. Evans. The same house issued Mrs. Sallie Rochester Ford's "Exploits of Morgan and His Men," which was reprinted by Richardson of New York.

"Duncan Adair," a story of Morgan's men, by Mrs. Jane T. H. Cross, was a short story published by Burke, Boykin & Co., Macon, Ga., in 1864. Mrs. Cross and her two daughters were "arrested and tried by a military tribunal for waving their handkerchiefs to Morgan's troops passing through Harrodsburg, Ky. They spent a few days in jail under sentence of the court, were then sent to Louisville and ordered to Camp Chase, which order, however, was not carried into execution. The prisoners were subsequently sent South, and finally escaped into the Southern Confederacy."

Evans & Cogswell published "Beulah," by Miss Augusta J. Evans. Goetzel of Mobile deserves the credit of introducing the German authoress, Miss Mühlbach, to the American people. He published a translation of "Joseph II. and His Court," from the German by Adelaide De V. Chaudron, in four volumes, on execrable paper, but it was the best that could be had in 1864. He also published translations of several other of Miss Mühlbach's works. This enterprising firm first republished in America Owen Meredith's striking poem, "Tannhäuser."

Binding material becoming scarce, Goetzel issued his later books clad in gayly figured wall paper. * * *

Altogether, the books of that time are such as would excite the horror of any reputable publishing house; yet they were thought most creditable to the enterprise which produced them. Southerners had become accustomed to home-made things of all sorts in those sad days, and these books fairly represent the resources of the South in bookmaking in the year 1862. One of the chief difficulties in the way of publishers was the scarcity of paper. At times it was almost impossible to procure it. In Richmond it was a common practice for the various journals, daily and weekly, to borrow paper from each other, returning it in time to enable the lender to get out its edition promptly. One must smile as he looks back and remembers how often, when the weekly was ready to go to press, there was scarcely a ream of paper in the office. It was an understood thing among the journalistic fraternity that they were to help each other out at such times.

The Radio-Active Substances.

RADIUM AND OTHER RADIO-ACTIVE SUBSTANCES. With a Consideration of Phosphorescent and Fluorescent Substances, the Properties and Applications of Selenium, and the Treatment of Disease by the Ultra-Violet Light. Pp. 72. Illustrated. New York: D. Van Nostrand & Co. $1.

One who reads Mr. Hammer's little monograph on radium and other radio-active substances, such as polonium, actinium, and thorium, will find cause for regret that the author did not deem it worth the time and trouble of revision to adapt it for publication. It is a reprint of a lecture delivered at a joint meeting of the Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Electro-Chemical Society. As a lecture we are sure it was of exceptional interest, but it contains much material which has no proper place in a book. For example, the reader who comes across such passages as those beginning, "I have here a sample of tungstate of calcium," or "I have here some samples of two phosphorescent substances," or "I hold in my hand here a long tube coated inside with sulphide of calcium," he wishes the author had not been too busy to adapt his lecture to people who cannot see the invisible nor learn anything from an illustration which must be supplied by the imagination. Tyndall was one of the few lecturers whose platform language could be crystallized in print without losing the interest which attached to the spoken words. When he described what he showed one could see it with his eyes closed. Mr. Hammer lacks something of this hypnotic quality as a demonstrator, and, while quite correct and extremely clever, his lecture cannot be read with a fraction of the interest with which it might have been heard.

However, he has given those for whom the subject of radio-activity has interest a very useful volume for present reference. That it will be of great value for this purpose five or ten years hence is scarcely to be expected. It deals with a subject concerning which the knowledge of the chemists and physicists is very recent and very incomplete. The most he could do was to review the present state of our knowledge of radium, polonium, actinium, thorium, uranium, and other radio-active substances, discuss the phenomena of phosphorescence and fluorescence, the properties and application of selenium, and the employment in the arts and sciences of ultra-violet rays. For one who wishes to keep abreast of current thought, investigation, and experimentation in a line which has already given us a new chemistry and a new physics, and promises a new dynamics, and perhaps a new surgery, it is convenient and useful. Mr. Hammer is well informed on the subjects of which he treats, and the dignified auspices under which his lecture was delivered guarantee freedom from dependence upon the scissors and paste pot in the making of it.

Civil War Episodes.

Vol. IV. of "The Source Readers in American History," edited by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, deals with the "Romance of the Civil War." The preceding volumes have treated of "Colonial Children," "Campfires in the Revolution," and "How Our Grandfathers Lived." The cover of the book under notice is ornamented by a picture of a typical four-horse army wagon of the prairie schooner kind done in buff, and contains over 400 pages of narrative, history, pictures, and poems. The arrangement is as follows: Part I., On the Plantation, treats of slave life before the war; Part II., of the Underground Railroad and the Contraband; Part III., In and Out of the Army; Part IV., Boy Soldiers and Sailors. Other extracts show life in camp, on the march, and under fire. One section tells of the importance of the navy, and there is a witty account of the inspection of the Monitor by Gen. Porter and of Ericsson's rage that such a youngster should have been sent to him. The women, both North and South, their devotion and sacrifices as fighters, spies, or non-combatants, are graphically described. Several of the extracts are from the writings of Mary A. Livermore. There is the famous poem of Barbara Frietchie and an appreciation of Clara Barton, head of the Red Cross Society, written in 1862 by Surgeon James L. Dunn. Most of the prose extracts are very good, but even better are the many poems. There is a stirring one called "Old Heart of Oak," written by a young officer of the Hartford when Farragut fought the battle of Mobile Bay. Another, by J. W. Palmer, about that "Blue-Light Elder" who worried the Union Army so much, is called "Stonewall Jackson's Way." The book lacks an index, so it is impossible to find any particular article, for the table of contents refers only to chapter headings. On the whole, the volume will serve the double purpose of interesting the children and of suggesting to them a wider range of reading. [illegible]

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and Including Thursday Afternoon.

History and Biography.

SCHUMANN. By Annie W. Patterson. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-221. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH. By Arthur B. Chamberlain. 16mo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

NEW TESTAMENT APOCRYPHAL WRITINGS. Edited by James Orr. Temple Bible. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

BABEL AND BIBLE. Two Lectures On the Significance of Assyriological Research for Religion. By Dr. F. Delitzsch. Translated by T. J. McCormack and W. H. Carruth. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 167. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. 75 cents.

Fiction.

WHITEWASH. By Ethel Watts Mumford. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. Illustrated. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.50.

LORNA CARSWELL. A Story of the South. By [illegible] L. Peck. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. viii.-[illegible]. New York: Broadway Publishing Company.

CONVERSATIONS OF A CHORUS GIRL. By Roy L. McCardell. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: Street & Smith. 75 cents.

THE MIDDLE COURSE. By Mrs. Poultney Bigelow. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 315. New York: The Smart Set Publishing Company.

THE MAN IN THE CAMLET CLOAK. Being an Old Writing Translated and Edited. By Carlos Batsone. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company. $1.50.

Travel and Description.

THE TRAVELS OF JOHN WEYLAND. Being An Account of His Journey to Thibet, of His Founding a Kingdom on the Island of Paiti, and of His War against the No-ar-Sham. 1903. 16mo. Pp. [illegible]. Allentown, Penn.: 217 West Fourth Street: The Equitable Publishing Company.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS. By Edwin A. Pratt. Reprinted with additions for The Times. 12mo. Pp. viii.-[illegible]. London: The Macmillan Company.

Poetry and General Literature.

AN ENGLISH GARNER SERIES. Fifteenth Century Prose and Verse. Stuart Tracts, with an Introduction by Alfred W. Pollard. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

TALES IN METRE AND OTHER POEMS. By Frederic Crowninshield. 12mo. Pp. 130. New York: Robert Grier Cooke, 307 Fifth Avenue.

POEMS, CHARADES, INSCRIPTIONS. Pope Leo XIII. Including Revised Compositions of his Early Life in Chronological Order. Translated by H. T. Henry. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. The Dolphin Press, American Ecclesiastical Review, 825 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Penn. (Paper.)

Juvenile.

DEFENDING THE BANK. By Edward S. Van Zile. Illustrations. 12mo. Boston: The Lothrop Press Company. $1 net.

THE MUTINEERS. By Eustace L. Williams. Illustrations. 12mo. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1 net.

ETHEL IN FAIRYLAND. By Edith Robeson Bolster. Small 4to. Illustrations. 12mo. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1 net. Postpaid, $1.12.

Miscellaneous.

FRENCH MUSIC IN THE XIX. CENTURY. Vol. II. By Arthur Hervey. 12mo. Pp. 270. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

SUBMARINE NAVIGATION, Past and Present. By Alan H. Burgoyne. Two volumes. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

HUGO'S SPANISH SIMPLIFIED. An Easy and Rapid Self-Instructor. Grammar, Exercises, and Vocabulary. With the pronunciation of every word exactly imitated. Revised edition. Parts I. and II. 12mo. London: Institute for Teaching Foreign Languages. $1.

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA EDITIONS. Daniel C. Gilman, Harry T. Peck, F. M. Colby. Vol. XI. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

FLORA OF THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES. Being Descriptions of the Seed Plants, Ferns, and Fern Allies Growing Naturally in South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, &c. By John K. Small. 12mo. Pp. xii.-1,370. New York: Published by the author.

WEBSTER'S NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY of the English Language. Based on the Most Eminent Authorities. By E. T. Roe and Prof. O. H. Schwetzky. 8vo. Illustrated. Pp. 760. Chicago: Laird & Lee. $1.50.

TRAVELER'S COLLOQUIAL SPANISH. A Handbook for English-Speaking Travelers and Students. Idiomatic Spanish Phrases, with Phonetic Pronunciation. By Howard Swan. 16mo. Pp. 100. New York: Brentano's.

The Enchanted Dice.

THE CRIMSON DICE. By George Nox McCain. 12mo. Pp. vii.-316. South Penn Square: J. Murray Jordan. $1.50.

The dramatis personæ in this exciting story are a young Philadelphia millionaire, John Livingston Breslin, an archæologist, scholar, and gay cynic, and Judith Stanton, also of Philadelphia, and a descendant of Quakers. Judith rejected Breslin's attentions because of his atheistic tendencies, and so the disconsolate suitor traveled far afield among foreign peoples. He arrived at the ruins of Pompeii just as they had unearthed a giant Centurion of the Guard. In the bony fingers of the skeleton was clasped a bronze box, and as soon as the young man set eyes upon the box a longing for its possession overcame him. He bribed a workman to steal it, and by the dim light of his lamp in the Pompeiian hotel he opened his trophy. The contents proved to be a pair of ivory dice, numbered and crossed in crimson. A parchment letter also inclosed conveyed the information that it was with these dice that the Roman soldiers cast lots for the garments of Christ. With the possession of the dice came a strange sense of gambling, a lust for adventure, a horrible delight in the smell of blood. In less than four days he won over $15,000, $1,500 of which, tied in a blue cotton handkerchief he threw at the head of a footpad who attempted to rob and murder him. Although he felt no fear at the sight of the victim of this golden blow lying prone on the ground, he did not stop to gather up the scattered gold. There is a great deal of excitement connected with the casting of these remarkable dice, and it is only after he himself was nearly killed on board the steamer homeward bound that it occurred to the young man that the baleful influence of the dice was to blame. In company with the beautiful Judith, who also was on shipboard—by accident, of course, he cast the crimson dice into the briny deep—after which he and Judith married, and—it is to be hoped—lived happily ever after. One of the chief charms of the book is its delightfully large and clear type. [illegible]

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Heinigke & Bowen, New York. MEMORIAL WINDOWS.

CONGRESSIONAL ANNALS [illegible]

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, AUG. 15, 1903.—16 PAGES.

THE PRESIDENT'S STYLE.

As Mr. Roosevelt is the only President of the United States who, before his accession to office, belonged to the guild of professional authors, it is permissible to a review of books to consider how far his literary training and experience have influenced the style of his official productions. The literary "baggage," as our French friends put it, which Mr. Roosevelt had accumulated previous to his election to the office of Vice President was in amount, range, and excellence notable. It divides itself naturally into historical work and what may broadly be called the work of the sportsman. We think that those who have followed both with any attention will agree that in the matter of style the latter is decidedly preferable to the former. Where the style of the historian approaches that of the sportsman is in direct narrative and description of subjects with which the writer is really familiar and as to which he has had keen and sustained interest. Where the style of the historian departs most from that of the sportsman is in the treatment of subjects as to which the writer feels it incumbent upon him to announce general principles, to assume that didactic rôle for which nature endowed him with insatiable zest and but moderate talent. The appetite for generalization which he manifests on almost every occasion is matched by his fondness for emphasis. "Of course," "absolutely," "inevitable," are phrases that flow from his pen as they issue from his lips with unrestrained freedom. Now both the habit of generalization and that of emphasis have their ethical and temperamental explanation, which is not at all discreditable to the writer or the speaker. They are the expressions of a very sincere moral emotion. They show, not necessarily how sure he is that he is right, but how tremendously in earnest he is in what, for the time being, seems to him to be right. He is quite capable of modifying opinions which he has stated as if they admitted of no dispute and no change. But as a matter of pure style this manner of expressing himself is open to the objection that it conveys an impression of greater obstinacy and self-satisfaction than he really feels. It misleads his readers and it does injustice to himself.

It may be said, and, indeed, it is said by his special admirers that these features of Mr. Roosevelt's style are justifiable because they do reveal his true motives and character, and they make, in the words of Buffon, the style that is the man. But it seems to us that that is precisely what they do not do. The man is much more candid, considerate, open-minded, patient, and amenable to reason that he would appear to be to those who know him only by his utterances. Why does he not show himself in his writing as he does in actual life? That would be an interesting inquiry, were the data for it accessible. We get a slight clue in the contrast between the style of the historian and that of the sportsman to which we have alluded. In the latter he is dealing with definite realities with which his acquaintance is intimate, and as to which his interest is vivid. He indulges in no emphasis because none is needed completely to express his thought. He states what is; he states it simply and clearly; he sees that the statement is adequate, and he is content. When anything in the nature of abstraction comes to be dealt with he is no longer so sure. Abstraction is difficult for him. He handles it with a certain awkwardness, and, like a beginner in golf, he is tempted to make up in energy what he lacks in confident certainty. He is conscious of friction, and he shows the heat which friction develops. It is not surprising that sometimes when he strikes with the best intention and with all his force, the blow, to the cool observer, is mere "sclaffing."

EARLY ENGLISH.

An admirable publishing work has just been undertaken by Mr. A. W. Pollard as editor and Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. as the American publishers. It is nothing else than the reissue, in a cheap and popular form, of the famous series of Arber's reprints, with such additions and corrections as may commend themselves to the new editor.

It is gratifying to be informed that the present reissue has the approbation, or at least the "ready acquiescence," of Prof. Arber himself, whose knowledge and skill in selection and in editing nobody will dispute. But his reprints were issues "de luxe," sought after by "bibliophilists" as well as by persons who might be described in plain English as lovers of books. They were so costly as to limit their sale and their usefulness to a very select public, and we suppose they are no longer accessible at any price. To take advantage of the editor's skill in selection and to undertake to popularize the series is a worthy work.

The reissue is announced to be in twelve volumes, of which the first is now at hand. It is a serviceable but by no means pretentious volume, in crown octavo size, of some three hundred pages, and published at a price which should bring it within the reach of all who would really care to have it. It is described on the title page as containing "Fifteenth Century Prose and Verse," and the description, while not exactly accurate, is sufficiently so. It contains a general preface to the series, "The English Garner," by the general editor, and a particular introduction to the volume also by Mr. Pollard, though various names are announced, including those of Messrs. Andrew Lang, Churton Collins, and Sidney Lee, as authors of the introductions to the volumes to follow.

For this first volume, dealing, presumably, with the earliest literature that the series will include, one can have nothing but praise and even gratitude. Dr. Garnett's recent monumental volume of the "Illustrated Record" of English literature, an admirable and judicious piece of work, should have the effect of stimulating curiosity concerning these remains. Dr. Garnett's book has been scornfully described as a "history of English literature before there was any," but this volume would suffice to prove that the description was rather sweeping. However that may be, the editor has taken successful pains to give his reprint the fairest possible chance of success. This is by no means the case with Anglo-Saxon and Early English scholars in general. They are always saying that the literature of their favorite studies ought to be more popular than it is, and always doing their utmost to prevent it from becoming so, and to confine a knowledge of it to their own circle of mandarins by throwing all possible obstacles in the way of ingenuous and inquiring youth. Mr. Pollard, on the other hand, has simplified and modernized the spelling and elucidated the subject matter in every practicable way. And the result is that, to the entirely unskilled reader, with the help of the brief but sufficient glossary at the end, the text offers few more difficulties than Biblical English would offer to a modern reader who might be introduced to it for the first time.

That is undoubtedly the way to do it. And it is as undoubtedly worth doing. Nobody who reads these old ballads and stage plays (including the text of "Everyman," which is just now particularly "actual" here) can possibly regard the study as a waste of time. It is to be hoped that the issue may have all the success it deserves, and that is saying a good deal.

The Old Curiosity Shop Sold.

From The London Mail.

London is to lose another show place.

The building in Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, which is said to have been the original of "The Old Curiosity Shop" immortalized by Dickens, has been sold to an American, who will eventually take it to pieces and re-erect it in the States.

Thousands have paid for the privilege of seeing the venerable edifice and purchasing Dickens lyrics, caring but little whether the house written about by the master novelist really existed there or, as many suppose, in Fetter Lane.

Thirty-five years ago the observatory of a house in St. Martin's Street was bought by an American syndicate for £100 and shipped across the seas. The Yankees were delighted, for they thought they were purchasing a room which had been used by Sir Isaac Newton. Plenty of English people, however, knew better.

Last London Sale of the Season.

The last London book sale of the season of 1902-3 was held by Messrs. Sotheby July 28-29, 382 lots realizing a total of £3,037 13s. 6d. The highest priced item was Lot 460, a collection of autograph letters of William Cowper, the poet, addressed to his friend and schoolfellow, the Rev. Walter Bagot, together with letters written to Cowper from Bagot and other friends. The collection sold for £205, going to Pearson for that sum. The Cowper letters were forty-three in number, beginning in 1749 and ending in 1793. The other letters were of considerable interest.

Other items of importance included the following:

Dickens's "Dombey and Son," 1848, first edition, morocco extra, presentation copy to Lady Normanby, (to whom the novel is dedicated,) "from Charles Dickens, Devonshire Terrace, York Gate, Regents Park, sixth September, 1848," £21.

Five autograph letters of Dickens, four of the number addressed to Lord Mulgrave, two written in Canada, the other in London, (1842-3,) £22.

Twenty-six autograph letters of Jean François Ducis, the first French editor of Shakespeare, addressed to the Prince of Würtemberg, 1763-78, containing several references to his acting editions of "Macbeth," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Hamlet," £20 10s.

Foxe's "Actes and Monuments," 1562-3, (the first edition of the "Book of Martyrs,") £120. Bought by Quaritch. (Defective only in the omission of the three separate woodcuts, and containing all the preliminary leaves, the index, and the leaf with colophon and portrait. Next to the Ashburnham copy, which sold for £180 in 1897, this is the best copy that has occurred for sale.)

Lamb's "Mrs. Leicester's School," 1809, first edition, fine copy in the original boards, uncut, £68. Bought by B. F. Stevens for this country.

Pope's "Pastorals," the original autograph manuscript of the first draft of his earliest work, £85. (An unaccountably low price.)

The first Edward VI. Prayer Book, 1549, old English blue morocco, small wormhole through several leaves, £79. (The fine Appleton copy sold for $720 in this city last April.)

Shakespeare's "Richard the Third," 1629, unbound, some margins slightly cut into, £111. Bought by Quaritch.

Shakespeare's "Love's Labours Lost," 1631, unbound, some headlines slightly cut into, £82. Bought by Pickering & Chatto.

Shakespeare's "Othello," 1622, unbound, lacking sheet D and the last two leaves, £104. Bought by Sotheran.

Shelley's "Adonais," 1821, first edition, fine copy in the original blue paper covers, £155. Bought by B. F. Stevens for this country. (The second highest auction price. The McKee copy, presented by Shelley to Leigh Hunt and by the latter to Peacock, sold for $2,125 in this city in May, 1902.)

Notes of the Magazines.

The Smart Set has its usual large and varied collection of short stories, verse, and jest. The leading place is given to a story, "The Progenitress," by G. Vere Taylor. Among the short ones is "A Taste in Common," by John Strange Winter. Brander Matthews contributes a discussion of "Vers de Société in English."

In The Overland Monthly is an account of the important Egyptian explorations undertaken by the University of California and a study of "Prehistoric Rock Painting," written and illustrated by Newton H. Chittenden.

The series of "Making a Choice of a Profession" in the September Cosmopolitan is on architecture, and is by John M. Carrère. Sir Thomas Lipton himself describes "My Efforts to Win the America's Cup."

The Printing Art is very practical in its aims and methods, but can hardly fail to interest those who admire the art. The leading article in its sixth number is on "Jean Grolier, Booklover and Patron," and is by Dott. Comm. Guido Biagi, Librarian of the Laurentian Library.

Floral Life for August has a number of good half-tones, illustrating a great variety of articles on outdoor matters.

Ray Stannard Baker tells in McClure's for September of one instance in which labor and capital got together in Chicago, and queries how the general public is faring between the upper and the nether millstones. Otherwise the number is chiefly devoted to fiction.

W. H. Hadow's Visit.

W. H. Hadow, Dean of Worcester College, Oxford, and known to American music lovers through his charming and acute essays and books about music, has been making a journey through the United States. He has been to the Far West and also spent some time visiting friends in several country places in the East. The next book to be published bearing Mr. Hadow's name will be the fourth volume of the "Oxford History of Music" on the Haydn-Mozart-Beethoven-Schubert period.

LAMB'S FORGOTTEN WORKS.

BOTH of the two new editors of Charles Lamb, E. V. Lucas and William MacDonald, whose editions are appearing simultaneously, have made a point of gathering up all his work they have been able to find in the periodicals in which it first appeared, beyond that which he himself collected for republication. In so doing they raise again the old question of the propriety of setting aside the author's own decision for a decision of another as to what shall or shall not be forgotten. It has been discussed over and over again, and the most recent cases in which it has come up will easily be recalled. For the earliest contributions of Thackeray to Punch the files of that periodical have been ransacked and the uncertain test of "internal evidence" applied. An industrious Tennysonian has resurrected all the "earlier readings" that the poet changed in the more definitive editions of his work. Pater's contributions to periodical literature have been "rescued," much to the disgust of some of his ardent admirers. For Stevenson two very fine toothcombs have recently been at work. Journals and conversations and such verse as he sometimes wrote in presentation copies of his books are not too elusive for these skillfully wielded implements to bring to the light of print.

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Of course, in most of these cases the service is a dubious one. It satisfies a passing curiosity on the part of some, but it certainly is in general far from piety toward the authors concerned. It is merely an exhumation of what they have buried because they wished it to be forgotten—a display of work with which they were dissatisfied.

The case of Lamb's work, however, seems truly to be a different one. The two Lamb editors just mentioned think that special circumstances justify them in their treatment of neglected essays of his—though, no doubt, every enthusiastic editor and exhumer thinks there are special circumstances to justify him. Lamb was one of the first of our great writers who approached literature through the gate of journalism; it was as a "skirmisher in the journalistic field as we now know it," as Mr. William Archer puts it in an article in the current Critic, "that Lamb did much of his most characteristic work," and the form in which we possess this work involved the gathering of it all up from the ephemeral leaves in which it first appeared.

In the apparently casual manner in which Lamb did this Mr. MacDonald finds his own good reason for going on with the task. Thus in 1823 Lamb put together the first volume of the "Essays of Elia," which did not contain all the essays that had seen the light up to that time. In 1833 he published the "Last Essays of Elia," containing twenty-four essays. Mr. MacDonald is anxious for us to mark that of these no fewer than nineteen had been first printed as far back as 1826 and the majority earlier. This means that if Lamb had died a few months earlier than he did one-half the "Elian Corpus or Literary Remains" would have been left for the editors to discover. Then, Lamb having died suddenly, the step is a short and easy one of transferring to the modern editor the task of gathering up the other articles which he presumably would have done himself had his life been spared. Mr. MacDonald denies flatly that Lamb ever did what Canon Ainger called "choosing for the people 'of his best,'" and asserts that, excepting the two great essays on Shakespeare's tragedies and Hogarth, the collections made by editors in the last thirty years or so constitute a body of work which is twice as important as the "handful of lesser essays" which Lamb himself gave forth in his collected edition of 1818.

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Mr. Lucas raises no question as to all this matter, but he, too, is a collector and gives many essays and poems of Lamb that have never hitherto been reprinted. He is encouraged, indeed, by the discovery of so much to a confident hope of more. There are essays and reviews which we know exist, but which have not been traced, as that one on "A Man Who Lived in Past Time," to which Coleridge refers in his "Table Talk," and there are magazines to which he is known to have contributed that have eluded the search of his recent editors. An interesting subject brought up by Mr. Lucas is the apparent barrenness, from a literary point of view, of the years of Lamb's life from 1812 to 1820, and he suggests that there may be a body of articles and correspondence produced in those years still to be discovered. Admirers—no, lovers they all are—of Charles Lamb can scarcely raise plausible objection to the quest of such productions, nor to the triumphant republication of them when found, for they will not willingly allow anything of his that has seen the light to be forgotten.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—Plans for the Autumn.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Blacks have announced an important series of books with illustrations in colors: "Happy England," by Mrs. Allingham, the memoir and descriptive text by Mr. Marcus Bourne Huish; "Oxford," by Mr. John Fulleylove, text by Mr. Edward Thomas; "War Sketches in Color," by Capt. S. H. St. Leger of the Royal Irish Regiment; "Cruikshank in Color," text by Mr. Joseph Grigo; "The Durbar," by Mr. Mortimer Menpes, text by his daughter, Miss Dorothy Menpes.

The price of these books will be £1 net, with editions de luxe at 2 guineas. Numbers 1 to 100 of Mr. Menpes's edition de luxe will cost 5 guineas, and each volume will contain an original water-color sketch by him.

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The Isbisters will publish in the Autumn a new Ruskin book by Mr. W. G. Collingwood, entitled "Ruskin Relics," the proof sheets of which I have examined. It will make a very handsome, artistic publication, containing many full-page illustrations by the author, who sketched in company with Ruskin, together with some unpublished sketches, maps, and diagrams by Ruskin. These afford evidence of the thoroughness with which he studied the physical features of the countries he visited.

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The Kempton-Wace letters will appear here through the Isbisters anonymously, although well-founded rumors as to their authorship have been published in the United States.

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Vernon Lee has written a story entitled "Penelope Brandly" for Unwin's "Pseudonym Library." It will appear this month. The love of the beautiful in romance, art, and life which has led the author to choose her home on the heights of Florence inspires her latest book, the scene of which is laid in a desolate, half-ruined castle on the wild Welsh coast.

Unwin also announces Dr. John Campbell Oman's book, "The Mystics, Ascetics, and Saints of India." It is mainly a study of Sandhuism, the name "Sandhu" being applied generally to Hindu ascetics, monks, or religious mendicants, irrespective of their religious sects. The book contains some account of the fakirs or ascetics professing Islam. The question of Indian miracle workers is also discussed.

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The announcement that the German Court at Leipsic has condemned Tolstoi's pamphlet, "Thou Shalt Not Kill," as treasonable, and has ordered the destruction of all unsold copies, causes a great demand for the book, and is a splendid advertisement. B. B.

Shakespeare's Birthplace.

"Shakespeare's Homeland," being sketches of Stratford-on-Avon, the Forest of Arden, and the Avon Valley, by W. Salt Brassington, F. S. A., is in preparation for early publication in America by E. P. Dutton & Co. This is a record, the author says, of impressions of the country around Shakespeare's birthplace. Mr. Brassington has attempted to collect local traditions connected with the Avon bard, much of whose life was spent in the Vale of the Red Horse. Each sketch—and there are forty-one in all—is complete in itself. The first seventeen chapters deal with persons and places directly associated with Shakespeare—the poet's ancestors, the home of his grandfather, Rottingfield, the bard's courtship, his journey to Worcester, the home of the Lucys, a journey to London, Shakespeare's Stratford homes, the Shakespeare's villages, Evesham and the players; there are short accounts of "Shakespeare's Relics," "Portraits of Shakespeare," and "Shakespeare Celebrations;" the remaining twenty-one chapters relate chiefly to places within easy reach of Stratford-on-Avon—St. Mary's Church, Warwick, Warwick and the Nevilles, Kenilworth, Compton Wynyates, Loxley, and Robin Hood, Henley-in-Arden, Alcester, Bittington and Halford Bridge, Moon Hill, Gloucestershire, the Forest of Arden, the home of the Washingtons, and churches in the neighborhood of Stratford-on-Avon. There are numerous illustrations in the book, including drawings by Henry J. Howard and Sidney Heath, the etcher, &c. The frontispiece is a reproduction of the Droeshout engraving, thought to be the original of that which appeared on the title page of the First Folio. There is an index and a table showing Shakespeare's pedigree.

Marie Corelli and Sidney Lee.

A cable dispatch from London to Dodd, Mead & Co. says that there is no truth in the statement which Sidney Lee is circulated in his pamphlet, entitled "The Alleged Vandalism at Stratford-on-Avon," to the effect that Marie Corelli wanted the Shakespeare House to Shakespeare for a [illegible] the reason of her objection to the erection of Mr. Carnegie's library. Miss Corelli, it is added, never had any such idea or intention. It seems that Mr. Lee was made aware of the nature of the charge against the lady before he issued his pamphlet, and received a personal note from Miss Corelli herself on the subject. The American publishers will issue in a few days Miss Corelli's statement, which gives the facts of the controversy from the beginning and is fully illustrated.

Vol. II. of Columbus Biography.

The second volume of John Boyd Thacher's biography of "Christopher Columbus," which G. P. Putnam's Sons are shortly to bring out, opens with the first news of the discovery of America and closes with the return of Columbus from his fourth and last voyage, that is, from April, 1492, to Nov. 7, 1504. This long period covers the early colonization of the New World and the three voyages of exploration, following the fortunes of the discoverer from his place beside the sovereigns at Barcelona, with the bright light of glory falling on him, through vicissitudes of success and failure, of authority and disgrace, of power and neglect. Among the documents included in this volume is the Polle Letter, which was written by Columbus to Luis de Santangel, announcing his discovery. The author has reproduced it in fac simile as it appeared in the Catalan dialect of the Spanish tongue at Barcelona in April, 1493. There is also a fac simile of Columbus's letter to Gabriel Sanchez, written about the same time as that to De Santangel, and is about the same in its contents.

Six chapters of this volume are devoted to the discussion of several Papal bulls issued in 1493 relating to the discovery. Three of these bulls were issued within twenty-four hours of each other, on May 3 and 4, 1493. The pages of the Vatican register containing these bulls, together with transliterations and translations, have been reproduced by the author. The little pamphlet in which the earliest news of the second voyage was given has also been reproduced in fac simile. The full text of the document to which the sailors and men put their names and by which it is seen that, while Columbus had desired an expression of their views, it was the officious and unauthorized act of a public notary that gave color and form to the famous oath, is also included in Volume II. Other fac simile reproductions include the announcement of the third voyage of Columbus when he found continental land east of the coast of Venezuela, published in Venice in 1505; several letters and a number of maps.

Volume III. is in active preparation and will appear some time in October. It will treat of the personality of Columbus, and will contain reproductions of all the early portraits claiming to present his features, together with letters and other documents that are extant.

How Conan Doyle Is Paid.

Literary statisticians have been computing that Sir A. Conan Doyle would be the most richly rewarded author in history, had all his works been paid at the rate quoted for his new Sherlock Holmes stories, "The Adventures of Gerard," $5 a word. Up to and including "The Hound of the Baskervilles," and without counting the new book, which is now running serially, his takings would have come to something like $1,500,000. But the author has not always received $5 a word, or even the hundredth part of that. There is an interesting letter in the possession of an American publisher embodying a proposition from the creator of Sherlock Holmes for a contract on the basis of a cent and a half a word. An interesting feature is that the contract was declined.

New Shakespeareana.

New Shakespeareana for October-December, 1903, will be off the press on Sept. 5, and hereafter that quarterly will appear regularly on the first days of each quarter. In the current issue Mr. R. L. Ashhurst, Vice Dean of the Philadelphia Shakespeare Society, demolishes the Malbock-Bacon title page. Dr. George Arbuthnot, Vicar of Stratford-on-Avon, replies to the charges of "desecration" of Trinity Church under his orders. Other contents are an account of the excitements at Stratford concerning the Carnegie library site, illustrated by a cut of the threatened cottage; a dissatisfied criticism of the "Bibliothecha Shakespeare," and the usual number of pages of notes, commentary, &c.

Books in Demand.

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following popular books for the week ended Aug. 8: Adult Fiction—Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Lady Rose's Daughter," Anna Katherine Green's "Filigree Ball," and James Lane Allen's "The Mettle of the Pasture"; Juvenile Fiction—Louisa May Alcott's "Little Women," Baum's "New Wizard of Oz," and Otis's "Across the Delaware"; Non-Fiction—Stanton's "Art of Photography," the "American Boys' Book of Sports," and Charles Wagner's "The Simple Life."

Frederick W. Robertson.

To-day is the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Frederick W. Robertson, the celebrated English preacher. He was born in London in 1816 and was educated in the army, but he resolved to enter the ministry when he was twenty-six. His name is principally connected with Brighton, where he preached his greatest sermons. Harper & Brothers have acquired the American rights to his addresses, as well as of the "Life and Letters" of the preacher, edited by Stopford A. Brooke, which appeared in London last year. These works will be published in this country in the autumn.

A VISIT TO TOLSTOI.

His Views on Ruskin, Morris, Dickens, and Revelation.

From the London Chronicle.

TOLSTOI was dressed in the familiar way, but his peasant's blouse was of a light Chinese silk, well suited to the heat of Summer. Tea was going on, and after seeing that we were comfortable and exchanging a few words with each of us, Tolstoi went away to rest for an hour, during which interval we were shown over the estate by the Countess, the young Count, and the rest, all of whom, like Tolstoi himself, speak English perfectly.

Many readers of "What is Art?" have been surprised at Tolstoi's making no reference to Ruskin or William Morris, although various unimportant English writers are quoted, as well as scientists like Darwin, Herbert Spencer, and Grant Allen, who could not be expected to speak on such a subject with knowledge and authority. One of us ventured to express this when he returned to us.

"Is that so?" he said. "Perhaps you are right. I am in the habit of dividing my fellow-men into two classes, the foolish and the wise, and I put all scientists into the former class. As to Morris, I do not know much about him. I have read 'News from Nowhere,' but I do not care for that kind of book. It is like Bellamy's 'Looking Backward.' How can any one forecast the future? If the Romans had tried to picture the present day, what would they have made it?"

Tolstoi, as he told us, has no faith in Socialism, involving as it does government and interference, to which he, as an Anarchist, albeit a peaceful one, is so strongly opposed.

Of Ruskin and Dickens he spoke with great warmth, saying that all Dickens's characters are his personal friends. He had read most of Ruskin's books, beginning with "Unto This Last." Had we seen "Ruskin et la Bible?" "No? You must get it. There was a man who read his Bible, and to some purpose. He was a very great man." "I like his face," he added. "I have seen two portraits, front face and profile, both after he had grown a beard. He was like a Russian peasant."

This last remark is still more true of Tolstoi himself, whose type of face, with less force and less keenness in the eye, but the same features, may be seen again and again in the streets of Tula and Moscow. There is nothing delicate, nothing aristocratic about his build, although his family is an ancient and distinguished one. His nose, as he lamented in his childhood, is very broad, his lips are thick, his hands and ears noticeably large. In manner and speech he is very gentle, ready to listen as well as to talk.

One of us quoted Ruskin's lament to a friend that he had not renounced his possessions. "That interests me very much," Tolstoi said, "for it is my case also. And why did not Ruskin do it?" "He found it so difficult. He had so many ties, artists to support, &c." "Ah!" he replied with a sigh. "That is it; we do not become Christians until late in life, and then there are ties."

My friends wished to consult Tolstoi about a personal matter. When the little conference seemed nearly over I rejoined them. "I cannot advise you," he was saying. "If you are to teach others, it must be done unconsciously." He laid great stress on this word. "By example?" some one asked. "Yes, by example. Live according to the law of Jesus Christ—that of love between man and man." "How do you regard Christ?" "As a man—I could not narrow my religious conception by believing otherwise. Some German has written a book to prove that Christ never existed. I was asked what I thought about it, and I replied that it was probably untrue, but that it did not matter to me at all whether He existed. His teaching exists, and is the revelation of God." "You do not mean that it is an exclusive revelation?" "Oh, no," said Tolstoi; "I believe that revelation still goes on, that all great spirits have been the channels for revelation and that all religions have this in common. But the Christian revelation seems to me to be the highest yet given to the world. We cannot tell what God is. We cannot even say whether there be one God or many gods."

We had been walking to and fro in the orchard when the lowing of cattle reached us from the village. Suddenly Tolstoi exclaimed: "Yesterday I could scarcely walk a step, but to-day I feel quite strong. Let us go over to the village. It will interest you."—indeed, he looked both strong and wiry as he strode along in his top boots, and we were told that he often walks and rides many miles, though he is now seventy-five. It was a holiday, and the villagers were all in their Sunday clothes, and men and women, strong-looking, keen-eyed, round-limbed, at once called to the picture of the villagers in "John Ball." They till their own land, and own horses, sheep, and cattle, which graze on the common land attached to the village. Tolstoi had a word for every one, raising his hat as he spoke, and nothing could exceed the respectful frankness, without an atom of servility in it, with which he was received.

History in Statutes.

Prof. William McDonald of Brown University is preparing for the Macmillan Company a volume on "Select Statutes and Other Documents Illustrative of the History of the United States, 1861-1898." This volume is on the same general lines as Prof. McDonald's "Select Charters" and "Select Documents." It is intended for use as a textbook for students, to which end it includes, among others, the chief Constitutional documents of the civil war and reconstruction periods, the great financial acts, important Presidential messages and proclamations, leading treaties, &c. The last document in the book is the Treaty of Paris, signed in 1898.

J. H. McCarthy's New Novel.

Harper & Brothers have in active preparation for publication some time during September Justin Huntly McCarthy's new novel, "The Proud Prince."

BY THE AUTHOR OF "JOURNEYS END."

We shall publish on Thursday "Monsigny," by Justus Miles Forman, whose former novel met with marked success. It is a much more ambitious work, marked with the same light touch, atmosphere of birth and breeding, and romantic feeling which made "Journeys End" popular; but it has also a dramatic force which grips the reader strongly. Isabeau de Monsigny, descendant of a famous noble French family and granddaughter of an English earl ("the most beautiful woman in Europe"), makes a most attractive heroine. (Illustrated by Anderson, $1.50.)

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FROM READERS.

Ticonderoga and the Burial Place of Lord Howe.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

MY communication on the burial place of Lord Howe and the battle of Ticonderoga, 1758, would be incomplete without fuller description of this interesting historic locality.

The Indian name, Theonderoga, (brawling water,) or the French, Carillon, (chime of bells,) are both suggestive of the noise of the rapids at the outlet of Lake George. Ticonderoga is famous in legend, history, and song. Around its ruined walls cluster memories of brave men, heroic deeds, and unflagging patriotism. Dieskau, Montcalm, La Place, Allen, Arnold, St. Clair, and scores of others have left here their names and deeds. The French commenced occupying the place in 1750. They had built Fort St. Frederick, (Crown Point,) in 1731. Dieskau erected here the first works in 1755. Montcalm came in 1756 with a large army and built additional works, which he called Fort Carillon. He was attacked by Abercrombie in July, 1758, who was defeated with heavy loss, including Lord Howe, second in command.

In 1759 Amherst, with 11,000 men and over fifty brass cannon, advanced upon the fort, but the French had evacuated, burning the barracks, exploding the magazines, and generally destroying the fort, assigning as a reason the fear that the Indians would cut off their return to Canada. American patriotism dawned upon Fort Ticonderoga on that May morning in 1775 when the Green Mountain Boys under Ethan Allen captured the fort and garrison.

Hostilities between the Colonies and Great Britain became threatening early in 1775. In March, John Brown of Pittsfield, Mass., passing through the disaffected New Hampshire grants district, on the way to Montreal, wrote to Samuel Adams and Joseph Warren, at Boston, that "should hostilities be committed by the King's troops, the people of the New Hampshire grants would seize the fort at Ticonderoga." Matters culminated speedily, and on Sunday, May 7, 1775, 150 Green Mountain Boys and Massachusetts soldiers assembled at Castleton, where Benedict Arnold met them with a commission from the Massachusetts Committee of Safety; he claimed command, but Allen was chosen leader. The party reached Orwell, on Lake Champlain, on the 9th, and eighty-three men, all the boats could carry, were ferried over, landing near Ticonderoga. The night was waning, and it was decided to attack the fort without waiting for more men. Allen marched at the head of his men and boldly advanced to the gate. The sentry challenged, then snapped his gun, but the intrepid Allen, supported by his men, rushed into the fort, raising the Indian war whoop, and formed in a hollow square to command the barracks. The British commander, according to tradition, came out with his breeches in his hand, and inquired the cause. "Deliver me the fort instantly," demanded Allen.

"By what authority?" replied the commander.

"In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," answered the stalwart Allen. Doubtless with as little regard for the one as the other, the British surrendered, and Ticonderoga, with its stores and armaments of great value, passed into possession of less than a hundred Green Mountain Boys!

The threatened advance of Carleton up Lake Champlain was in 1776. Arnold was ordered by Washington to Ticonderoga. He was here and at Skenesborough (Whitehall) during the Spring and Summer (1776) building boats and fitting out a fleet which was to engage in the first naval battle between England and the newly formed United States. That battle, Oct. 11 to 13, 1776, stands as one of the heroic conflicts of the Revolution. The Winter of 1776-7 was one of anxiety and suffering; the army of invasion of Canada had returned defeated and discouraged by disaster and sickness. Aside from this, there were jealousy and bitter personal feeling between officers. Gates, in command, was moving against Schuyler, commander of the Northern Department, and quarreled with Arnold, claiming to have induced Carleton to withdraw. St. Clair was commissioned Major General March 31, 1777, and ordered to Ticonderoga. Burgoyne was advancing with a strong army. St. Clair had 2,500 poorly equipped troops; to properly defend the fort double that number was required. Mount Defiance, commanding the fort, was not fortified, which Burgoyne's engineers discovered and occupied. On the morning of July 4, the first anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, Burgoyne's batteries opened upon Fort Ticonderoga. A council of war was held, and the decision was to evacuate. Washington disapproved of St. Clair's evacuation. The Societies of Sons of the Revolution and Colonial Wars have placed bronze tablets in commemoration of important events at this historic place. On Sept. 8 a monument commemorating the battle of Lake George (1755) will be dedicated. W. DE H.

Ticonderoga, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1903.

An Anachronism by Mrs. Barr.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In the letter of your Maine correspondent, E. C. G., he comments upon some remarkable incongruities in "a novel four years old," Mrs. Burnett's "De Willoughby Claim." He very properly questions "to what degree may an author's license be allowed to discount departures from verisimilitude." Simultaneously with the appearance of this suggestive communication I happened, in the course of my Summer readings, to pick up another "novel four years old," Mrs. Amelia E. Barr's "The Maid of Maiden Lane," and was disturbed in like manner with E. C. G. by a singular anachronism. At the very outset of this pleasing story Mrs. Barr tells us that in Seventeen Hundred and Ninety One—the date is repeated and twice spelled out—"the 'Marseillaise' was sung with the 'Star Spangled Banner,' &c."

This sounds strange in view of the fact that Francis Scott Key did not give birth to that immortal phrase until twenty-three years afterward. The first adaptation of "Anacreon in Heaven," the hunting song of Samuel Arnold, the English composer, on this side of the Atlantic, was in the Adams campaign. The air was applied to the song known as "Adams and Liberty," whence it found its way into musical notebooks. On the release of Key from the cartel ship, and his return to Baltimore, Sept. 16, 1814, the verses he had been inspired to write on the failure of the British bombardment of Fort McHenry were printed in The American. An early copy fell into the hands of two privates serving in a Pennsylvania company at the time of the invasion, George J. Heisley and Ferdinand Durang, the latter an actor. Heisley found Arnold's convivial song in his notebook, and suggested its applicability to Key's verses to Durang, who sang it on the following evening on the stage of the Holliday Street Theatre. That was the start of the "Star Spangled Banner," and hence, as Mrs. Barr may perceive, she was a little "too previous." C. C. B.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 12, 1903.

Some Historical Illustrations.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The REVIEW of last week contained an extract from The Bookman about the blunders of modern illustrators, which fits in well with the letter of Mr. W. L. Dodge published in THE TIMES of the same day. Every one who read the letter, I think, will agree with the artist who protests against the demand that he change his historical painting to suit the architect's views as to light, but Mr. Dodge himself makes a singular blunder when he says he has shown Wolfe in one picture "reading" to his officers Gray's Elegy while in the boat on the way to land the night of the attack on Quebec.

As history tells us, and Mr. Dodge admits, there was no moon, and only starlight. How, then, could Wolfe read? As a matter of fact, all historians, Parkman chief of them, repeat the story that Wolfe repeated the Elegy on that occasion, and added that he would sooner have written it than take Quebec, but it is impossible for him to have read it, and about equally impossible that he took any book with him.

The blunders of artists of the Middle Ages we dismiss with a tolerance due to their lack of education or perception of the "eternal fitness of things"—but no such indulgence is called for when the blunder is of to-day. I have seen several such offenses against historical truth lately—one in one of the leading magazines—where Montgomery's army (or part of it) is shown embarking on Lake Champlain for Quebec. The men are all completely uniformed, in the regular British style, including long white leggings, and hardly a bayonet is missing from the muskets.

Did not artist, author, or editor know that both bayonets and uniforms in the American army of 1775 were few and far between; that as late as Burgoyne's surrender hardly any of Gates's army had any, and that many a soldier served out one enlistment without ever having worn other than his homespun everyday suit?

A New York insurance company publishes annually a calendar illustrated by some historic event—an excellent idea, but ruined by an artist ignorant of plain facts, as shown by his picture of Prescott at Bunker Hill, in full uniform, (blue coat, red facings, buff waistcoat and breeches, top boots, cocked hat,) whereas had he read history, or taken the trouble to see the Prescott Statue in Boston, he would have learned that the Colonel really wore a steeple-crowned straw hat, and a long, flapping surtout coat, without the slightest pretense of uniform—probably waistcoat and breeches of similar thin stuff, just the thing for that broiling hot day in June. Another of this artist's sketches shows Sergt. Jasper at Fort Moultrie picking up the fallen flag; but the Stars and Stripes, not the South Carolina blue flag with white crescent, which really was the standard over the fort that day.

Really it's a pity "historical" illustrations cannot be passed upon by a committee of historical authorities before publication; then we would be spared such as these and The Bookman's "horrible examples." (And then these and many others such as I have described are seen by children, who of course think them correct, and thus get false impressions of historic events.) W. ABBOTT.

New York, Aug. 11, 1903.

A Love Poem of Whittier's.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have read with a great deal of pleasure Mr. Higginson's book on Whittier in the "English Men of Letters" series. It is a lifelike portrait of the man, the poet, and the Quaker. His part in the anti-slavery movement is told with force and sympathy. It is a little singular, by the way, that the name of Wendell Phillips does not once occur in the course of the narrative. There is plenty of mention of Garrison, but nothing whatever of Phillips. It is strange that a biographer should write of that exciting period without an allusion to the famous orator.

I was interested in Mr. Higginson's chapter of "Early Loves and Love Poetry," and wondered how he came to pass by "A Sea Dream," the most beautiful and tender of them all, and especially lovely as a love poem. Perhaps I felt disappointed because it is a particular favorite. I cannot believe that Mr. Higginson is not familiar with it. Whether it embalms any tender memory I know not, but it is as worthy a place in his chapter as any of the poems he has given. Indeed, as an instance of exquisite expression it is beyond compare. Some of the verses are as follows:

Is this the wind, the soft sea-wind
That stirred thy locks of brown?
Are these the rocks whose mosses knew
The trail of thy light gown,
Where boy and girl sat down?

* * * * * * * *

The freshness of the early time
On every breeze is blown;
As glad the sea, as blue the sky—
The change is ours alone;
The saddest is my own.

* * * * * * * *

Thou art not here, thou art not there,
Thy place I cannot see;
I only know that where thou art
The blessed angels be,
And heaven is glad for thee.

* * * * * * * *

But turn to me thy dear girl-face
Without the angel's crown,
The wedded roses of thy lips,
Thy loose hair rippling down
In waves of golden brown.

Look forth once more through space and time,
And let thy sweet shade fall
In tenderest grace of soul and form
On memory's frescoed wall,
A shadow, and yet all!

Draw near, more near, forever dear!
Where'er I rest or roam,
Or in the city's crowded streets,
Or by the blown sea foam,
The thought of thee is home!

WILLIAM L. KUSS.

New York, Aug. 14, 1903.

"The Mettle of the Pasture."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Without desiring to prolong what is perhaps a useless discussion of Mr. James Lane Allen's latest novel I would like to record a few opinions that have been forming since I finished the book some ten days ago.

Laying aside all question of ethical or literary proprieties, I do not see any objection to Mr. Allen's writing on the theme which he has taken in hand, nor do I think that, within certain limits, he should be interfered with in treating it as he has chosen. Perhaps no subject requires more delicate handling to prevent it from falling on the one hand to the base and illegitimate plane of the dime novel, nor on the other to keep it from soaring into the impassioned and unreal atmosphere of moral sentimentalism. This Mr. Allen has succeeded in doing marvelously well, and for this most assuredly deserves our commendation.

As to the question of plot, one must apply his own judgment in considering whether it would not have been better to have worked it out in a different fashion, although here, too, we must give the author his freedom. Personally I think there are a great many follies committed in youth and at other trying times later on that ought to be forgotten and forgiven. By his upright life and manly conduct Rowan showed repentance of an indiscretion not altogether unknown among college youth of our own day, and in view of this he had a right to expect an early forgiveness at the hands of his betrothed as he was forgiven by the woman whom he had wronged. I do not believe in the "unpardonable sin," to say nothing of the unrepentable one, and if eternal judgment is as severe and unrelenting as some judgments of the human type there will be small chance, not only for the Biblical rich man, but many in no way intimately related to him to enter the kingdom of heaven.

Mr. Allen approaches nearer to Hawthorne in his matter and manner than any other American novelist, with the difference that he possesses the saving element of humor. There is everywhere manifest that graceful movement, that delicacy of imagery, that all-pervading suggestiveness which marks the trained literary hand and the artist striving for perfection. But in spite of this one feels that the present venture just fails to realize what all hope for, and what many claim has been written—the Great American Novel; surely no one can deny Mr. Allen the title of a Great American Novelist. His best work is yet to come, and granting to him health and time, will come. I. W. V.

New York, Aug. 11, 1903.

New Books and Old.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Many letters in recent numbers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW relating to new publications would give the impression that, as a people, we read chiefly the newspapers and current fiction. We have been wont to speak of the "annual flood" of new books which generally precedes the holidays, but judging from the present list, we may hereafter look for a recurrence of the flood in midsummer. In the rush and scramble to buy the novel that was reviewed yesterday how startling is Emerson's admonition of twenty years ago: "Never read a book until it is a year old. Never read any but famed books." Our colleges have multiplied since the coterie of New England writers met and chatted in the old corner bookstore. Higher education has become the rule for both sexes. Public libraries are appearing in town and hamlet with the rapidity of the mushroom. New works of the substantial kind are before us. Despite all these favorable conditions the books "the people" read often merit only an adverse criticism, are spoken of as "poor," and described as having "no literary worth." With no thought of reviving the old discussion, Fiction versus Biography, History, &c., or of making invidious comparisons between our best writers of the present and those of the past, might it not be a good thing to refresh our memories by a thought of what the great intellects thrived on? Macaulay at thirteen is reading Plutarch's Lives and Milner's Ecclesiastical History. Margaret Fuller at twenty-three writes: "I have with me (at Groton) three books of Goethe's which I have not read. I still prefer him to anybody." In the same letter she enumerates "Schiller, Heine, Bacon, Mme. de Staël, Wordsworth, and Southey."

The similarity between Hamlet and Euphues shows that the great dramatist and John Lyly were much together. Hawthorne's style far exceeds in beauty that of another weird writer who preceded him—Charles Brockden Brown. "In Emerson's hands the essay returns almost to the form of Montaigne and Bacon." Nor does this comparison detract in any way from the genius of these writers, but suggests the keeping in view of that which has stood the test of at least a little time. Sociologists emphasize that word environment. Might there not be an environment of books that, despite the many colleges and libraries, may affect in an undesirable manner our American Literature? Some one who has read the "books of the day" only, for several years, concludes that he can write a story equal to those he has read. His book is published, advertised, and sold. A second, and perhaps a third follow, and then quite suddenly the curtain falls and the lights go out. We pass to others of the same sort—when we could find much better company. But of that earlier circle! We read in THE REVIEW some time since of a monument to be erected near Fire Island to mark the spot where Ossoli, Margaret, and an infant son were lost on July 19th, 1850. Recalling also the centennial commemoration of Emerson in New York last May, we are reminded that these "being dead, yet speak." IDLER.

Jersey City, Aug. 3, 1903.

Mr. Penfield's Present-Day Egypt.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I was amused at the communication from a Worcester (Mass.) reader in your last SATURDAY REVIEW describing the difficulty experienced by a young lady seeking a copy of Mr. Penfield's "Present-Day Egypt," through her insistence in advising booksellers that it was "Cairo Up-to-Date" she had been advised to secure. It is difficult to obtain almost any article if miscalled. I purchased my first copy of "Present-Day Egypt," badly worn by use, from a dragoman on a Nile steamboat at Luxor. Later, at a universal bookseller's on the Avenue de l'Opéra in Paris, I was proceeding to order a fresh copy, believing it would have to be sent from New York, when the salesman took the volume from the show-window. I have since seen the book in London and Rome. WINTER TRIPPER.

Geneseo, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1903.

Connecticut's Lake of Grace.

GNADENSEE: THE LAKE OF GRACE. A Moravian Picture in a Connecticut Frame. By Edward O. Dyer. With Illustrations. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. [illegible]. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. $1.[illegible]

Near the northwestern corner of Connecticut, in the beautiful township of Sharon, the heart of the picturesque lake country lying among the Litchfield and Taconic hills, is a beautiful little sheet of water, variously called Indian Pond, Wequadnach, or Gnadensee. To the east rises the wooded crest of Indian Mountain, and the meadows between lake and mountain were formerly the site of a large Indian village, the home of a tribe of Algonquin Indians of the Mohican family. Historic associations mingle with the natural charm of the spot and attract far more interest and attention than would otherwise belong to the region, lovely though it is.

In 1742 Count Zinzendorf, Bishop of the old Bohemian Protestant Church of the Moravians, with his young and beautiful daughter, Benigna, made his way through the forests from Bethlehem, Penn., northward across the Hudson at Rhinebeck, and pushed on into the wilds of the present Dutchess County to the Indian village of Shekomeko. There he and his party found a solitary missionary, Brother Rauch, and there was founded one of the strongholds of the Moravians in America, a mission which spread far and wide among the Indians of New York and Connecticut and aided greatly in the general movement of proselyting, which at that time was being pushed forward with great vigor in New England.

The Indian wars had, however, hardened the hearts of the Puritans against the aborigines, and it was left to the Moravians to preach a gentler creed and a sweeter faith to the Indians. Missionaries from the headquarters at Shekomeko established new missions and made converts in Berkshire County, Mass., at Kent and Salisbury, as well as at Sharon, Conn. In 1744 the Moravians were accused of conspiring with the Indians against the English in aid of the French; and these charges, although never proved and quite false, harassed and delayed the mission work to such an extent that for four or five years it lay almost dormant, and only revived in 1749, with the coming to Shekomeko of Baron John de Watteville, son-in-law and successor of Count Zinzendorf. He and David Bruce, who was to be the resident head of the Gnadensee mission, rekindled the dying interest and revived the settlement.

After describing the history of the mission at Shekomeko and its branch at Gnadensee, Mr. Dyer gives a sketch of the origin of the Moravian movement in America and the headquarters at Bethlehem, Penn. The second part of the volume consists of a series of papers on subjects historical and descriptive of the country around Sharon. This "Lake Country" of New England is full of interest, and the quiet charm of its scenery is well known, both from the writings of many writers who have lived in it and as the Summer home of thousands of people who with the return of Spring turn their steps to the shores of the hundreds of lakes and ponds which nestle placidly among the Litchfield and Taconic hills. The author of "Gnadensee" has explored with the affection of an antiquarian and a nature lover these hills and lakes and streams; he has climbed the summits and floated on the bosom of the waters.

In one of the most interesting chapters of his volume Mr. Dyer gives us a glimpse at the home and haunts of a little-known man whose nature and poetic temperament fitted him for taking a prominent place in American literature, but whose retiring disposition and unassuming manner kept him apart from closer contact with the busy world. Myron B. Benton of Troutbeck, Leedsville, a little village near Sharon, was essentially a poet and naturalist of the Gilbert White and Thoreau type. In his quiet home he lived and studied, wrote much but published little, and kept up a correspondence with many men of letters. A long letter from Coleridge is still preserved at Troutbeck. Mr. Benton was a thorough Coleridge scholar, and the results of his study are seen in a comprehensive article published several years ago in The Atlantic Monthly. One of his poems, "The Mowers," has found a resting place in Bryant's Anthology, and another, which was read at his funeral, is worth giving here:

There is one spot for which my heart will yearn,
May it but come where brooks and sunlight play
And leaves are glad, some path of swift return;
A touch—a presence borne on friendly way—
Even there, if but beneath the same blue sky!
The grazing kine not there will see me cross
The pasture slope; the swallows will not fly,
Nor brooding thrush: blithe long the flowers will pass
Nor the faint thistledown my breath may charm.
Ah, me! But I shall find the dear ways old,
If I have here, that sheltered valley farm;
Its climbing woods, its spring, the meadow's gold;
The creek-path [illegible] to my boyhood's feet—
O God! is there another world so sweet?

BOSTON NOTES.

Leo XIII. the Oldest Poet—A Magian Revival—Some Autumn Books.

POPE Leo XIII. being dead, who is the oldest living poet? Is it the Duke of Rutland? According to Thackeray, that is to say, according to Michael Angelo Titmarsh, The Keepsake once contained "Stanzas by Lord J. Manners," written at the age of six. As the Duke, who was "Lord J. Manners" for seventy years, was born in 1818, his verses must have been written in 1824, two years later than the Pope's lines, "To Vincenzo Pavani, S. J." Thackeray, whose patience had been sorely tried by other "artistocratic verse" in The Keepsake, dryly said that if his Lordship had been six years older he might have been inclined to be severe with him, but, really, the verses are not much below The Keepsake standard, and if they suggest the parrot rather than the poet the parrot is uncommonly happy in his speech, and he is brief. Said Lord J. Manners:

Most beautiful! I love thee
By thy eye of melting blue,
In life and death I'll prove thee
Faithful, kind, and true.

Most beautiful! I love thee;
By the heart that now I give;
Oh, let my fond prayers move thee
To bid me hope and live.

Men of twenty-six have written worse, and, besides, the English boy did not continue. The Pope, being a poet, went on and wrote all his life, both in Latin and in Italian. Since his death the Dolphin Press has issued the "Poems, Charades, and Inscriptions," translated by the Rev. H. T. Henry, in a paper cover illuminated with the portrait prepared for the August Dolphin. Seen against a gold background, with the scarlet ermine of the hooded mantle enhancing its delicacy, the fine old face becomes as imposing in its saintliness as any to be found on the canvas of any Italian master. And why not? Had any of them a saintlier model?

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The London Literary World says that while the late Pope was Bishop of Perugia he published a book "in which the Congregation of the Index found traces of heresy and therefore placed it on the Index," and from this The London Queen infers that it is still on the Index, "although the erring Cardinal was Pope for twenty-five years." Granting the original proposition, the inference is not justified, for in 1896 the late Pope abrogated the existing rules of the Index Congregation, and a new body of General Decrees introduced by the Pontifical Constitution, "Officiorum ac munerum," was promulgated to supersede the old legislation, the list of books was revised, and a new list was published in 1901. If the book be now on the index it is there by the will of Leo XIII. himself. A full account of the new index may be found in The American Ecclesiastical Review for April, 1901.

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Is this quite so bad a world as Mr. Alden fears? Surely there are still some who read Magian. There are all the men and women who prove that they had a grandmother or a grandfather by exhibiting an "American First-Class Book"; do they never turn to "Lessons 124," "Thoughts on Letter Writing," with its story of Magian, as a boy, when shut up to write to "an honoured aunt," having in these hours achieved "My dear aut"? From that failure to the time when he sat in his classroom and wrote Latin verse for "Mags," occasionally calling on the boys for a rhyme, was not so very long. Life begins early when one enters Trinity with honors at nine years of age. It did not last long, either, that life so sadly checkered and so darkened toward the close.

There is one scrap of Magian's serious verse that one wonders that the schoolboys have allowed to be forgotten—the dashing "I gave my soldier boy a blade." It is admirable for declamation and brief, like the favorite "Loss of the Royal George" and "Old Ironsides." Perhaps it might be well to revive it. It is printed in Magian's works and in the Mackenzie biography in the notes.

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"Gorgo," the novel in which Prof. Charles Kelsey Gaines of St. Lawrence University is to describe the days of Pericles, still delays at the binders', but is soon to come. It is nearly seventy years since Mrs. Child wrote "Philothea" and made many a stern New England abolitionist, all innocent of Greek, familiar with Alcibiades, and Anaxagoras, and Phidias, and Aspasia, and Pericles, and sufficiently aware of what symposium meant to be mildly disgusted when Flavius Josephus Cook used the word as equivalent to discussion. After "Philothea" appeared the boys declaimed "I'll wreathe my sword with myrtle, as Aristogeiton did," and prepared for the day when they should indeed fight their brethren, and the girls made their dress as classic as possible, and the "Grecian bend," a willowy droop, was regarded as beautiful, and was attributed as a grace to the heroines of magazine stories. It was to be when like the "Grecian bend" of 1833, which was the droop of the Medicean Venus, and, seen in profile, produced an effect much like the sloping belt of the day. Mrs. Child rejected in the success of the book "because it helped to increase her influence in the anti-slavery cause." Had she lived in this time she would have written a color-line novel.

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Messrs. Dana Estes & Co. have prepared a long list of children's books for publication early in the Autumn, among them "The Story-Book House," by Miss Honor Walsh, a tale of an old Virginia family, including the stories told around its hearthstone by young and old. The author, although still young, has been writing for some years, having begun at the age of eleven, when she produced a gypsy melodrama, and sent verses to the St. Louis papers. She has written correspondence for the Western and Southern syndicates, describing what she saw during a journey in French Canada, and some of her letters were translated by French journals. She has spent the leisure of three years upon this book, and she is quite sure of readers, for, as assistant editor of the Philadelphia Standard and Times, she has organized a juvenile society of 20,000 members, "The Young Crusaders," pledged to the practice of many virtues, every one of whom will want a copy. Perhaps it would be better to say "would want a copy if they knew that it was their leader's book," for she is not likely to tell them about it, not being addicted to self-advertisement.

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Miss Ethel Watts Mumford, the author of "Whitewash," just published by this firm, is also young. She was born in New York, but belongs to a Southern family. She was educated in Europe, has lived a year in Japan, and another in the South Sea Islands, has visited Mexico and Central America, and has studied the manners and surveyed the climes of the Pacific Slope. She was one of the group of comrades whose names were signed to the San Francisco "Cynics' Calendar"; she wrote a play which Miss Annie Russell presented, and her first book, "Dupes," appeared two years ago. She not only writes, but swims, rows, and rides. Small wonder that she writes more like an Englishwoman than like an American!

"Whitewash" will be followed by "The Millionaire's Son," by Miss Anna Robeson Brown, a Philadelphian, married to a lawyer whose literary tastes are as strong as her own, and to whose revision she confesses herself indebted. Her book is a study of life in an American city. Mrs. Brown's studies and literary work have been varied with much outdoor exercise.

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Miss Margaret Sherwood, the author of "Daphne," The Atlantic story to be issued in book form by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., has gone through varied training in preparation for her work, having taken her degree at Yale after graduating from a women's college and studied at Oxford, Zurich, and in Italy. She is now a Wellesley professor, and it need hardly be said that as graduate and as member of the Faculty she knows the way to the gymnasium.

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Prof. Shaler's "Elizabeth of England" is to appear in five volumes, "The Coronation," "The Rival Queens," "Armada Days," "Essex," and "The Passing of the Queen," and they are to be sold in sets and in no other way. Each volume is a complete play.

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The Autumn bulletin of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., which will appear in September, is to contain a very large number of portraits of new authors and also a full-page picture of some of the season's book covers.

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Two more small and wholesome story books for children bear the titles of "Ethel in Fairy Land," by Miss Edith Bolster, and "The Frolicsome Four," by Edith L. and Adriana Gilbert. The former, which is issued by the Lothrop Company, tells of a child who dreamed herself into fairy land and met incarnations of all her faults to her great improvement. The latter, issued by Messrs. Lee & Shepard, describes a family of children who were certainly not quiet, but were loving and kind, and attended a school in which prizes were given, so that the pupils had some object of work besides the lofty abstraction dear to the Boston School Board.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Aug. 14, 1903.

Cabinet System in England.

Following Prof. T. W. Rhys-Davids's "Buddhist India" in the Story of the Nations Series published in this country by G. P. Putnam's Sons, this firm has in active preparation a volume on "Parliamentary England: The Evolution of the Cabinet System," by Edward Jenks, M. A., reader in English law in the University of Oxford. We are told in the first few lines of the preface that, whatever be the merits and defects of the Cabinet system, it must always remain a subject of deep interest to the student of English history. "For it has had an immense influence on the politics of the world, and it is one of the most characteristic products of the English mind." Mr. Jenks says he uses the word "English" "advisedly"; for it is noteworthy, he continues, that neither in Ireland nor in Scotland, before the unions, is there any trace of the Cabinet system, and "although it has been freely adopted by the self-governing colonies, there are many who doubt whether it is essentially suited to the circumstances either of colonial or of imperial politics."

The author deals with the politics of the Restoration, the "glorious revolution," the last of the old order, signs of a change, the system of Walpole, the system on its trial, "A Patriot King," "The King's Friends," revival of the Cabinet system, Pitt, reaction and reform, and in his final chapter gives the history of the system and a criticism. In an appendix he gives a list of selected authorities for the period, in another are given the leading dates in the history of the Cabinet system, and there is also an index. There are numerous illustrations, including reproductions of portraits of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, the Earl of Clarendon, the First Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir William Temple, Judge Jeffreys, Archbishop Sancroft, Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury, William III., John Locke, the great Duke of Marlborough, Charles Montagu, (Halifax,) Sir Robert Walpole, Robert Harley, the Earl of Oxford, Earl Temple, the Earl of Bute, Edmund Burke, John Wilkes, Lord North, Benjamin Franklin, Lord John Russell, William Pitt, Joseph Hume, Thomas Paine, and a number of other celebrities of the time.

Watts, the Artist.

"The Life-Work of George Frederick Watts, R. A.," painter, sculptor, and writer, is the next volume to be published shortly by E. P. Dutton & Co. in America in the Temple Biographies edited by Dugald Macfadyen, M. A., following that on Mazzini by Bolton King. The Watts biography is by the late Hugh Macmillan, D. D., LL. D., F. R. S. E., F. S. A. Scot., author of "The Poetry of Plants" and many other books. The editor contributes a preface to the book in which he says that, although the inclusion of the volume in the series may appear invidious, the book "itself supplies the only justification needed." The series aims at bringing together the lives of men of genius and character, who are "God's born interpreters." Mr. Watts, he says, is one of these. When the artist's life is looked at as a whole "it has an aspect of public duty honorably discharged—as of a man bearing a burden of spiritual truth with austere self-devotion—an aspect which separates his life from many who, in other respects, might be considered his equals, and entitles him to be ranked with other great idealists who have contended for their ideals to the uttermost."

The aim of the book, writes the author, is to give a literary interpretation of what Watts, "with larger, other eyes than ours, has seen in nature, poetry and myth, and in human character." The expositions of his most characteristic pictures, which he gives, "are the results of a reverential study of them by one who has derived from them much intellectual insight and elevation of soul." Dr. Macmillan opens his book with a chapter on "Pre-Victorian English Art," following it with an account of his subject's early years, his visits to Florence and Greece, his personal habits and methods, his love for fresco painting, his portrait painting, Watts as an interpreter of Nature, his Greek myths, scenes and incidents from Hebrew story, the artist as interpreter of Italian and English poets, allegories, realism, his cycle of death, the unity and harmony of all his pictures, the man as a sculptor and literary worker, and the final chapter is on the man himself.

In this chapter we are told that Watts is a man "who has his inner and outer life woven of one piece." His art is "not so much a specialty, the development of one faculty, but the combined result of various high qualities. His genius is the sublimation of his whole nature. It is not an inspiration only, but a life. He is an easy master in the literature, the art, and the philosophy of his times. * * * With unabated enthusiasm he still looks forward to the future. * * * In his old age growth has not stopped, but only become accelerated because the time for advancement is short and there is a longer momentum of habit urging on the soul." (We are told in a "Memorial Note" at the end of the volume that the proofs of the book were corrected by Dr. Macmillan to the end of his chapter on "The Cycle of Death" during a holiday on Loch Tay. He then returned to Edinburgh and shortly afterward his death occurred. With the exception of a few alterations by Mr. and Mrs. Watts the book is published as it left its author's hands. Of the eleven illustrations six are reproductions of the artist's paintings. The frontispiece shows Mr. Watts in his garden. A bibliography and an index are provided.

The Babs of Persia.

Owing to the fact that there seems to have arisen in Persia a well-organized movement to drive out the Babs or Babis or Bahas, the book already announced on the Fall list of G. P. Putnam's Sons, "The Life and Teachings of Abbas Effendi," by Myron H. Phelps, resident of Colombo, Ceylon, will be of particular interest. Abbas Effendi is to-day the head of the Babis in Persia. Mr. Phelps gives an account in his introduction of the formation of the Babs' religion. This faith—Baha'ism, as it is called—was inaugurated in Persia in 1844 by a young man of twenty-five, who declared himself to be the "Bab," (Gate,) meaning that he was the forerunner of one who was to come and reveal the Divine message. His followers were all natives of Persia who were suffering exile or imprisonment. The young Moslem supported his claims by passages from the Scriptures, and by the traditions of the Moslem Church. In 1848 a wealthy Persian appeared, whom the Babs regarded as a leader and whom they venerated for his wisdom and character. He was named "Baha Ullah," Glory of God, and a few years later he declared himself the Manifestation of God, whose appearance was foretold by the young Bab. His statement was accepted and the religion of these exiles has since been known as Baha'ism. Mr. Phelps, in describing Baha'ism, says that it possesses a system of philosophy and psychology. He continues:

"This system is logical, and to many minds will seem persuasive. It harmonizes in every respect with the discoveries and conclusions of modern science, and speaks a strong appeal to intelligent and reasoning thought. * * * On its ethical side, it has as high moral standard as any of the other great religions; while the social regulations which it advocates are certainly more enlightened than those which have generally been put forward in the name of religion. Another characteristic of Baha'ism is its refreshing and attractive as it is striking to the mind accustomed to the dogmatic narrowness of the modern Christian Church, is its marvelous spirit of liberality. It recognizes every other religion as equally divine in origin with itself. It professes only to restore the message formerly given by the Divine Messengers who founded those religions, and which has been more or less forgotten by men. * * * This faith does not expend itself in beautiful and unfruitful theories, but has a vital and effective power to mold life toward the very highest ideal of human character."

The title of the book indicates its contents. Baha Ullah, by the way, was the father of Abbas Effendi.

Pity and Marriage.

MISS SYLVESTER'S MARRIAGE. By Cecil Charles. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 341. New York: The Smart Set Publishing Company. $1.

The moral to be drawn from the sad story of Miss Sylvester's hasty marriage is, Don't marry a man for pity's sake—if you do you'll regret it. Alma Sylvester, having spent the tender years of her youth in South America, contracted an affection for the place which extended to almost anything that came from there. Hence when Rufino da Veiga came along with letters of introduction as Count Geraldine, why shouldn't she believe him to be an honest gentleman, and since he spoke so feelingly of the wars and hardships of battles in the Argentine why shouldn't she pity him? Then, too, Mrs. Sevenbanks, her aunt, didn't like him, which was an added reason why she should.

After her marriage many things became known to poor Alma. Among others, she discovered her husband to be only a bogus Count, without money but rich in wickedness. Also, he was a very, very gay Lothario, indeed. To her indignation, Alma finds that there is already one Mrs. da Veiga—also there is another—and it is this other who gently breaks the news to Alma that she is the third dupe. The measures Alma takes to free herself from the meshes of this offensive marriage, the arrival of a long-ago lover, and the general straightening of the tangled thread of her all-too eventful life make lively enough reading for a warm hour or two.

Foreign Authors.

D. Appleton & Co. have transferred the plates of their "Collection of Foreign Authors" to the Omerril Company of Cleveland, Ohio. This series embraces translations from some of the leading French and German writers of fiction, such as Gautier, Theuriet, and Heyse. The new owners of the plates intend to extend the series by adding translations from the best modern writers of Spain, Italy, and other European countries. The volumes are 12mo in size. The first book to be issued, "Samuel Brohl & Company," a novel from the French of Victor Cherbuliez, will appear the beginning of next month. This will be followed, at short intervals, by "Gerard's Marriage," by André Theuriet; Gautier's "Spirite," George Sand's "The Tower of Percement," Henry Greville's "Ariadne," and others.

"United States Catalog" of Books.

The H. W. Wilson Company of Minneapolis is about to bring out a second edition of its "United States Catalog," which first appeared in 1902. This new issue, it is stated, will be an improvement over the first. It will include all the books of the first edition which are still in print, with correction of errors and changes in prices and publisher; books in print in 1902 omitted from the first edition; out-of-the-way publications which have never been included in a catalogue; record of books published since the compilation of the first edition and to Jan. 1, 1903; title and subject entries, with full particulars of price and publisher, in one alphabet, with authors' entries. The dates of these new publications will be included in the entries. What is said to be a valuable feature of the work is the cross index.

A Fantastic Tale.

Mr. Davis's addition to the Little Novels by Favorite Authors series is a weird, fantastic tale of mediæval times, and is interestingly told. The quarrel with his son which sent Jerome to the Dragon's Dale, where he was known for miles around as a saint, also made the son travel far into strange lands, from whence came the report that he had died. Then it was that Jerome, through his piety, fasting, and prayers, sought to redeem his own soul and that of his son; and how this was done, how his son came back to him through a little maid whom Jerome succored in the wilderness, is all interestingly and cleverly told. Mr. Davis's little book is well up to the standard of the other stories published in this series. ("The Saint of the Dragon's Dale," Macmillan Company, 50 cents.)

For the Sunday School.

"Principles and Ideals for the Sunday School: An Essay in Religious Pedagogy," by Ernest De Witt Burton and Shailer Mathews, authors of "Constructive Studies in the Life of Christ," is being published by the University of Chicago Press. The authors here make an attempt to present the general principles which should govern work in the Sunday school in the light of the present movement along educational and religious lines. It is based upon actual experience in work in Sunday schools and in training young men for the ministry. The volume discusses such matters as the purpose of the Sunday school, the Bible as a basis of authoritative teaching, the methods of teaching, how to induce the pupil to study, Sunday school benevolence, the matter of examinations, &c.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Expert Opinions on Various Subjects Touching the Book World.

VICTOR EMMANUEL'S UNPUBLISHED BOOK.—In view, perhaps, of the projected visit of the King of Italy to Paris—now, alas! certain to be postponed—M. Maurice Muret gives us an account of his up-bringing, which should undeceive those who think that the life of a King of to-day is a bed of roses. Col. Osio, his preceptor, used to make the future Victor Emmanuel III. begin work at 6, taking for all nourishment a cold bath and a cup of bouillon. If he were late, he went, says M. Muret, without the bouillon, but not without the cold bath. This Spartan regimen produced constant colds in the head, of which the master insisted on his pupil's taking no notice, for the eminently practical, if remote, reason that if Italy were to be invaded it would never do for the heir to the throne to be found doctoring a cold in the head. Then he was made to learn English, French, and German, until he could speak all three as well as his native tongue, Latin—which, to make his task lighter, Queen Margherita learned along with him—and mathematics, in which he showed great capacity, but, oddly enough, no Greek. This, with a daily riding lesson and the preparation necessary for his examinations in the different grades of the army through which he passed, took up all his time and left him little leisure for the gentler arts. Yet he read some poetry and admires Dante, though not Ariosto, his sole defect, according to M. Muret, being a lack of imagination. After a youth so spent, it would be odd if he had any. After all, however, the best education whether for King or commoner is travel, and of this the then Prince of Naples had his full share. After his "grand tour," which nowadays includes both the Near and the Far East, he produced the usual globe trotter's diary, in which he pointedly refused to say anything about the present state of Merv and Samarcand; because, he said, if he described them as they were, it would be offensive to some of Italy's allies, while if he described them as they were not it would be offensive to his own respect for truth. Perhaps it was for this reason that the book was never published, and the list of royal authors, therefore, does not include the name of Victor Emmanuel.—Pall Mall Gazette.

EVOLUTION OF A COUPLET.—The light-hearted burglaries of Sterne, Swift, and Goldsmith created a precedent which was eagerly followed by Gray among others. But Gray cracked his cribs in broad daylight, and snatched the jewels from under the very noses of their owners. "Rosy-bosom'd hours" in his "Ode to Spring" is a fine metaphor; no man was a better judge of a metaphor than Gray, and as Milton was then out of fashion no one was likely to put in a claim on his behalf, so Gray, with characteristic sagacity, agreed to take it as he found it. It was probably while Pope was engaged in rifling the literary remains of Boileau and Charron that his own pockets were the objective of the light-handed Gray. "Is it for thee, the linnet pours her throat?" asks Pope. "Pours her throat" is another fine metaphor. It followed that it found its way into Gray's "Ode to Spring" as it stood.

It is curious to trace the evolution of one of Gray's finest couplets. Pope wrote:

There kept my charms concealed from mortal eye,
Like roses that in deserts bloom and die,

which is perhaps a reminiscence of a couplet in Waller's song, "Go, lovely rose."

Then Young, writing of Nature:

In distant wilds by human eye unseen
She rears her flowers and spreads her velvet green;
Pure gurgling rills the lonely desert trace,
And waste their music on the savage race.

Then Gray caps them both with:

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

—J. Rivers in The Library.

THOMAS LOVELL BEDDOES.—Among minor English poets there is no more striking figure than Thomas Lovell Beddoes, a man of unique personality and versatile talents. Between 1821-4, the five years of mediocrity which followed the deaths of Keats, Shelley, and Byron, and preceded the outburst of song in the Victorian era, it is claimed by Mr. Edmund Gosse that "Beddoes was the most interesting talent engaged in writing English verse." It was during these years of exhaustion that he produced his best poems; in later life he ceased to write except as a pastime. Mr. Gosse points out, furthermore, that the effect of writing at such a period "diverted, restrained, and finally quenched Beddoes's poetical faculty." He is a striking example of a poet who, at first glance, appears akin to his age in point of time only, and apparently utterly dissimilar in spirit and intellect, a curious instance of the effect of heredity, enhanced by circumstances and study. Beddoes was, moreover, heir to a sufficient patrimony to preclude the necessity of a systematic pursuit of one profession. It is the oft-repeated story of a man possessing very rare gifts, but so undisciplined by nature that he obeyed no law except his own whims. Had he followed his first inclination toward literature or his later bent toward science, in either domain he might have gained a lasting name; but he was in turn littérateur, scientist, philosopher, politician; as he calls himself, "a moderate dabbler in many waters," squandering his mental gifts in order to satisfy an insatiable greed for knowledge of many things. Beddoes's poetical genius was not sufficient to beget spontaneous song, and the reason of his desultory efforts at verse making is a small body of poems, uneven in range, but often exquisite in lyrical beauty and technical perfection.—[illegible] Miller in The Sewanee Review.

WISCONSIN IN FICTION.—There is, it seems, some rivalry between Wisconsin and Indiana as the habitat of the novelist. The former State cannot as yet hope to rival Indiana in the number of its writers or the voluminous character of their product. It has made a fair start, and with Mr. Lush, Mrs. Kinkaid, and Mr. Peake, (we think he hails from the Badger State,) not to mention Mr. Garland, who now lives in West Salem, it should do well in a literary way. But with the exception of Mr. Lush, who has written two books of Milwaukee life, none of these writers has done anything distinctive of the State.

Yet few States in the Middle West present fairer opportunities for the romancer. Think what a stirring tale might be written around Father Marquette! The history of Wisconsin in the days of the trapper and the voyageur is full of romance. The rivers, the lake line, the great, sombre forests of the North, the awe-inspiring Dalles, all furnish scenes which might stand as the background of fine works of fiction. But why did the native writers allow the late Mrs. Catherwood to take from them the romance of the alleged Dauphin?—Chicago Tribune.

PEPYS AS A LIBRARIAN.—Pepys was a model librarian. He had some funny prejudices, but he did not allow them to stultify that peculiar instinctive knowledge of what a library should contain which the true librarian always has. The chances are that quite half of his possessions were never read or even seriously referred to by him; the best literature would appeal unavailingly to a man of so little imagination, but he must nevertheless have what he could of it in his collection, and of course, quite characteristically, in handsome bindings. Moreover, he had the true bibliographer's neatness and accuracy, and the administrator's love of an orderly and "get-at-able" arrangement of his possessions. And having formed his collection he had a librarian's unconquerable aversion to its dispersal. He designed—early designed—to bequeath it to the public use. True, it was left in the first place to his nephew, John Jackson, but only on condition that it was kept intact, and that, at Jackson's death, it was handed over to one of the private colleges of either of the universities, preferably Magdalene at Cambridge. So to Magdalene it eventually came, and our gossip takes rank with the numerous benefactors who have helped to make the universities what they are.—Ernest A. Savage in The Library.

LITERARY PEOPLE IN MAYFAIR.—Literary memories abound in these choice streets. Gibbon buried himself among his books in Bond Street, remarking: "While coaches were rattling through Bond Street I have passed many solitary evenings in my lodgings with my books." Here Thomson stayed in bed. Here Boswell asked Johnson to dinner with Sir Joshua, Garrick, and Goldsmith, and heard Goldsmith puff Mr. Pilby, and Johnson say that the description of the temple in "The Mourning Bride" was the finest poetical passage he had ever read. Here, at No. 41, over a wigmaker's shop, Sterne died, to be buried in Bayswater, and (it is said) to be dissected at Cambridge. Near are the familiar haunts of Scott and Byron. In Burton Street lived at various dates Horace Walpole, Sheridan, and Mrs. Jamieson; in Dover Street, Evelyn, Pope, Arbuthnot, Lady Byron; in Chesterfield Street, George Selwyn; in Bolton Street, Mme. d'Arblay; in Clarges Street, Mrs. Delany and Edmund Kean; here also Elizabeth "Epictetus" Carter died a very old woman; in Half Moon Street one of Shelley's children was born; in Down Street Hazlitt amused half the day at his breakfast table and inebriated himself with tea. In Park Street Lydia White refused to surrender to the infirmities of age, and gave her literary dinners to her literary lions with pathetic fortitude. "Poor Lydia!" exclaims Scott, "I saw the Duke of York and her in London, when Death, it seems, was brandishing his dart over them: 'The view o't gave them little fright.'"

Nor did it "give fright" to Lord Chesterfield, who said to M. Suard, when that gentleman had called on him, "I do not detain you, for I must go and rehearse my funeral," meaning his regular drive through the London streets. He died in Chesterfield House, having long lost the savor of life.—The Academy.

HENLEY AS AN ART CRITIC.—Art with him was a side-path; but being invited to tread it, he trod it, being himself, for all he was worth. He shows strong preferences, but little sympathy. It is exterior criticism.—He never, like Mr. MacColl or Mr. George Moore, penetrates subtly into the personality of a painter, but, circling grandly, swoops, gives you his views in a few alert paragraphs, and makes an end of the business there and then. He uses no persuasion, does not explain the processes of his mind; the reader is interested, stimulated, amused, occasionally exasperated, but rarely convinced; the praise is too boisterous, the dispraise too contemptuous. Reading these pages it is Henley you think of, not Corot, or Troyon, or Bastien-Lepage, or Matthew Maris. The gusto of the writing, the quick turns and doubles, the audacities of expression captivate for the moment, but the general effect is that of the work of a brilliant brain, well stored, but with no particular love for the thing it has been excogitating. Ruskin, of course, was a red rag to Henley. "On the whole we have had our fill and more than our fill of 'Modern Painters.' * * * 'Twas an irresistible book in its time." It was, still is, and long will continue so. "Mornings in Florence" is little more than a pamphlet, a mere paragraph of Ruskin's life work, but read that again, and then read Henley on Art, and take your choice of the two minds and methods. There were many men in Henley, and it is probable that Ruskin gripped Henley the poet and held him more than he cared to say. He could write "Ruskin 'utilized' a most beautiful voice, and lavered sentences, sometimes for many years and through interminable volumes;" he also called "Modern Painters" an "irresistible book in its time," and in another passage speaks of Ruskin as "the wonderful man of letters."

Henley was also a wonderful man of letters, but as an art critic he was not communicative. The love of saying a thing well was stronger in him than the quality and depth of the thought in the thing said.—C. L. H. in the Academy.

BOOKSELLING PAST AND FUTURE.—We believe that we are only on the threshold of publishing and bookselling in this country, and that the present output and distribution of books will appear insignificant to the bookseller of the future. Fifty years ago, when the population of the United States was less than 24,000,000, the book trade of this country in a comparatively short time distributed 300,000 copies of "Queechy" and "The Wide, Wide World," 200,000 of Headley's "Napoleon and His Generals" and "Washington and His Generals," 160,000 of Stephens's "Travels in Egypt and Greece" and "Travels in Yucatan and Central America," 200,000 of Griswold's "Poets and Prose-Writers of America," 60,000 of Kent's Commentaries; and, in five months' time, 5,000 of "Salad for the Solitary," by Frederick Saunders, then an unknown author. We have not quite kept pace with the performances of our forefathers, at least so far as more solid books are concerned; but, unless all signs fail, in 1950, when the population of this country is expected to reach the 125,000,000 mark, the book distributing machinery will have increased its energies twofold, if not threefold. We say book distributing machinery, because if the bookseller will not qualify himself for the task, some one else will.—Publishers' Weekly.

"END PAPERS" IN BOOKS.—Perhaps it is in the field of children's books that the end paper, as part of a decorative scheme of treatment throughout the volume, is most appropriate and likely to remain popular. Taste may return at intervals to decorated books, but never for long; and the reaction is rapid and inevitable, to a restful simplicity of pure typographical arrangement. It is noteworthy that though William Morris made many end-papers, he used none in his own publications at The Kelmscott Press, although not sparing of decoration in the text itself. Surely there is an excuse for the border, the head-band, and the initial letter that there is not for the end-paper. Paper that is already blackened by type may be further embellished without that sense of desecration that must inevitably arise in any one at the sight of a fine surface of white paper, a thing very lovely in itself, covered with decorative arrangements through the mistaken notion that every inch of space in a book must necessarily be covered in some fashion. End-papers, though often pretty in themselves and frequently having a very legitimate use, really represent to some extent a false ideal of book-making art. The best books to-day are without them, and they are now found most frequently on that lower level of commercial book-making where ornateness of design is employed to offset cheap paper and poor printing.—William Aspenwall Bradley in The Printing Art.

THE MODERN NOVELIST AT WORK.—The popular novelist prepares a slight outline of the chapters from day to day, so that he may not be interrupted in literary production by the necessity of thinking about his plot. Then, reclining in his easy chair, with a stenographer at a convenient distance, so that the favorite of the muses will not have to raise his voice, the production of literature commences. At the rate of two or three thousand words an hour it proceeds. On and on it goes. Possibly another stenographer takes the place of the first until the notes that have been made for the day's work are exhausted. These faithful assistants then retire and write out upon the typewriter their notes, which are handed to a literary assistant to revise and put in shape for the author's final correction. Two hours will in this way, with the employment of stenographers, typewriters, and literary secretaries, produce with comparatively slight exertion on the part of the author 6,000 words a day on an elaborate novel. If at the end of the work on the novel there is any inclination to produce a short story or a sketch or other magazine article, an hour or two will be sufficient, and the same process is employed in this as in the larger composition.

In this way only is there a rate of production possible that is at all commensurate with the intensity of the commercial and industrial life of this age. There are novelists and writers of popular works of various characters who are able to produce several lengthy works a year and have time left for a multitude of other literary pieces. They have been wise enough to be up to date in the methods of production they employ. Their industry is not wasted upon laborious operations which consume the time and strength without increasing the output.—Baltimore Sun.

LEO XIII.'S LATIN HYMNS.—One class of his poems will appeal with especial interest to those whose studies have not been exclusively classical—that of the hymns which he has written in honor of various saints, in the spirit of the compositions which have come down from the great masters of the earlier hymnody. The revision of the breviary hymns ordered by Leo X. and completed under Urban VIII., in 1631, chiefly by the labors of three accomplished Jesuit scholars, made them conform indeed to classical rules of prosody, but often at the expense of the rich and fervent piety of the Middle Ages. Three of the Pope's hymns (one in sapphics and two in the usual iambic pentameter) have been already included in the breviary office of the newly instituted festival of the Holy Family, and are recited by ecclesiastics all over the world. But how much force do the concluding stanzas of one of them gain, when, instead of being simply time-honored words consecrated by the use of generations, they come as the personal expression of so deep and earnest a student of sociology! * * * The iambics, however, are more especially notable for their happy reconciliation of the two opposing tendencies which met in conflict after the Renaissance had given almost its death-blow to the tender, wistful grace of mediaeval religious poetry, and made even a Cardinal afraid to say his office lest the barbarous Church Latin should injure his exquisite Ciceronian style.—A. I. du P. Coleman in The Lamp.

SOME CONFEDERATE SCHOOL BOOKS.—George L. Bidgood of Richmond published "Smith's English Grammar, revised and improved and adapted to the use of schools in the Confederate States." (12mo. Pp. 238.) Mr. Roswell C. Smith throughout the original grammar clearly shows his New England training, and nearly every name used in his examples is either Boston or something near it. The Confederate reviser substitutes Richmond or Mobile for Boston and Dalhousie and Potomac for Hudson, but makes few essential changes.

"The Confederate Spelling Book," of which three editions were published; "The Confederate Primer," and "The Confederate Rhyming Primer." In January, 1865, Mr. Bidgood announced as "nearly ready" "A Series of Confederate Readers."

In 1864 Evans & Cogswell, who had been driven by the bombardment of Charleston to Columbia, announce the publication of "Ollendorf's New Method of Learning French, being a reprint of this valuable work, now entirely out of print and much needed by the youth of our country."

Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill, a South Carolinian, whose life work is associated with North Carolina, endeavored to instill Yankeephobia even in the text books which he prepared for Southern pupils. A copy of his book may be seen in the Confederate Museum in Richmond. In one of his arithmetics he has a number of problems which read thus:

"A Yankee mixes a certain quantity of wooden nutmegs, which cost him one-fourth cent apiece, with a quantity of real nutmegs worth 4 cents apiece," &c.

"The years in which the Governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut send treasonable messages to their respective Legislatures is expressed by four digits."

"The field of Buena Vista is six and a half miles from Saltillo. Two Indiana volunteers ran away from the field of battle at the same time," &c., &c.

These examples are perhaps surpassed by Prof. L. Johnson of Trinity College, N. C., who, in 1864, prepared an elementary arithmetic. One example reads:

"If one Confederate soldier can whip seven Yankees how many soldiers can whip forty-nine Yankees?"—Yates Snowden in the Charleston News and Courier.

Two New Emerson Books.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN RALPH WALDO EMERSON AND HERMAN GRIMM. Edited by Frederick William Holls. Pp., 90. 12mo. Photogravure frontispiece. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1 net.

NATURE. By Ralph Waldo Emerson. 12mo. Paper boards, linen back. Ridgewood, N. J.: The Alwil Shop.

Emerson's essay on "Nature" has come forth in a neat volume from a private press up the Hudson. The folios are uncut and the text is on one side of each book-sheet. Although it may have been necessary to extend the work in this way in order to make a volume of respectable thickness, it cannot be denied that it also gives the printer a freer play of pressure. Each page has its text half surrounded by a rubricated border of rose design. This border is repeated without any variation. The outside appearance of the book is decidedly better. The binding is simple yet effective. It is inclosed in paper boards with bird's-eye maple design, and backed with linen of a grayish green tint. The word "Nature," in gold letters of irregular yet pleasing design, is stamped upon the front cover. Persons who desire to possess this well-known paper by Emerson, taken from his second book of essays, will find its new dress decidedly good from a typographical point of view, although some may object to the too free use of discordant color apparent in the border designs.

But here is another Emerson book of an entirely different nature. Not only does it contain material which has hitherto been inaccessible, but it presents this material entirely free from book-making blemishes which some people think artistic. This is the "Correspondence between Ralph Waldo Emerson and Herman Grimm," edited by Frederick William Holls. The publishers are to be congratulated for the entirely bookish flavor which they have given to these pages, which open with a pen-retouched photograph of Emerson (the familiar full-length one in lecture dress) reproduced in photogravure. Nothing could be simpler and yet more suggestive than the thin, red-lined bordered cover of parchment paper and the well-built pages of clear-cut, medium-sized type. The English text of the letters was given in the Atlantic Monthly of last April, and now, on opposite pages, we have the German originals.

In a brief, yet sufficient introduction, and with perfect taste and infinite sympathy, Mr. Holls gives the story of how the American philosopher and the German poet and author first came together. It was in the early fifties that Grimm, who was full of confidence in his knowledge of English, found a volume of Emerson at the house of an American friend. He says: "I looked into the book and read a page, and was really astonished not to have understood anything, although I felt considerable confidence in my knowledge of English. I asked about the author. I was told that he was the first writer of America—very 'geistreich,' but somewhat crazy, and that quite frequently he could not even explain his own sentences." The German's curiosity was aroused. He took the volume home, and by dint of a Webster dictionary at length discovered the secret. "There were real thoughts; there was a real language; a true man whom I had before me; not a—I need not enlarge upon the opposite. I bought the book. Since then I have never ceased to read Emerson's works, and every time I take them down anew it seems to me that I am reading them for the first time."

A few years after this episode Grimm opened the correspondence. The first letter is dated April 5, 1856, and in it the German says that he takes the opportunity of the departure of Alexander Thayer from Berlin to address a few words to Emerson. The last is addressed by Emerson to Grimm, and bears the date Nov. 16, 1871, and, like other letters from the philosopher's pen, is thoroughly characteristic, confessing as it does the writer's "wicked habit of not writing letters," and praising his correspondent with frankness and sincerity, and indicating by the most gentle flattery that his joy of writing—when he did write—would be understood. There are also a couple of letters in the volume from Emerson to Gisela von Arnim, the well-known German dramatist, who was later to become the wife of Grimm. Brief as these letters are and unimportant as are the contents thereof, they add a delightfully human note to the stern and formal biographies of the men who wrote them. The German texts, too, add a verisimilitude to the correspondence for which Emerson lovers should be grateful.

Mr. Protheroe Anticipated.

A curious coincidence, some few days before the publication of Charles Protheroe's "Life in the Mercantile Marine," (John Lane,) was the placing of a report of the Committee of the Board of Trade on the Mercantile Marine in London before the House of Commons at Westminster. The points upon which Mr. Protheroe lays particular stress in his volume as needing amendment were the very items of improvement recommended by the committee as likely to advance and benefit the service.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS have in preparation a volume which, with interesting data, is supposed to take the place of the blank pages in the back of the traditional family Bible. It will be published in early October, with the title, "The Record of a Family." In it space will be provided for writing in the events of infancy, and the records of physical and mental development may be kept until maturity and marriage. Short genealogical tables may also be recorded. In addition there is an appendix of health notes.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have in preparation a new series of long 16mo volumes, thoroughly bookish in appearance, which will include selections from well-known English writers. The volumes now announced are "Leigh Hunt," edited by Arthur Symons; "Addison and Steele; from the Spectator," by Arthur Symons, and "The Essays of Douglas Jerrold," edited by his grandson, Walter Jerrold. All these volumes will be illustrated by H. M. Brock.

In D. Appleton & Co.'s Historic Lives Series the volume on "Anthony Wayne," by John R. Spears, will be followed by "Champlain, Founder of New France," by Edwin Asa Dix.

An unconfirmed story comes from the West to the effect that "Jack London, one of the authors of 'The Kempton-Wace Letters,' is about to be separated from his wife owing to certain ideas expressed in 'the letters.'" The Macmillan Company, who publish the book in question, as well as Jack London's "The Call of the Wild," refuse to deny or to affirm either of the elements in the personal item from the West.

Sebastian Evans's translation of "The Holy Grail," which originally appeared in The Temple Classics, is about to be brought out in independent form, with illustrations by Jessie M. King of Glasgow. The book will be published in this country by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The statement made in an item last week that the sale of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" had reached 61,000 Jan. 1, 1903, was not quite correct. That was the sale for the single month of December, 1902, and the total was then a little over 200,000. We understand the editions have now reached 300,000.

The title of Mrs. Margaret Deland's new volume of Old Chester stories, which will be published in the Autumn by Harper & Brothers, has been changed from "Old Chester Folk" to "Dr. Lavendar's People." Dr. Lavendar, it will be remembered by readers of Mrs. Deland's previous volume of "Old Chester Tales," is the broad-minded and warm-hearted old country clergyman who forms the connecting link between all this author's Chester stories.

"The Forest Hearth" is the title of Charles Major's new novel of Indiana life. The author of "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall" here enters an entirely new field, and the book is described as the strongest and most human which he has yet written. The Macmillan Company will publish it early in the Fall.

Longmans, Green & Co. are about to publish a book in which is described the rise of England as a Mediterranean power, from the peace with Spain, in 1604, to the peace of Utrecht, in 1712. It is by Julian Corbett. It shows how the revolution in naval warfare under Elizabeth enabled England to take a new place in European politics by action in the Mediterranean. It deals incidentally with the progress of naval strategy and organization which led, through the tentative expeditions of James I. and Cromwell, and the abortive occupation of Tangier, to the development policy of William III. and Marlborough, and the final establishment of the British at Gibraltar and Minorca.

John Lane will publish "The Manuscript in a Red Box" on Aug. 28. This is the mysterious story that was sent anonymously and unnamed to the publisher; the author has not yet revealed himself. The book has been out in London about two weeks, and it is reported to be already in its tenth thousand.

The Macmillan Company will publish in a few months Stephen Gwynn's new story, "John Maxwell's Marriage." It is the tale of a suitor who arrives at the home of his bride-to-be and finds that she has eloped with another man, who is the exiled son of an Irish chieftain. The girl is the daughter of a proud, despotic, dominant English overlord, who, stunned by the taunts of the wedding guests, swears that John Maxwell, since he has been promised a bride from that house, shall have one. And a proud young beauty is compelled to marry Maxwell. Mr. Gwynn will be recalled as the author of "The Old Knowledge."

The Century Company is to bring out in the early Autumn a volume of recollections by Mr. Hermann Klein, the well-known musical critic in London. It will be entitled "Thirty Years of Musical Life in London." The book is made up largely of anecdotes of such persons as Adelina Patti, the de Reszkes, Wagner, Beethoven, Harris, Tamagno, La Salle, and all the other celebrities of their time. Mr. Klein devotes an important part of the volume to interesting recollections of Manuel Garcia, the great vocal teacher, whose most celebrated pupil was Jenny Lind. Other little stories tell of the time when Lord Kitchener, then a Major, was drilling sappers for a Drury Lane melodrama; of the time when the author acted in private theatricals with Patti; of how he and Edouard de Reszke used to burlesque Wagner duets. There will be over 100 illustrations from photographs, some of them showing the singers in their parts.

John Lane will publish probably Aug. 19 "The House on the Sands," a new novel by Charles Marriott, author of "The Column" and "Love with Honor." The story treats of political life with its tides and shifts. The author deals with the question now troubling British politicians: protection versus free trade, in the light of the imperial movement for closer ties between the mother country and the colonies. The descriptions of the moods of the sea and its shores equal, it is said, those in the author's first book, "The Column."

"A Flame of Fire" is the title of a novel dealing with Spain which will shortly be published in London by Cassell & Co. Joseph Hocking, the author, visited the Peninsula especially for material, and learned the Spanish language first to make it easier for him to gather his facts and local color. The story is concerned with three Englishmen who found themselves in Spain just before the sailing of the Armada, when the land was an inhospitable one for them. The surroundings amid which Philip decided on the Armada are revived in the story through the details which the author has been able to collect.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have in preparation for Fall publication a new, popular, moderate-priced edition in one volume of Miss Esther Singleton's "The Furniture of Our Forefathers."

"Pa Gladden: The Story of a Common Man," by Elizabeth Cherry Waltz, one of the Century Company's Fall books, "made itself," as Pa Gladden himself says. In one of the chapters entitled "The Vision," the sunny hearted "common man" prays that we shall be "truly thankful for this food, for life, for health, for mercies unspeakable, for the good in the world and God above." The volume will contain eight illustrations.

"Vacation Days in Greece" is the title of Prof. Rufus B. Richardson's new volume mentioned in these columns recently, which Charles Scribner's Sons will issue next month. Prof. Richardson, as head of the American Archaeological School in Athens, has had many opportunities to visit many parts of Greece less frequently seen by the tourist. In his volume of sketches, "Travels in Greece," Prof. Richardson describes some of these visits. The forthcoming book will contain many curious and original pictures.

It will probably be remembered that between 1888 and 1892 Dr. Lippmann of Berlin published in four portfolios reproductions of some 300 drawings by Rembrandt. A second series, with 100 drawings, appeared about three years ago. Now a third series is being issued by Nijhoff of The Hague. This series in two volumes, containing 100 pictures carefully reproduced in the colors of the originals, contains a descriptive index in English. Rembrandt's great activity will be indicated by this series of 500 drawings of one sort or another.

Quickly following on the second part of "The Poultry Book" Doubleday, Page & Co. have just issued Part III. This deals principally with the incubating and rearing varieties. It is by Thomas F. McGrew and James E. Rice, experts of New York State. The general work is under the editorship of Prof. W. G. Johnson and George O. Brown in this country. The colored plates of this number are by Harrison Weir.

John Lane will publish August 27 a new novel by Nathaniel Stephenson entitled "Eleanor Dayton." Mr. Stephenson's first novel, "They That Took the Sword," which appeared about three years ago, was well received by the critics, as was also his second novel, "The Beautiful Mrs. Moulton." It is expected that "Eleanor Dayton" will place its author in a prominent position among the truly American younger writers.

D. Appleton & Co. are issuing a brochure of 24 pages descriptive of their list of books for the young which will appear during the Autumn. Several illustrations are given from the books, and the cover is a reproduction in color of the frontispiece from James Barnes's "A Giant of Three Wars," a biography of Gen. Winfield Scott.

The Macmillan Company will bring out at the end of the Summer "A Picture Book of Grindelwald," by Daniel P. Rhodes. This seems to be the author's first book, and contains a description of a popular and beautiful resort in Switzerland. Grindelwald is a few miles from Interlaken, upon high ground between the Great Scheidegg and the Little Scheidegg, and just below the Schynige Platte. Mr. Rhodes is the son of the well known historian, James Ford Rhodes.

Country Life in America is to have a large double-sized Country Home Number for October, to deal with the most attractive and distinctive types of our country homes, showing the present tendencies of country house architecture. Everything that has to do with country houses—the kitchens, furnishings, plumbing and water supply, and the grounds generally—will be illustrated in the characteristic manner of this magazine.

A little booklet that is likely to be useful increasingly for the rest of the Summer and early Fall is published by the Dennis Lithographing Company of this city. It is a complete list of the private signals of the yachts and members of the New York Yacht Club, all accurately reproduced in colors.

Key to Eliot's Bible.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY. The Natick Dictionary. By James Hammond Trumbull. Introduction by Edward Everett Hale. Washington: Government Printing Office.

The Natick Dictionary, just issued by the Bureau of American Ethnology, is an important addition to philology. To us as Americans it is of particular significance, for the reason that it was in the Algonquin language that John Eliot translated the Bible for the use of the Indians. Edward Everett Hale writes of Eliot that his enduring reputation "rests chiefly on his records of aboriginal languages; yet it would seem that he exercised a still more important influence on his own and later generations through his sympathetic efforts to educate the tribesmen of New England and to raise them toward the plane of self-respecting citizenship. In this work he was pioneer." Dr. Trumbull devoted the closing years of his life to the preparation of the vocabularies which make Eliot's Bible readable. The difficulties of such a work can only be understood by the philologist. The work was almost completed when James Hammond Trumbull died. The finished manuscript was presented by Mrs. Trumbull to the American Antiquarian Society. Consulting with the late Major Powell, then the director of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Major Powell, appreciating its worth, at once determined on its publication.

"Are there any Natick Indians to-day?" Mr. Hale writes.

Eliot's first religious service among the Indians was on Oct. 28, 1646. When King Philip, in 1675, united the Indian tribes of New England in almost simultaneous attacks on the English settlements, the excitement in the seaboard towns turned against Eliot's "praying Indians," and the people suspected—as on such occasions seems natural—that these converts were in league with the enemy. So strong was the popular feeling in Boston that Eliot was compelled to remove his colony from Natick to Deer Island, in Boston Harbor, and there, on miles from their own land, they spent the months before King Philip's power was broken. Then they went back to Natick, where the people celebrated, on the Fourth of July last, (1903,) the two hundredth anniversary of the establishment of that village. There seems to be no one left in that neighborhood of the descendants of this colony.

In a cursory running over of the pages of the Natick Dictionary, the length of the Indian words strikes the reader. Words of one syllable are uncommon. Generally there are two or three, and sometimes there are as many as six. Thus, "[illegible]" means "he wrestled." There do not seem to be many reduplications of the same syllable, something common in African languages, and which some philologists believe to be due to paucity of ideas. One curious theory in relation to words of many syllables is that, as there might arise the unconscious expression of impatience on the part of the listener, the speaker would hasten the understanding of what he wanted to say by means of gestures. We know that the Indians are much given to sign language. Anyhow, a short speech of the time of King Philip must have been a fairly long one, so far as consumption of time went. Sometimes native Indian words have remained in the language of the whites. Generally the words are those having some relationship to food. Thus we find that "askutasquash" meant "squash." What we have done here is to cut off the first three syllables. "Msickquatash" is boiled whole corn, hence our "succotash," though in the Englishing of this there are many variations. But the resemblances are not many. Beans in Natick is a most complicated word, "tuppuhquamash." Moccasin is, as we know, all Indian, being represented in Natick by "mohcos," or "mokis." The female Indian has not changed, for she was then, when Eliot wrote his Natick Bible, a "squa," the plural being "squaog." A girl was "squaes." The letters K and Q are superabundant, with combinations of "s" and "q." There is a tendency in all primitive languages to give short names to the common things, but the Natick for air is complicated, "[illegible]"; fire is "nootau," smoke "pukut," water "nippe."

It is not easy to find where onomatopoeia comes to the front, and by that is meant the sound indicating the meaning. Evidently onomatopoeia has to do with race idiosyncrasies. A gun goes "bang" to our ears, because we have been taught to believe it. The bird "cuckoo" is our shining example. In Natick the crow was called "[illegible]." To a willing ear this "kaah" does sound like the cawing of the crow. Anyhow, the Indians called the crane "tannag" because in their language "taunu" stood for hoarse. We must hunt the Indian word for tobacco much further South. Smokers should always bear in mind the sculptured Peruvian gods, who hold in their lips cigars fully four feet long. Did the Naticks have any genuine tobacco? They smoked, however, and the weed was called "wuttamaug." "Hopuonk" was a pipe. We may conclude a slight notice of this most interesting volume with the Indian name for an Englishman. It is a good humor with their conquerors the savages called them "Wautacone," to be translated "coated man," or those who wore coats. But the more common designation was, as some contemporaneous writers say, "[illegible]," to be literally translated "men that cut throats." The author of the dictionary, however, disputes this.

Among the many volumes published by the Bureau of American Ethnology there is not one of greater intrinsic value than this Natick Dictionary.

Rabbi Adolph Moses.

The Council of Jewish Women is a great force in American Judaism. It has taken under its wing, wherever local sections have been formed, the Sabbath Schools, Mothers' Meetings, Twigs and Branches, Immigrants' Sewing and Cooking Schools, and many other moral and educational functions. One of the latter is exemplified by the action of the Louisville section, which has published through its Chairman, Mrs. C. J. Rosenheim, a memorial to the late rabbi, the Rev. Adolph Moses. The book has been edited by his successor, the Rev. H. G. Enelow, who has also written the extremely laudatory biography that serves as an introduction. "Yahvism and Other Discourses by the Late Rabbi Moses" is well worth reading by those who want to get an idea of the tenets of radical reform Judaism as expounded by one of the learned divines of that wing of the Jews of America. The sermons "Yahvism" and "Why I Am a Jew" give them briefly and clearly. They furnish also abundant explanation of the fact that in so many cities in this country there are union services in which such diverse creeds as Universalists, Unitarians, Presbyterians, and Methodists participate with the Jews on Thanksgiving and other National holidays; that Jewish rabbis have exchanged pulpits with non-Jewish pastors; that churches and synagogues have been loaned to neighbors in cases of fire or other accidents. Rabbi Moses, though born in Poland and educated in Germany, uses a remarkably pure and vigorous English. It is interesting to note that this student and thinker was a volunteer under Garibaldi in 1859 and again in the attempt of Poland in 1863 to become once more a free people.

A Member of the Continental Congress.

Burton Alva Konkle is to publish, through Campion & Co. of Philadelphia, "The Life and Times of Thomas Smith, 1745-1809." The author, it is stated, was led to write the study by the discovery of the only known portrait of this member of the Continental Congress of 1780-2 and the only portrait of his antagonist, the Pennsylvania political leader of the popular party of the Revolution, George Bryan. The papers of both these Justices of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, which had been searched for in vain, also came to light. Justice Smith was a surveyor and Colonial officer, and early located that great highway to the West, the Burd and Forbes Roads to Pittsburg. He was Washington's attorney. Smith was brought into intimate contact with some of the most prominent men of his time, having been the leading surveyor of the Indian purchase of 1768; a Bedford County officer representing the Penns, member of Assembly under both the old and new Governments, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1776, President Judge of the Fourth of the first five judicial districts, member of the Supreme Bench and High Court of Errors and Appeals. The volume will contain over forty illustrations, including reproductions of the newly discovered portraits, half-tones of a miniature of James Wilson, the Franklin engraving which was used as a political argument, Robert Morris, Shippen, Bradford, Yeates, Addison, a Stuart portrait of Brackenridge, an engraving of Tilghman, two pages of the Constitution of 1776, and several fac-similes. Hampton L. Carson, LL. D., Attorney General of Pennsylvania, will write an introduction. The edition will be limited to 500 copies.

Concerning "Bubbles We Buy."

In a letter in which she touches on her new book, "Bubbles We Buy," Miss Alice Jones writes that the character of Jonathan Bauer is founded on the history of an actual resident of Nova Scotia, who began life as a privateer on the Spanish Main, and ended it as the richest man in his province. He pillaged churches as described by the author, and, upon sending some spoil to Halifax, wrote: "The candlesticks are plated, but the little Jesuses are solid silver." The vows of hers made to the statue, continues the writer, were based upon similar views in an old Breton legend. The symbolical painting of "Bubbles We Buy" was suggested by a painting of Gotch's, exhibited at the Royal Academy some years ago, representing a veiled figure standing in a field of poppies. The book is published by Herbert B. Turner & Co. of Boston.

"Buddhist India" in English.

Prof. Rhys-Davids's volume on "Buddhist India," in the Story of the Nations Series, issued in this country by G. P. Putnam's Sons, has just been brought out in London by Fisher Unwin. This is the first attempt to present Indian history from a point of view independent of that of the Brahmins. The author, whose acquaintance with the Pali texts is well known, has here collected for the first time the evidence contained in them as to the geographical and national divisions, the social grades and economic conditions, the arts and industries, the language, literature, and religions of the people during the Buddhist period.

Elmington Manor.

Thomas Dixon, Jr.'s, home at Dixondale, Va., on the shores of Chesapeake Bay, which is named "Elmington Manor," is said to be the most beautiful estate in the State. There is a beach extending over a mile on the place itself, and it is a drive of two miles from the front gate to the house. There are 280 large shade trees on the lawn. Although the house has 25 rooms, Mr. Dixon built a log cabin down near the water that he might have an isolated place to write in.

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

Death of Farjeon—Popularity of the Elder Dumas—Esperanto—Literature and Free Trade.

THE death of Mr. Farjeon recalls the time when he was hailed as the legitimate successor of Dickens. He made his first marked success as a novel writer not long before Dickens died, and he was at that time such an assiduous imitator of the master that many people were ready to confound the imitation with the original. Farjeon had worked on "Household Words," where it was an unwritten law that every writer should imitate Dickens's style. Farjeon could invent a good plot and tell an interesting story, and as he told it in true Dickensian style, it seemed when Dickens left the stage that Farjeon would naturally succeed him in popular estimation. But Farjeon's success as an imitator of Dickens did not last very long, and his popularity, which at first had been very great, gradually diminished. He had the wisdom after a time to perceive that he was not a second Dickens, and he thereafter wrote in a manner that was his own. He did much better work in the latter part of his career than he did at the beginning, but he never made much of a reputation for himself. Personally, he was greatly liked by all who knew him. He was a quiet, modest gentleman, who worked hard and gave the world the best that was in him. That he was not a great novelist was not his fault. He was certainly a clever story teller, and had it not been for the mistake which the public made in hailing him as Dickens's successor, he would doubtless have made a better position for himself than he actually did.

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The "MS. in a Red Box" has just been published. No less than eleven prominent literary men and women assisted at the christening, and every one suggested as the title of the book the very title which Mr. John Lane finally gave to it. It now appears that the author of the book, whose name, the publisher assures us, is still unknown at the Bodley Head, lives in Fife, and is a friend of a clergyman who knew of the existence of the manuscript, but does not vouchsafe any further information concerning it. Those who have seen the book say that it is a readable historical romance, and has considerable merit. Apparently, however, the fact that it was left on Mr. Lane's doorstep, so to speak, is the chief reason why the publisher determined to give it to the world. Of course, it will set a new fashion for unknown authors to follow. Manuscripts will now be left in railway trains, in hotel rooms, and in hansom cabs. No longer will the young author waste time and postage stamps in sending his manuscript from one publishing house to another. He will simply drop it somewhere, with a calm confidence that it will find its way to some enterprising publisher, who will at once publish it with the title "MS. Found in an Area," or "MS. Found in a Lost Luggage Room." It might even be advisable for authors to inclose their manuscript novels in tightly corked bottles, and drop them overboard from the Calais boat. A fair proportion of them would be picked up by fishermen and brought to land, where they would be eagerly seized by publishers and heralded by ingenious advertisements setting forth the facts of their discovery, and several other things that might not precisely come under the head of facts.

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We are to have a sixpenny edition of the works of the elder Dumas, but it is not to be a complete edition. The publisher will omit such works as are "not agreeable to English or American taste." In other words, the edition is to be edited by Mrs. Grundy. There are a good many novels published as the work of Dumas which were in reality written by his assistants. Some of these do not deserve to be translated into English, for the simple reason that they are not worth reading. But of the genuine Dumas novels, I cannot at this moment think of any one which would shock an Anglo-Saxon reader, or would deserve ostracism for any other reason.

What a change has come over public taste during the last thirty years! There was a time when Dumas the elder was regarded as an author to be read in the kitchen, and not by thoughtful men and women. It is true that a few intelligent men were firm in their allegiance to the great Frenchman, but most Anglo-Saxon critics had a very low opinion of him. Dumas fils, on the contrary, was held to be, perhaps, the greatest French novelist since Balzac, and the "Dame aux Camelias" was ranked infinitely above the "Three Musketeers." Who reads the "Dame aux Camelias" now-a-days? And what has become of the fame of Dumas fils? On the other hand the elder Dumas has been almost universally recognized as one of the world's great story tellers, and ranks far higher to-day than he ever did in his lifetime. This is an encouraging sign, for his books are as healthy as those of his son were unhealthy. There is a great deal of poisoning in the latter part of "Monte Cristo," but Dumas's murders never hurt his readers in the slightest degree, while the false morality of Dumas fils has undoubtedly had its effect. There is the strong breeze of true romance in the Dumas novels, and while they never fail to entertain, they never do any harm. A good edition of his novels in English would be an excellent thing, and it is greatly to be hoped that the new sixpenny edition will be printed on type large enough to be read with safety. Too many sixpenny novels are printed on type that is evidently designed to extend the business of oculists and opticians.

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Esperanto seems to be looking up. Mr. W. T. Stead gives a good deal of space to it in the last number of his Review of Reviews, and the enthusiasts in behalf of the new language are advertising it largely in certain newspapers. From the specimens of the language that I have seen, it seems to be a sort of Italian gone wrong in company with some Slavonic tongue. It is certainly simple in its construction, but it must be extremely difficult to memorize its words. Of all crazes, the scheme of inventing a new universal language is the most preposterous. It recalls those amiable persons who from time to time find the divisions of Christianity intolerable, and so start a new sect and add another to the many divisions which they deplore. There are already too many languages in the world, and it would be far better if every one spoke the same language. How this undesirable state of things is to be cured by adding a new language to those already in existence is not clear. But newly invented languages have an unending charm for certain people, and Esperanto has succeeded to the place which Volapük held a few years ago. Conceive of English literature translated in Esperanto! How any one can face such a contingency and still labor for the spread of Esperanto is quite unintelligible.

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Mr. David Christie Murray is the latest of the literary recruits of Mr. Chamberlain's new protectionist party. As a rule, literary men do not manifest much interest in political affairs, but Mr. Chamberlain's proposal that England shall return to protection, and lift herself up by her commercial waistband, is dividing all the writers in England into rival camps. Mr. Murray writes in favor of protection with his accustomed vigor, and makes a much better argument on his side of the question than Sir Conan Doyle has so far made. On the other hand, Mr. Herbert Vivian, who is perhaps one of the last authors from whom we should naturally look for wisdom in such prosaic matters as protection and free trade, is doing good service on the free trade side. It is perhaps natural that a man who writes novels should be a protectionist, for he lives by his imagination, and the arguments for protection are among the boldest flights of imagination. Moreover, the author is, of course, strongly in favor of keeping foreign piratical editions of his books out of England, and reasons that if he is to be protected by copyright, why should not the manufacturer be protected by a tariff? Of course, the two things are utterly dissimilar, but a man who has devoted his life to literature, and not to political economy, cannot be expected to become learned in the latter science at a moment's notice.

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Mr. William Waldorf Astor recently bought Hever Castle, and in so doing he came into possession of an idea for a story, which he has since printed in The Pall Mall Magazine. It is an unusually good story, and Mr. Astor deserves the credit of having done a piece of thoroughly good literary work. That other eminent millionaire, Mr. Carnegie, has limited himself of late years to founding libraries, instead of writing them. It is said that when Mr. Gladstone read a book by Mr. Carnegie he remarked that he admired the courage of a man who, without knowing how to write, wrote on a subject of which he knew nothing. Perhaps the story is not true, but without doubt Mr. Gladstone could and did say severe things concerning authors and books that did not please him.

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Miss Corelli is just about to publish a pamphlet in which she will, as is the habit of her sex, have the last word to say in regard to the Carnegie Library in Stratford, and the alleged vandalism of the Stratford authorities in tearing down buildings to make way for the Carnegie building. Then Mr. Sidney Lee has, in the opinion of most people, shown that Miss Corelli is mistaken, and it is hardly worth while to prolong the controversy, especially as the Stratford authorities have apparently made up their minds as to what they intend to do, and have no intention of asking Miss Corelli's permission to do it. Still, we should give Miss Corelli credit for her good intentions in the matter, and remember that while she is writing against the Carnegie Library she cannot be writing a new novel.

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Among recent novels Mr. Neil Munro's "Children of the Tempest" is noticeable, as an excellent historical novel. But are we to have the historical novel forever? It has reigned for so many years that the reading public is quite ready to see its reign come to an end. In point of fact, we are all getting tired of the historical novel, and not even Mr. Munro, who is one of the best, if not the very best, of the kailyarders, can fully reconcile us to it.

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Mr. Charles Marriott, whose "Column" partly through judicious advertising, and partly because of its real merit, attracted general attention a year ago, has a new book ready entitled "The House on the Sands." The title seems familiar, but perhaps just because it does have a familiar air authors have forborne to use it and Mr. Marriott is its sole owner. Nothing has been said as to the character of the new book except by the publisher, who assures us that it will sustain Mr. Marriott's reputation. But then the predictions of a publisher are not always sustained by facts. Mr. Marriott certainly can write a good novel, though as yet he has not entirely succeeded in so doing, and it is to be hoped that this time he has written a book that has all the merits and none of the faults of the "Column."

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Mr. Marriott-Watson, who is not to be confounded with the author of the "Column," is to begin a new serial story in T. P.'s Weekly, succeeding Mr. Bernard Capes, whose serial is still running in that popular paper. The prices that some of the penny papers can afford to pay their contributors are a proof of the enormous sales which they have.

W. L. ALDEN.

London, August 4, 1903.

Railway Legislation in the United States.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES. By Henry Meyer, Ph. D., Professor of Institutes of Commerce, University of Wisconsin. The Citizen's Library. 1903. Pp. 329. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Professor Meyer's digest of the trend of legislation in the United States relating to railways and inter-state transportation, would have had a larger measure of current interest if its publication had been delayed until the decision lately rendered in the Northern Securities case had been handed down. This does not diminish the interest or value of a résumé of the history of legislation in this country aimed at the regulation of railways, but it points to a development in an entirely new direction and if this tendency is confirmed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States to which appeal has been taken from the Wisconsin circuit, a great deal of that which is past will have only historical interest. The little book of Professor Meyer is instructive and suggestive. One of his generalizations is worth quoting:

> Railway legislation in the United States lacks adjustment, the machinery for making adjustment, the machinery for administering with efficiency the law supposed to be in force. The railway business is complex. It ministers to manifold wants. It has many interests. The law should somewhere delegate power which can be exercised with discretion by authorized administrative agents, rather than prescribe rigid rules for traffic matters which may require one type of decision to-day and the opposite type to-morrow. The easiest and perhaps the best way of providing the elements of elasticity and adjustment which are now so generally lacking, is to invest a competent authority with ample discretionary powers.

This may be regarded in a sense as the author's thesis. It traces the development of railroad legislation in this country from the earliest charters to the latest decisions rendered up to the date of publication under the Sherman and Cullom acts. Three propositions are stated as incontrovertible, as follows:

1. That the present situation with respect to railway affairs in the United States, is untenable and indefensible.

2. That the great majority of the railway managers and other officials are sincerely desirous of administering to the best of their abilities the properties under their control in the most efficient manner, having due regard for the interests of both the stockholders and the public; but that all the various interests affected by their action are not represented in proportion to their importance, if at all, and that consequently injustice may be done them.

3. That there is nothing in the present statutory and administrative regulation of railways to prevent the arbitrary and harmful action of the weak and unscrupulous manager from defeating the desires of the majority of the officials, who would voluntarily pursue a more beneficent course.

The work is thoughtful and sincere in purpose and will be read with interest by every one into whose hands it is likely to come.

A Postponed Girlhood.

THE MAN-WITH-THE-WOODEN-FACE. By Mrs. Fred Reynolds. 12mo. Pp. 312. New York: Fox, Duffield & Co. [illegible]

The reader is not to suppose that Man-with-the-Wooden-Face is an Indian chief or that the story with this title is the book of a comic opera or a fairy story for children. No; the Man-with-the-Wooden-Face is an Englishman—a titled Englishman—who has vowed never to marry, and the story deals with the girlhood—twenty years postponed—of a patient little music teacher with some thirty-odd barren years to her credit. It all comes about on account of a holiday in the Welsh mountains—and the money for the holiday was got by winning one of those guessing contests the picture papers have for the amusement and encouragement of their subscribers. In a hotel in Wales is collected a company of people, each labeled by obvious traits—as, for instance, the Boy, the Medical, the Bread-and-Butter Miss, the Effective Girl—the last beautiful, but a dreadful wretch. These people do the things Summer boarders in cheap places usually do. As everybody knows, making love is an important part of this programme, and so there is love-making. Of course, the Effective Girl wants the most possible man—and he appears to be the one with the Wooden Face. Yet, curiously, this desirable man affects the company of the little music teacher with the wasted youth, and that starved little person recovers her girlhood under his interest. They get lost in fogs, the man kisses the tired little face, and the designing Effective Girl has dreadful fits of jealousy—but, you will recall, the man is vowed not to marry. That is a serious complication in the case of a young maiden lady of thirty-five, and she with a strict bringing up. For a time you fear suicide. The young lady of thirty-five thinks of it, too, and actually rises in the night season and goes to "a quiet pool" with a fell purpose to fall in. But she thinks better of it. Later the author arranges the fates so as to release the man from his vow, and the haven of matrimony is in plain sight when you reach the finis mark on the three hundred and twelfth page.

It is all very sentimental, this story, with a very womanlike point of view. The author admires, it is clear, stern men with immobile countenances and a desire to comfort weak females. She likes a man to be able to sing and to have a flexible talking voice—one capable of being "turtle dovey" upon proper occasions. She does not like beautiful young women who are man-hunters by profession, and she takes great delight in showing how the little music teacher of inconspicuous and rather faded charms carried off the prize from her showy rival. Also the author stands up for the British moralities. It is clear that she will allow no running away with men without benefit of clergy. Something, of course, is said of the moon, of the waterfalls, and of the vagaries of Welsh domestic service. Object lessons, also, are provided in an unfrocked parson and a gossiping widow, a reader of yellow-backed novels. Yes, it is very moral—and, on the whole, dull.

A Scientific Hercules.

THE SACRIFICE OF THE SHANNON. By W. Albert Hickman. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

A story of great ships that crash through Northern ice fields as if they were not, and a lover who relieves his feelings by pulling up tall fir trees by the roots—and all with a quiet, amused smile—seems just a little out of due human proportion. Such is the "Sacrifice of the Shannon," whose Titanic hero, prosaically named David Wilson, is a fellow of several learned royal societies. And as the hero does everything better than other living men, so the heroine is a full-grown goddess—splendid beyond comparison in body and mind and soul. Not an ounce of coquetry is in her, the story-teller assures the reader, and yet she is a "normal woman"—by which, it is explained, is not meant an average woman, but one perfectly frank and perfectly unconventional. The conditions that make such a woman normal appear to be great wealth, Scotch blood, and a Canadian environment. So Miss Gertrude MacMichael, daughter of James MacMichael, large owner of trading ships, one of the best sailors in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the best tennis player in the Dominion, fearless, beautiful, tall—and without an ounce of coquetry—kind, serene, a good fellow, has to be won by the Titanic lover (Fellow of learned royal societies and in secret also a large owner of trading ships) by the most Titanic means. And he does it greatly, crashing through ice fields to rescue her father, and wrecking, in the attempt, one of his finest ships—the Shannon of the title, doing himself the work of a hundred men, sleepless, tireless, singing, and smiling the while as if it were child's play. The goddess-like Gertrude goes along with him in the quest, as does also the ingenuous Capt. Ashburn, late R. N., who tells the story with the worship due to heroes.

There is a crew of Titans, too, giant Canadians of Scotch and French and Swedish breed, with excursions into the knotty dialect of all of these; there is ramming of ice packs, crashing of fragments of icebergs upon decks, crumplings up of steel ship's plates, rescues with ice boats, dramatic accounts of the sinking of two great ships, talk of Scotch engineers of the school of MacAndrews of the Hymn, picturesque cursings of deserting stokers—everywhere something overgrown with reminiscences of Kipling, but on the whole not bad.

Besides there is a yacht race between the Goddess and the Titan, when both of them run up huge spinnakers in a howling gale, and when the Titan takes his spinnaker in because the Goddess's blows away—yet wins the race. It is rather worth reading, the story of this race—even if one knows only the rudiments of the great art of sailing boats. For those who prefer the sculls, there is a race not quite so exciting, in which, of course, the Titan is again winner—though for obvious reasons the Goddess is not this time his competitor.

It cannot of course be said to be a story of life—unless it be of that of a crisp, purified, Northern Arcadia—and it does not hold the reader's interest in the way some books do. You may pick it up and put it down more than once, but it is clean and wholesome, and even interesting—so you will probably finish it before you let go entirely.

Books on Italy and Italians.

Italy is well represented in Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s Fall list this year. Besides the two Dante books, Ruskin's "Comments on the Divine Commedia," and Dinsmore's "Aids to the Study of Dante," Prof. Kuhns is writing a book on "The Great Poets of Italy," including Petrarch, Dante, Boccaccio, Ariosto, Tasso, Leopardi, and others. A journey through Central Italy by Egerton R. Williams, Jr., is in press, and will be called "The Hill Towns of Italy." It will be illustrated with photographs, some of which are by the author himself. Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson's translation of "Fifteen Sonnets of Petrarch" will appear in a limited edition of 400 copies prefaced by a short essay on Petrarch's art. Dr. Washington Gladden, in his series of biographical sketches entitled "Witnesses of the Light," devotes a large portion of the book to Michael Angelo.

How a Chorus Girl Converses.

Roy L. McCardell has written a volume giving the "Conversations of a Chorus Girl." It purports to be the prattlings of a dainty show girl who enters the editorial sanctum and pours her tale of woe or bliss into the ears of the dramatic editor. The stories include tales of love, pathos, and humor, of flirtation, and all that has to do with the stage life of a soubrette. The book contains illustrations by Gene Carr, the creator of "Lady Bountiful."

QUERIES.

"A. A." Stamford, Conn.: "Where did Bryan Walter Proctor, the poet, get his pen name of 'Barry Cornwall'?"

It originated, it seems, in a transposition of the letters forming his real name, Bryan Waller Proctor, and amalgamating into "Peter Barry Cornwall." "Peter" was dropped as incongruous.

"E. T. C." Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can you inform me who wrote a book called 'The Humble Traveller,' published in four volumes, in London, in 1816? 'Longmans, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green.' It is a very pretentious, and do you have its value?"

This work is not included in Halkett and Laing's "Dictionary of Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature of Great Britain." It is probably a scarce book, but the value is not great.

"J. M. F." 111 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I wish to express my thanks through the medium of your columns to the gentleman who gave me the following items (R. A. Dickinson & Son, Boston), where the book (an outline to Dante, 'The Witch's Curse') may be had also, although out of print at the present time."

MARGARET M. CRAFT, Chattanooga, Tenn.: "Can you tell me where Gen. James Oglethorpe, who planted the first colony in Georgia, was educated? When, was he educated?"

He was matriculated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, July 8, 1714. He was married Sept. 19, 1743, to Elizabeth, only surviving daughter and heiress of Sir Nathan Wright.

"S. H. S." New York City: "I have a little book, which, we think, contains 128 pages, and entitled 'A Concise History of the New Testament.' New York, printed by A. Bennett, 1798. Has it any value? I think it is rare."

We have been unable to obtain any information concerning this little book. Perhaps some of our readers may know. It may have been prepared for the use of children, and, if so, is unquestionably rare.

"R. R. J." New York City: "Will you kindly give me a list of translators of Chaucer? Also tell me of a good edition of Chaucer."

Prof. T. R. Lounsbury's "Studies in Chaucer" (Harper & Bros., three volumes, $6); Ward's "English Poets," Vol. I.; Morley's "English Writers," Vol. V.; Gosse's "Modern English Literature," Chapter I.; Lowell's "My Study Windows," &c. For the final edition of Chaucer see Prof. Skeat's, six volumes, each $6 (Oxford University Press).

E. C. BABCOCK, 417 Broadway, New York City: "Was the revival of the spectacle of Augustus Cæsar in your issue of March 14 intended to return to the question of the number of wounds inflicted upon Julius Cæsar as being three and twenty? According to my reading, it is more than thirty. Which is the correct number?"

Twenty-three.

HENRY LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS, Pearl River, N. Y.: "Is Molt. M." (Port Orange, Fla.) quite fair the critic of Atom? As my schoolmaster of German extraction used it without wanting explanation, I judge it was their 'atomer' (Latin.) word, and a sense of it will teach you it means, to date, the feel. This is according to the philological Golden Rule of accounting for every letter in the original word and that derived from it, and a sure interpreter. Not that there is not a pleasing suggestion that may be an English portmanteau through the Anglo-Saxon 'atoniac,' or the Norman-French 'atonier' (Latin, 'tonare,' to startle as by a thunderclap). Let us say 'atomer' here and simply let Molt. M. (metaphorically by superiority in a test) Che-[illegible] Yes, when your critic's 'the' word is an Americanism. It is English as old as the game of cricket, where it is derived straight: 'Compost, Sir!' the 'chit' echo at the other field."

"E. F." 218 West Twelfth Street, New York City: "Who was the heroine of Coventry Patmore's 'Angel in the House?'"

Emily Augusta Andrews, his first wife. She was the fifth daughter and eighth child of the Rev. Edward Andrews, preacher in Berkeley Chapel, Walworth, England. She was born Feb. 26, 1824. After her mother's death in 1839 she resided with her eldest sister, Mrs. Charles Orme. In her sister's house she met young Coventry Patmore, who had published a volume of "Poems" in 1844. They were married on the 11th of September, 1847, in the parish church of St. John's, Hampstead, and spent their honeymoon, some of the incidents of which are described in "The Angel in the House," at Hastings. Six children were born to them, but after the birth of the three younger children she became a confirmed invalid. She died of consumption July 5, 1862, and was buried in Hendon Churchyard. She was the author of a little book on the management of servants, and of a volume of verses similar in style to those of Jane Taylor. She also wrote "Nursery Tales," and helped to edit "The Children's Garland," a collection of poems suitable for children.

"M. R." Woodstock, Ontario, Canada: "Is 'Vita sine literis mors est' correctly worded?"

The correct quotation is "Vita sine literis mors est." (L.)

"S. S." 224 East Thirty-third Street, New York City: "Who is the author of a poem entitled 'A Little Fair Boy?' The first stanza is:

"'A little lad and that lank no she
Leaned over the gate of Paradise
And gazed a moment on the world
With fear and tremblt in his eyes.'"

It was written by Menella Bute Smedley, born in 1820, died in 1877. A biographical note in Stedman's "Victorian Anthology" says: "Her delicate health made it necessary for her to reside for many years at Torby, England, a secluded town. She published three volumes of verse, many of the poems in 'Child-World,' and 'Poems Written for a Child,' and several successful prose tales."

C. C. BAKER, West New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.: "Mr. Blated Gravitent, 221 West 42d Street, N. Y., in Notes and Queries, New York City, in Appeals to Readers of July 25, asks the meaning of a scene containing 'Ic gesawe have a friend worth living.' Mr. This poem appears in 'Hazell's Shakspere,' p. 14, but no author's name is given."

Edith Gregory, No. 5418 Sixty-first Street, Chicago, Ill.: "Shelley tells us that the verses are called 'A Serenade to Sylvia.' She will furnish a copy if desired."

"S. M. V." 22 Pinch Avenue, New York City: "Who is Shelley the author of 'The Queen of My Heart,' given in 'The Shelley Papers,' Hall's edition, p. 7, and in Rossetti's edition of Shelley?"

"The Queen of My Heart," first printed by Medwin in 1833, was published by Mrs. Shelley in her Aldine edition, after the sketches in her first edition, which contained the poem "To the Queen of My Heart" was falsely attributed to Shelley, and certainly I find no trace of it among his papers; and, as those of his intimate friends whom I have consulted never heard of it, I omit it." Forman printed it among "Juvenilia"; Dr. Garnett rejected it. Prof. Dowden printed it, but with "great misgivings," and with a footnote to warn the reader that it was of doubtful authenticity, placing it as Fragment 216, among the "Juvenilia." Later some one found it in "The Eclectic Review," 1832, a story which told of the composition of the poem at a hotel by a James Augusta St. John, who published it with Shelley's signature, in the London Weekly Review. This story is given in "Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century" and in Prof. Woodberry's edition of Shelley. Prof. Dowden now says that "To the Queen of My Heart" is not by Shelley, and ought never to have been mistaken for a poem of his maturity. Shelley's poem on Keats, to which our correspondent refers, is as follows:

"'Stars high one when stars was will on
But we the breath that could cause it blow
Death, to remove for that fall slumber.
Death, the immortalizing Winter, New
Advent, the stream, and Time's pitiless wa-
ter
A crack of crystal, throwing the name
Of Adonais!'"

This bears the date of 1821. It was first printed by Mrs. Shelley in 1829.

SMITH GRANGER, 1,812 sixty-first Street, Chicago, Ill.: "I have a copy of 'The Watcher,' by Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, and for it Angelo to Readers of July 25 by 'J. S. S.,' Argyle, N. Y."

The verses have been sent to our correspondent. We thank our other friends who sent copies of "The Watcher."

"L." West New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.: "In whom of Scott's poems do these lines occur?

"'Many a shaft, at random sent,
Finds mark the archer little meant!
And many a word, at random spoken,
May stab or wound a heart that's broken!'"

In "The Lady of the Lake," Canto V.

ANGELINE SCOTT, Public Library, South Norwalk, Conn.: "Is Gaston of Aix the person that 'The New Antigone,' by Thomas Aubrey Guthrie, is there another book with the same title? On the title page of 'The New Antigone,' by William Barry, he is said to be the author of 'The New Antigone.'"

"The New Antigone" is wrongly attributed to Guthrie in several catalogues, known to our correspondent. The Rev. William Francis Barry, Catholic priest, theologian, and author of "The New Antigone," is pastor of St. Bishmans, Roundway, Guernsey. He was born in London, April 21, 1849. He was educated at Oscott College, near Birmingham, and at the English College, Rome. He has delivered addresses in the United States, (1893,) and lectured at the Royal Institution; also in many parts of England. He is a frequent contributor to English periodicals, and, in addition to the novel mentioned, is the author of "The Piece of Dreams," "The Two Standards," "Arden Mansion," "The Wizard's Knot," and "The Papal Monarchy."

ALFRED HOLMES, 881 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Please give me the address of the book firm where I can purchase the history of the Sepoy Mutiny, 1857."

There are several histories of the Sepoy War. Two of them are: "The Indian Mutiny of 1857," by Col. G. B. Malleson (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50); and "History of the Indian Mutiny," by T. R. E. Holmes (The Macmillan Co., $3.50).

"M. S.," 687 East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, New York City: "Can you give a complete set of Cooper's works? Kindly give me the names of the books, and also of the series, if there are other series than 'Leather Stocking Tales.'"

Cooper's novels are as follows: "Precaution," first published in 1820; "The Spy," 1821; "The Pioneers," 1823; "The Pilot," "Lionel Lincoln," 1825; "The Last of the Mohicans," 1826; "The Prairie," 1827; "The Red Rover," 1828; "The Wept of the Wishton-Wish," 1829; "The Water Witch," 1830; "The Brave," 1831; "The Heidenmauer," 1832; "The Headsman," 1833; "The Monikins," 1835; "Homeward Bound," 1838; "Home as Found," 1838; "The Pathfinder," 1840; "Mercedes of Castile," 1840; "The Deerslayer," 1841; "The Two Admirals," 1842; "The Wing-and-Wing," 1842; "Le Mouchoir," 1843 (originally published as "The Autobiography of a Pocket Handkerchief"); "Wyandotte," 1843; "Ned Myers," 1843; "Afloat and Ashore," 1844; "Satanstoe," 1845; "The Chainbearer," 1845; "Ellen Wyllys," 1846; "The Redskins," 1846; "The Crater," 1847; "Jack Tier," 1848; "The Oak Openings," 1848; "The Sea Lions," 1849; and "The Ways of the Hour," 1850. His other works, historical, political, etc., are numerous. There are two series of his "Sea Tales," edited by Miss Cooper (published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; see their catalogue.)

"W." Lexington, Mass.: "Can you give me the address of some person in Yankee who can be employed to make copies of historical documents, &c., from the public records?"

The English Literary Year-Book gives the names of several literary researchers, to whom work of this nature may be entrusted, among them being The Women's Institute, 58 Victoria Street, S. W.; Literary Agency of London, 3 Hamilton Street, Cavendish Square, W. C., and the Misses Osler and Anderson, No. 40 Great Russell Street, W. C.

H. G. ANDERSON, 38 Foster Street, Quincy, Mass.: "I have a copy of 'The Gentle Shepherd,' by Allan Ramsay, which bears the date 1782. Kindly advise me if it has any special value, and also give me some account of the author."

This is a late edition of "The Gentle Shepherd," and has little value. Its author was born at Leadhills, near Crawford, Lanarkshire, Oct. 15, 1686. His father was the manager of Lord Hopetoun's lead mines, but his great-grandfather was younger son of a "laird of Cockpen," and mother of Ramsay of Dalhousie, and he took pride in his descent from this ancient stock. He was apprenticed as a boy to a wig-maker, but passed from writing poetry and editing political collections into being a bookseller. His earliest efforts were circulated among his friends in manuscript, and sold by himself to the public in penny broadsheets. In 1721 he published a collection of his poems in octavo volume, appeared in 1728; in 1729 his "Fables and Tales" and his "Tale of Three Bonnets" in 1730 appeared the work with which his name is chiefly associated, "The Gentle Shepherd." He retired from business in 1736, and died at Edinburgh, Jan. 7, 1758. He had much influence upon the growth of the pastoral poetry of Scotland.

"J. H. C." New York City: "Who is the author of 'An Englishman in Paris?' I should say, from the name of the other one has edited and 'notes.'"

The author is Albert Brandon Vandam, born in London in 1843, and for many years a journalist in Paris, where he acted as correspondent for various papers. "An Englishman in Paris" was published in 1882. The notes are his. Vandam is also the author of other books, as follows: "The Story of the Count of Paris;" "Behind the Scenes of the Comédie Française;" "My Paris Note-Book;" "French Men and French Manners;" "Undercurrents of the Second Empire," &c.

"M." Cambridge, Mass.: "Where can I get George Ade's earlier books? I have his 'Fables in Slang,' 'More Fables,' &c."

"Artie" (cloth, $1.50; paper, 50 cents); "Doc Horne" ($1.50); and "Pink March" ($1.50), each published by Herbert S. Stone & Stone & Co., Eldridge Court, Chicago.

"J. E. T." Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have of Miss Muloch's works 'The Ogilvies,' 'Hannah Thurston,' 'Dora,' 'The Head of the Family,' 'The Ogilvie Boys,' 'Agatha,' 'Avillion and Other Tales,' 'Mistress and Maid,' 'Studies from Life,' 'Poems,' 'Thy Kingdom Come,' 'Thy Will,' 'Christian Life,' 'Sermons,' 'Sermons Out of Church,' 'Sermons Out of Church and Study,' 'Sermons Out of Church and Study, Second Series,' 'Sermons Out of Church and Study, Third Series,' 'Sermons Out of Church and Study, Fourth Series,' 'Sermons Out of Church and Study, Fifth Series,' 'Sermons Out of Church and Study, Sixth Series,' 'Sermons Out of Church and Study, Seventh Series,' 'Sermons Out of Church and Study, Eighth Series,' 'Sermons Out of Church and Study, Ninth Series,' 'Sermons Out of Church and Study, Tenth Series,' 'Sermons Out of Church and Study, Eleventh Series,' 'Sermons Out of Church and Study, Twelfth Series,' 'Sermons Out of Church and Study, Thirteenth Series,' 'Sermons Out of Church and Study, Fourteenth Series,' 'Sermons Out of Church and Study, Fifteenth Series,' 'Sermons Out of Church and Study, Sixteen

ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

THE edition of Bayard Taylor's "The Story of Kennett," which appears this week from G. P. Putnam's Sons, was specially prepared by Mrs. Bayard Taylor. It is illustrated with photographs taken at Kennett Square, Penn. Published nearly forty years ago, this once well-known story of Pennsylvania life is probably unfamiliar to most novel readers of the present day.

J. L. Garner, official translator of the United States Mint, has very nearly completed his translation of Ferdinand Gregorovius's "Lucrezia Borgia," which will be published with twenty-four illustrations in the early Autumn by D. Appleton & Co. Apropos of Gregorovius, who is already known to American readers through an admirable translation of his "History of Civil Rome," an English version of another book of his is promised. This is "The Tombs of the Popes," which will be elaborately illustrated with the most celebrated monuments of Rome. The text will include interesting sketches of most of the Popes since the return of the Papal seat from Avignon.

Charles Mulford Robinson, author of "Modern Civic Art," has been elected honorary member of the American League for Civic Improvement at the recent meeting of the league in Chautauqua.

Elizabeth G. Jordan, author of "Tales of Destiny" and "Tales of the Cloister," will have a story in Harper's Bazar for September with the title "Number 17: An Episode." The central incident of the story arises from the strange experience of a young newspaper woman.

The anonymous member of the Baltimore bar, who is to publish a detective story through G. P. Putnam's Sons, Sept. 1, has consented to appear under the pseudonym of "Richard Dallas." The book, which will be entitled "A Master Hand: The Story of a Crime," is to emphasize improbability of detection where no motive for crime is discernible. The artist W. G. Peters has made a frontispiece for the book.

We are asked to state that Lucia Chamberlain, who is to have a story in Scribner's Magazine entitled "At High Water," is not "a new Western writer who will be introduced to the East" through this medium. She has already contributed to the pages of Ainslee's Magazine more or less regularly for the last six months.

A writer in The London Tatler has parodied Elinor Glyn's story, "The Reflections of Ambrosine," under the title "The Conclusions of Bandoline." Here is a sample: "A wonderful thing has happened. I am affianced to Mr. Monsieur Bung. He is very rich; he makes pigs of iron. Ah! what a talent! Who but an Englishman could make pigs of iron? It is a wonderful profession. This morning Great-great called me to her and said, 'Thou wilt do as I wish, my Bandoline, and wed this Bung?' 'Yes, Madame,' I replied. 'I am not as the English miss, who is indelicate and thinks of loving her husband.'"

Bolton King announces that his life of "Mazzini," which opened the Temple Biographies, edited by Dugald Macfadyen, is being translated into Italian.

A. Radclyffe Dugmore, the well-known sportsman-photographer and author, has just returned from a trip among the forests and streams of Newfoundland with many photographs of wild game in their haunts, together with the first successful snapshots ever taken of salmon on the hook leaping out of the water. These pictures, it is stated, will illustrate an article on salmon fishing which Mr. Dugmore is writing for Country Life in America.

David Graham Phillips, author of "Golden Fleece," is at present in Paris. His new novel, "The Master-Rogue: Being the Confessions of a Croesus," will be published in this country by McClure, Phillips & Co. in the Fall. "Golden Fleece," by the way, is now running serially in one of the English magazines, and will appear on the British markets in book form at the beginning of Autumn. The English critics find the fortune-hunting British Earl seeking an heiress in America "a life-like and amusing character managed without caricature."

Mary MacLane's new book, "My Friend, Annabel Lee," which, as announced last week in these columns, will be published in about two weeks by Herbert S. Stone & Co., is made up, according to the author, "of reflections and impressions and sketches." The book, she adds, is not quite like a diary because there are no dates, but it is all in the first person. "It has a tinge of the first book, and it's a fascinating book, yet it relates to my friend Annabel Lee and me. It is more Annabel Lee than me. I take the part of a foil to my friend Annabel Lee. I take the part well. * * * The book is her conversation and some of mine. It is her ideas mostly." The names of some of the chapters are "Boston," "The Flat Surfaces of Things," "The Young-Books of Trowbridge," "When I Went to the Butte High School," "Minnie Maddern Fiske," "To Fall in Love," "A Lute with No Strings."

Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, the well-known author, in the course of a letter to the publishers of James Lane Allen's "The Mettle of the Pasture," says: "The feature that differentiates it ('The Mettle of the Pasture') from other books in recent fiction is the fact that it presents a phase seldom exploited, the fact that a woman can in some circumstances exact as much as a man similarly situated would certainly exact." The book is already in its second edition, the very large first issue having been exhausted soon after publication.

Kate Douglas Wiggin has sent to Houghton, Mifflin & Co. the manuscript of a new story which she calls "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." Mrs. Wiggin follows the fortunes of Rebecca from her childhood to her maidenhood. She is said to return to the earlier vein in which she first won appreciation and recognition. The people among whom Rebecca lives are two maiden aunts, a kindly old stage driver, "the bosom friend," and other simple Maine folk. But the principal figure is Rebecca herself—a "unique" personality.

Simeon Ford, the well-known after-dinner humorist, who joined the ranks of authorship with "A Few Remarks" this Summer, has just returned from his annual golfing tour to Scotland, and he says he is tired of fame and is going to retire to private life. Mr. Ford played on the St. Andrew's course at Troon, at Sandwich, and a number of other places. On his arrival at the docks here, he was besieged by reporters who wanted to know about his literary plans, and if he intended to accept any of the $1,500-a-week offers of the theatrical managers. All he would say was that he expects to write a romance dealing with golf.

S. H. Howard, a new Canadian author, has contributed to the current Field and Stream "A Voyageur's Story." It is an account of how the priests and the Hudson's Bay factor raced in six-fathom canoes from Long Point to Abitibbi. Other contributors include Charles F. Gray, James A. Cruikshank, P. T. McGrath, Dr. F. Henry Yorke, William C. Harris, James Watson, Helen M. Merrill, Frank Farrington, and others. Among the artists who illustrate the number are W. E. Spader, Wallace Blanchard, and William Chadwick.

Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury of Yale has written the second paper in his series dealing with "The Standard of Pronunciation in English," which Harper's Magazine for September will publish. This article, it is said, comes to some radical conclusions.

F. Hopkinson Smith has sent to Scribner's Magazine a story giving the account of certain amusing adventures that befell the author during a recent lecture tour in the West, when he was caught in a blizzard. The tale, which will be illustrated by George Wright, is entitled "A Night Out." It will appear in next month's issue of the periodical.

Dr. Roy W. Smith, Associate in History at Bryn Mawr, has written on "South Carolina as a Royal Province." His main thesis is that the American Revolution was the climax of a long struggle between the prerogative and the popular parties in the colonies. Dr. Smith got his material from manuscript collections in Charleston, as well as the ordinary printed matter. One of his chief sources of information was the thirty-six volumes of Colonial records recently copied in the British Public Record Office, and now preserved in the State Department at Columbia. The book will appear in the Autumn with the imprint of the Macmillan Company.

Among the short story contributors to the September Century will be Abigail H. Fitch, Elizabeth Cherry Waltz, Annie Fellows Johnston, Edwin L. Sabin, Edwin Asa Dix, and Ruth McEnery Stuart. The tales will appeal to persons with a variety of tastes.

W. H. Wilkins has in press with Longmans, Green & Co. the story of another historical personage, whom he calls "A Queen of Tears." This is Caroline Matilda, Queen of Denmark and Princess of England, the youngest sister of George III. She married Christian VII. of Denmark, was suspected of an intrigue with Struensee, the Prime Minister, and was divorced and imprisoned. She was released by the interposition of George III., and died at Celle, near Hanover, at the early age of twenty-four.

Prof. Allan Macfadyen has written for a near number of Harper's Magazine an important scientific article. It is entitled "The Effects of Low Temperature." The author takes up the question of the effects of low temperature on animal life.

In a recent interview, Mr. Jack London, author of that Klondike story, "The Call of the Wild," said: "Work will carry a man anywhere." "The four great things," he continued, "are good health, work, a philosophy of life, and sincerity. With these you may cleave to greatness and sit among the giants."

Beatrice Hanscom and Marguerite Merington are among the women contributors to the September Scribner. Miss Hanscom has written a story of the struggle of a young artist and his wife in Paris to gain recognition, entitled "The Flowering of the Elysian Fields," with illustrations by W. Sherman Potts; "Teddykins" is the title of Miss Merington's tale. This tells of the adventures that befell two young women, a poet and a musician, in their quest for a suitable place to live and do their work. The story is illustrated by George Wright.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Springer, author of "Lady Hancock," a story of the American Revolution, and "Elizabeth Schuyler, a Story of Old New York," is collecting material for the third work of her historical series, in which scenes of a later period will be portrayed in patriotic vernacular.

BLACK HAWK.

His Stormy Career and Final Capture—Jefferson Davis, Taylor, and Lincoln in the Strife.*

BLACK HAWK, or to give him his Indian name, Ma-ka-tai-she-kia-kiak does not stand in much favor with his biographer, Mr. Frank E. Stevens. Black Hawk, it is believed, was born in 1767, at the Sac, or Sauk, village, situated on the bank of Rock River, in the present State of Illinois. As far as appearance went, he was a typical Indian. He stood 5 feet 11 inches in his moccasins, but could not have been pleasing to look at. He was not a chief of the Sac Nation, but a brave. "Possessed of a martial spirit," writes Mr. Stevens, "he was every ready and eager to lead war parties of young companions to battle, and one or two engagements alone were sufficient to establish him in that leadership which bravery fitted him to hold over his followers in war." There is a certain halo of romance which lingers around the memories of Tecumseh, Cornstalk, Logan, Pontiac, but we are assured that Black Hawk has no claims to our sympathy. The author so expresses himself:

> In his various conflicts with the whites, Black Hawk was invariably the aggressor. * * * After the treaty of 1804 he and his band were permitted to remain unmolested upon the ceded lands year after year and decade after decade. A license rarely allowed, it proved a thoroughly mistaken policy. He received his yearly annuities and retained the lands for which the annuities were given, literally eating his cake and keeping it. His possessions were many, but the consuming passion of his life was the hatred of the Americans, a hatred without cause and as unjustifiable and unreasonable as man's baser passions are always found to be. Yet this may not be surprising, fed as he was by his devouring gloom, and restless, warlike spirit. The mantle of charity has many a time before and since covered graver faults; so let it be with Black Hawk's, for it is said of him that in his domestic life he was a kind husband and father, and in his transactions with his people he was upright and honest; if he was not ambitious for their elevation.

In his early life, Black Hawk was always fighting neighboring Indians, more particularly the Osages. The Sacs were originally British Indians, living not far from Montreal. They must have been a turbulent tribe, for their numbers were much diminished by warfare. Finally they were driven from their settlement and sought refuge in Wisconsin. Here were the Foxes, who had been also forced out of Canada. The two tribes then joined forces. Liking for the English was born with Black Hawk, and it grew in intensity as the Americans expanded, and got the better of the English. In time Black Hawk hated the Americans. In 1804 Jefferson did his best to bring these Indians into amicable terms with the United States. He directed Gov. Harrison to treat with "the Sacs and Foxes and obtain cessions of lands on both sides of the Illinois River, granting as a consideration therefor an annual compensation." The Indians apparently affirmed the treaty. Black Hawk, however, never kept any treaty, "until he was finally crushed and driven from power at the point of the bayonet." There was constant trouble with the Indians. In 1805-6-7, there were expeditions sent out by the United States for the purpose of locating Indian posts and forts. Lieut. Pike built a station near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, above the mouth of the river, on the west bank of the Mississippi. The neighboring Indians did not express any dissatisfaction, Black Hawk excepted. Fort Madison was constructed, and contained a garrison of seventy-five men. Mr. Stevens makes England the cause of the unfriendliness of the Indians. In 1811 Black Hawk accepted a place in Tecumseh's band, and their object was to attack Gov. Harrison. An attempt was made to carry Fort Madison, but this failed. One peculiarity of the combat was this, that the Indians tried to burn the blockhouses in the vicinity of the fort, but the defenders extinguished the flames by means of "syringes made from gun barrels."

On the frontier a reign of terror set in. In June, 1812, the declaration of war with Great Britain followed. Then came a series of disasters to the American cause—the fall of Mackinaw, the Dearborn massacre, and, lastly, Hull's surrender. Passing over many minor events in which Black Hawk figured, when there was peace between England and the United States, two treaties were made with the Indians, the provisions of which Black Hawk pretended he did not understand. Under the instigation of Black Hawk, the Iowas were massacred in May, 1823. Other treaties followed, but Black Hawk always broke them. There were numerous attacks made on the whites. The dangers to the American settlers were constant. The Secretary of War saw the necessity of sending a force to drive away the aggressive Indians. Gen. Edmund P. Gaines was placed in command, the militia being led by Brig. Gen. Duncan. The little army numbered some 1,600 men. Then another treaty was arranged. The restless spirit, Black Hawk, only awaited his opportunity. He incited the Indians to further strife, and raids were frequent, always attended with the killing of the unprotected whites. In 1832 Gen. Henry Atkinson, in command at Jefferson Barracks, received orders to punish the marauding savages. Arriving at the rapids of Des Moines, Atkinson found that Black Hawk had crossed to the east bank of the Mississippi with a considerable force.

At once the Governor asked for 2,000 more volunteers. Much was hoped, for there were to be a certain number of regular soldiers. Finally, just before serious trouble arose, came reinforcements under the command of Capt. W. S. Harney and Lieut. Jefferson Davis. As far as the volunteers were concerned, their conduct was deplorable. Many times the militia would have disbanded. In time something like order was restored. An incident of June, 1832, is worthy of record. Col. Zachary Taylor joined the forces. There was a river to be crossed. Major Dement of the volunteers was ordered to take his men and swim the stream. Dement declined doing so, at least in person. The men were tired when the river was reached and "out of humor."

> Taylor had consented personally to deliver his orders, and promptly at daylight he was rowed to the south side of the river, where the men were formed in line, awaiting his approach. Taylor was nothing if not picturesque, and in the delivery of those orders his speech and actions were calculated to perpetuate his reputation—they amounted to a speech, in fact. He raked the Illinois militia fore and aft, virtually accusing them of cowardice, and finally concluding with these words: "You are citizen soldiers and some of you may fill high offices or even be President some day, but never unless you do your duty. Forward! March!" Prophetic words! He became President, and Jefferson Davis, his aide, was present. Abraham Lincoln, the second President to be elected from that little army, arrived, the third time upon the scene, soon after, with Henry's brigade.

Taylor's words angered the volunteers. Then Major Dement led the men across the river. In an engagement which followed if new troops had not been brought up it might have resulted in the worsting of the American forces. Mr. Stevens gives all credit to Gen. Henry as the man who finally subdued Black Hawk and at the same time held the irregular troops under discipline. The efforts of the commanders of the troops was to surround Black Hawk. Two fights, those of Wisconsin Heights and Bad Axe, followed, in which the dangerous Indian chieftain got the worst of it. Then Black Hawk fled. Many were the clever attempts made by the cunning Indian to get out of the way of his pursuers. Black Hawk hoped that the Winnebagoes would offer him an asylum. Finally the Winnebagoes gave him up, and that event took place on the 27th of August, 1832. Black Hawk made a long speech on the occasion of his being placed in the custody of Gen. Joseph M. Street. Among other matters more or less florid in character the conclusion was: "My Father—Soldiers sometimes stick the ends of their guns [bayonets] into the backs of Indian prisoners when they are going about in the hands of the guard. I hope this will not be done." Black Hawk was sent first to Fort Armstrong, but there having been an outbreak of cholera there he was finally put for safe keeping in Jefferson Barracks, Lieut. Jefferson Davis having the prisoner in charge. Gen. Armstrong put Black Hawk in irons.

In April, 1833, orders came to carry Black Hawk to Washington. This was a wise policy on the part of President Jackson. Arriving at Norfolk, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston were visited. Finally Black Hawk was returned to his family, near Keokuk's village, on Iowa River. In 1837 it became necessary for a delegation of Sacs and Foxes to visit Washington, and Black Hawk was one of the party. Returning, he had a cabin built for him on the north bank of the Des Moines River. He became to all appearance, a highly respectable Indian, though he would occasionally get drunk.

Abraham Lincoln's connection with the Black Hawk war is set down at full length by Mr. Stevens. In 1832, having little to do, Lincoln volunteered, and at once was elected Captain of a company. He was not able to buy a horse, and so he borrowed one. He did a great deal of marching and countermarching. Among the many amusing anecdotes of Lincoln is the one showing his ignorance of the common words of command. "I could not for the life of me," said he, "remember the proper word of command for getting my company endwise, so that it could get through a gate, so as we came near the gate I shouted: 'This company is dismissed for two minutes, when it will fall in again on the other side of the gate.'" In a speech he made Lincoln laughed at the nonsense written about him as to his glorious conduct as a warrior in the Black Hawk troubles. He said: "I had a good many bloody struggles with the mosquitos, and although I never fainted from the loss of blood, I can truly say I was often very hungry." There are the authentic records showing that Jefferson Davis's services during the Indian war were of the most meritorious character.

Black Hawk died Oct. 3, 1838, and was buried in Davis County, Iowa. In 1839 the grave was rifled. The act was traced to a Dr. Turner, who sent the body to St. Louis. There the bones were cleaned, and finally removed to Quincy, where they were articulated. The mortal remains of the Indian chief were then deposited in the Burlington Geological and Historical Society. In 1855 a fire consumed the building and all the collection. "Thus all that remained mortal of Black Hawk passed away in fire and smoke after the manner of his stormy life."

*THE BLACK HAWK WAR. Including a Review of Black Hawk's Life. Illustrated with three hundred rare and interesting portraits and views. Cloth. Pp. 323. Chicago: Frank E. Stevens.

The Bible in Modern English.

Mr. Ferrar Fenton's translation of the Holy Scriptures into modern English has been imported by the American Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia and Chicago. It bears the imprint of S. W. Partridge & Co. of London, who issue it either in one volume or in five separate volumes, as follows: Vol. I., "The Five Books of Moses"; Vol. II., "The History of Israel"; Vol. III., "The Book of Prophets," "Vol. IV., "Psalms, Solomon, and the Sacred Writers," and Vol. V., "The New Testament."